

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

32101 064457730

Digitized by Google





Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO

THE STUDY

OF

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

WITH

COPIOUS INDEXES.

BY

PETER EDMUND LAURENT,

OF THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, IN H. M. DOCK-YARD, PORTSMOUTH:
AUTHOR OF A "NEW TRANSLATION OF HERODOTUS," "THE ODES OF PINDAR IN ENGLISH PROSE," &c. &c.

OXFORD,
FOR HENRY SLATTER:
AND WHITTAKER, TREACHER, AND ARNOT, LONDON.
M DCCC XXX.

Digitized by Google

(RECAP)
2959
.567

BAXTER, PRINTER, OXFORD.

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

THE object of this little work is to furnish those who are studying history with a manual, by which they may easily and readily obtain a glance at the results which the industry and ingenuity of learned men have deduced as to the situation of the countries, towns, &c. mentioned in ancient authors; for this purpose an INDEX, as complete as possible, has been appended to the volume, in which the reader will find immediate reference to the text for a summary of whatever the generality of geographers have admitted to be probable respecting the position of any place, mountain, or river, the name of which he may meet with in the Classics. It was not intended here to canvass the various arguments which, in almost every question of ancient geography, may be produced on both sides; such a work would occupy many volumes, and require the possession of acquirements and talents which the author does not pretend to:

JAN 22 1993 170099

Digitized by Google

his aim has been merely to collect what appears to him, of all that has been written on these interesting but difficult subjects, the best calculated to claim the assent of rational minds: he therefore disavows any pretensions to originality, and fully acknowledges, that any merit that may be found in these pages is due not to him, but to the illustrious geographers and antiquaries of this and other countries, whose works he has followed; more particularly to the German writers on this science, who have devoted to it, in late days, a degree of industrious, patient, and ingenious investigation, of which the examples have been not very frequent since the death of D'Anville.

But in order that this Introduction may answer another purpose besides that of reference only, brief sketches of the general geography, of the products, of the inhabitants, of their revolutions, will be found under the head of every country: thus it is hoped the reader may, with comparative facility, lay the foundation in his own mind of a most useful and indispensable science, the superstructure of which he will complete at leisure, and to what degree of perfection his future means and desires shall allow.

Some admonitions on the mode of studying ancient geography will not therefore be improperly

Digitized by Google

placed in these prefatory remarks. The student should provide himself with two atlasses, one of the ancient world, and the other of the modern; for it must be recollected, that ancient geography consists in determining, on the world as now known, the modern appellations and positions of places mentioned in antiquity, a research which, to be conducted with a proper degree of accuracy, requires not only a perfect knowledge of the ancient writers themselves, but likewise an acquaintance no less extended with all the facts which modern geography displays: ancient geography is therefore closely connected with, and dependent of, modern geography; these studies must go hand in hand; their unnatural separation cannot fail to superinduce ignorance of either.

The study of the ancient geography of any country must then be preceded by that of the country which corresponds to it on the modern map: in this preparation the attention is to be particularly directed to its natural features; to its outline, which ought to be copied until fully impressed on the memory; to its mountains—those ramparts of nations and barriers against invaders—their direction, their connexion with other ranges in the neighbouring regions, and more particularly their passes or defiles,

Digitized by Google

for the understanding of the march of armies, and the roads of trade and communication by land; to the rivers, their size, their capability of being navigated, and the roads of communication which they throw open; to the nature of the coasts, whether abounding in safe ports, and in inlets running deep inland; to its products, and to its means of trade.

The attention is then to be addressed to the different revolutions which history points out, as having at sundry periods occurred in this land; the settlements there of various races; its subjection to some dominant nation; the introduction of civilization and government, and the succession of residence in towns and villages, to the nomad or roving state, and to the troglodytic condition of barbarians.

Then, comparing the facts stated by the ancient authors, who have expressly written upon, or slightly hinted at, the geography of the country under review, with the data of modern geography, it will be possible to ascertain with sufficient accuracy the true geographical nomenclature at any period for which there is historical authority.

Rivers, mountains, and seas, generally speaking, have undergone little or no change, since the great convulsions of the world, which preceded authentic

Digitized by Google

history; they must therefore have been known to the ancients as well and in many cases better than to ourselves: the correspondence between ancient and modern geography, so far as these main features are concerned, is clearly, and we may almost say completely, demonstrated, and where discrepancy arises, it is to be attributed not unfrequently to the scantiness of our present information. Sufficient evidence of this fact will be gradually placed before the reader to convince him of the futility of the opinion frequent among many, that the ancients knew but little of geography; researches made, comparatively speaking, in our own day have irrefragably proved the truth of Herodotus, in almost every tittle of practical information that he gives us respecting the world as known in his days.

The case, however, is wholly different with respect to towns and the works of men; they are reared by one generation, swept down by another, and in some rare instances left to the slow but sure devastations of time; hence the political face of countries is perpetually changing; some hillocks of bricks now point out the situation of mighty Babylon; Sparta is reduced to a few walls traced with difficulty; while of other places, once cele-

Digitized by Google

brated by the tongues of men, not a vestige remains. A map, therefore, that would represent the political geography of any state at a given period, should contain only the names of those towns for the existence of which, at that specified time, sufficient authority can be produced. However useful a series of such maps, composed for every distinct period, would be in the study of history, the magnitude and difficulties of such an undertaking are too great to admit of its ever being executed, or, if ever executed, of coming into general use. Geographers, considering this difficulty, have, in their publications on the ancient world, generally chosen the period at which the Roman empire had reached its fullest extension; marking on those maps not only the places then in existence, but also some which had long ceased to be, and of which, even then, the site was disputed; such, for instance, as Troy; to these some few are sometimes added, which arose at later periods.

This observation must be constantly borne in the mind; the reader must recollect the period which he selects for the consideration of the geography; whether the age of Homer; that of Herodotus; the time subsequent to the death of Alexander; or the period when the Roman

Digitized by Google

empire was all-powerful. Great attention, therefore, must be paid to the probable dates of the foundation and destruction of different cities; and, in the study of the map, abstraction must be made of all the places which had ceased to exist, or had not yet arisen, at the period selected. Thus the reader will easily perceive, that the map of Asia, in the time of Herodotus, must have borne an appearance in its details very different from that which it had under the successors of Alexander.

With these admonitions on the proper mode of study, the reader is left to enter upon the elements of a science, which, although perhaps at the opening somewhat tedious and dry, is one of the most noble, interesting, and useful, which can occupy the mind of man.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ANALYSIS.

Page

INTRODUCTION.

Division of the ancient world into three parts, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Definition of the Orbis Terrarum of the Romans. xxi

EUROPE.

General observations on Europe. 1

Spain or Hispania. 6
Lusitania. 8
Bætica. 9
Tarraconensis. 10
Islands in the Iberian sea. 13

Gallia Ulterior or Transalpina 14
Gallia Narbonensis or Provincia. 16
Gallia Lugdunensis or Celtica. 18
Gallia Aquitania or Armorica. 20
Gallia Belgica. 21
Cities of the Belgæ, &c. of the Helvetii, &c. 22
Cities in Germania Inferior. 23
Cities in Germania Superior. ibid.
Cities of the Rauraci. 24

Islands north of Gaul, the Insulæ Britannicæ.

Britannia. 25
Britannia Romana. 26
Britannia Barbara. 28

Digitized by Google

Page

Hibernia. 29
Smaller islands about Britain. ibid.

Italy. 31
Upper Italy or Cisalpine Gaul and Liguria. 33
Gallia Cisalpina. ibid.
Gallia Transpadana. 34
Gallia Cispadana. 36
Liguria. 37

Central Italy or Italia Propria. 39
Etruria. ibid.
Latium. 42
Latium Vetus. 43
Latium Novum. 47
Campania. ibid.
Umbria. 51
Picenum. 52
Samnium. 53

Lower Italy, or Magna Græcia. 55
Lucania. 56
Bruttium. 58
Apulia. 59
Apulia Daunia. 60
Apulia Peucetia. 61
Calabria. ibid.

Islands about Italy. 62
Sicily. ibid.
Sardinia. 67
Corsica. 68
The smaller islands. 70
In the Tyrrhenian sea. ibid.
In the Sicilian seas. ibid.
In the Adriatic. 71

Digitized by Google

Page

Lands South of the Danube. 72
Vindelicia. ibid.
Rhætia. 73
Noricum. 74
Pannonia. 75
Pannonia Superior. 76
Pannonia Inferior. 77
Mœsia. 78
Mœsia Superior. ibid.
Mœsia Inferior. 79

Illyricum. 81
Illyris Barbara or Romana. ibid.
Iapydia. 82
Liburnia. ibid.
Dalmatia. ibid.
Illyris Græca. ibid.
Illyrian islands. 84

Macedonia. 86

Thrace. 92

Achaia or Greece, Helles. 101
Northern Greece. 106
Thessalia. ibid.
Histiæotis. ibid.
Pelasgiotis. 107
Thessaliotis. 108
Phthiotis. ibid.
Magnesia. 109
Epirus. 110
Chaonia. 111
Thesprotia. ibid.
Molossis. 112

Digitized by Google

Page

Central Greece or Hellas. 113
Attica. ibid.
Megaris. 117
Bœotia. ibid.
Phocis. 122
Locris. 125
Epicnemidian Locris. ibid.
Opuntian Locris. ibid.
Western Locris. ibid.
Doris. 126
Ætolia. ibid.
Acarnania. 128
The Peloponnesus. 130
Arcadia. ibid.
Laconica. 132
Messina. 135
Elis. 137
Achaia. 139
Sicyonia. 141
Phliasia. ibid.
Corinthia. 142
Argolis. 143
The Greek islands. 146
Islands along the coasts. ibid.
On the west coast. ibid.
On the south coast. 147
On the east coast. ibid.
Groups of islands in the Ægæan sea. 149
The Cyclades. ibid.
The Sporades. 150
Distinct islands, such as Crete, Cyprus. 152
The Hellenic islands on the coast of Asia Minor. 153

Digitized by Google

Page
Lands north of the Danube. 155
Dacia. ibid.
Dacia Ripensis. ibid.
Dacia Alpensis. 156
Dacia Mediterranea. ibid.
Getorum Solitudo. 157
Sarmatia Europæa. ibid.
Chersonesus Taurica. 160

Germania. 163
Between the Rhine and the Elbe. 166
Between the Elbe and Vistula. 167
South-Germany. 168
Beyond the Vistula. ibid.

ASIA.

Southern Asia. 173
Western Asia. ibid.
Countries within the Euphrates. 174
Asia-Minor. ibid.
Countries of Asia-Minor. ibid.
Greek colonies on the coast. ibid.
Greek cities in the interior. 178
On the south coast.
Cilicia. 179
Pamphylia. 185
Lycia. 186
Caria. 189
Lydia. 192
On the west coast.
Mysia and Troas. 194
Bithynia. 201
Paphlagonia. 208
Pontus. 211
In the centre.
Pisidia and Melyas. 217

Digitized by Google

Page

Isauria. 219
Lycaonia. 220
Phrygia and Galatia. 221
Cappadocia. 228
Armenia Minor. 233
Cataonia. 235

Syria. 238
Upper Syria. ibid.
Cœle-Syria. 244
Phœnicia. 246
Cyprus. 249
Palæstine. 252

Arabia. 260
Petræa. 263
Deserta. 264
Felix. ibid.

Countries between the Euphrates and Tigris. 268
Mesopotamia. ibid.
Armenia. 270
Babylonia. 273

Countries between the Tigris and Indus. 277
Assyria. ibid.
Susiana. 280
Persis. 281
Carmania. 283
Gedrosia. ibid.
Media. 284
North-Media. 285
Atropatene. 286
Great Media. ibid.
Aria. 287
Arachosia. 288
Parthia. 289

Digitized by Google

Page
Parthyæa. ibid.
Hyrcania. 290
Bactria. 293
Sogdiana. 295
Sacæ. 296

South-Eastern Asia. 298
India intra Gangenm. 302
India extra Gagem. 307

Central Asia. 310
Sarmatia Asiatca. ibid.
Caucasus. 314
Colchis. 315
Iberia. 316
Albania. 317
Scythia. ibid.
Intra Imaum. 318
Extra Imaum. 320
Serica. 322

Northern Asia. 325

AFRICA.

Egypt. 333
Upper Egypt. 338
Central Egypt. 341
Lower Egypt. 343
East Coast of Africa to the unknown regions. 347
Ethiopia. 351
Kingdom of Axume. 352
Kingdom of Meroe. 354
Marmarica. 358

Cyrenaica. 359

Digitized by Google

Page

The Carthaginian Territory. 361
Regio Syrtica. ibid.
Regio Byzacena. 362
Regio Zeugitana. 363

Numidia. 366

Mauretania. 368
Cæsariensis. ibid.
Tingitana. 369

Islands about the north of Africa, and the Mediterranean, and in the Atlantic. 370

Digitized by Google

INTRODUCTION.

THE inhabited and known world was divided by the ancients (with the exception of Herodotus) into three parts, Asia, Libya or Africa, and Europa. The Hellespont, Thracian Bosporus, and the Pontus Euxinus, and higher up the Tanais and Phasis, constituted the boundaries of Europe and Asia. Between Asia and Africa, the Nile was regarded as the boundary, (Egypt being however reckoned as belonging to Asia,) or an imaginary line drawn between the two, or, as in Ptolemy after Herodotus, the isthmus between the Mediterranean and Red seas. America and Polynesia were both unknown in antiquity.

The general boundaries of the Roman empire—of their Orbis terrarum, surrounding the Mediterranean, although at certain periods extended still farther—were, in the time of the Emperors, the Rhine and Danube, in Europe; the Euphrates and Syrian desert, in Asia; the Sandy Desert or Zahara, in Africa. It contained therefore the finest countries of the three quarters of the world. In Europe, it stretched over Spain and Portugal, France, the

Digitized by Google

British islands, Switzerland, Italy, with Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, &c. the countries south of the Danube, namely, Vindelicia, Rhætia, Noricum, Upper and Lower Pannonia, Upper and Lower Mœsia, Illyricum, Macedonia, Thrace, Greece; and under Trajan, Dacia, also north of the Danube. In Asia it comprised Asia-Minor, Syria, and Phœnicia, the island of Cyprus, and Judæa; under Trajan it extended over Armenia and Mesopotamia, beyond the Euphrates. In Africa, the Roman dominion extended over Egypt, Cyrenaica, Africa, Numidia, and Mauretania, that is to say, over the whole of the north of Africa.

The Romans had communication of some kind or other with all the other parts of the known world. With Asia we have become geographically acquainted by means of the caravans, at least so far as war is not concerned; these caravans travelled from the Volga, over the Iaxartes, to the Comedi mountains, through the country of the Sacæ, to the Stone Tower, and from thence across the desert of Shamo to Sera in China: other caravans crossed over Armenia, through Parthia, Bactriana, and Sogdiana, to the Stone Tower, and then on to China: by these caravans the wares of the east were brought to Constantinople, and there shipped for exportation. Another famous caravan road proceeded from Phœnicia, through Palmyra to Babylonia, and so on to India, where it joined another road leading through Thibet to Sera. All these roads were the scene of great commercial

Digitized by Google

activity. By sea the principal road of trade was from the Red sea, Persian gulf, and from Ethiopia, to India. We must likewise take notice of the caravan roads leading from the Don into Siberia, from India to the Imaus, and from Sera northwards. Similar caravan roads, which we shall elsewhere describe, have brought us acquainted with the interior of Africa.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

EUROPE.

THIS quarter of the world, visited and colonized at an early period by the Phœnicians, (such appears to be the real meaning of the fable of the Rape of Europa,) lies almost wholly in the temperate zone. The name, originally confined to a district of Thrace, extended to the whole continent, and is still preserved. The inhabitants of this region, by the efforts of the Hellenes or Greeks, and the victories of Alexander the Great over the Asiatics, first obtained the dominion of the world: civilization originated among the Europeans with the Greeks, to whom we are indebted for the fine arts and strict sciences: from the Romans, the next nation conspicuous in the history of Europe, and the inheritors of Grecian civilization, we borrowed our superiority in legislature, polity, and the art military; all of which, fostered by the benign influence of Christianity, have raised this quarter of the earth to the first rank in the world. Before we enter upon a description of Europe as known to the ancients, we purpose to sketch the main feature of its physical geography, as determined by modern science and discovery.

Europe, then, is bounded on three sides by sea; it may therefore be considered as a peninsula; eastward it abuts on Asia, from which it is divided by a line drawn from the mouth of the Don or ancient Tanais, along the lower course of that river, and the Ural mountains, not clearly distinguished in antiquity.

The seas and numerous gulfs, by which the European peninsula is washed, constitute one of the characteristic

Digitized by Google

features of this part of the world; no such vast bodies of water penetrating deep inland are found in Asia or Africa, or even in the New World: their influence on the temperature, which they render humid and variable, is sensible; they serve to assist communication and trade; conjointly with the mountain chains, they form barriers to defend the independence of nations. On the west lies that wide sea, till the time of Columbus unpassed, by which the Old World is divided from the New. In the north we find the Arctic ocean, with that deep and frozen inlet known by the name of the White Sea. Descending from the high north, we enter, below Cape Stat in Norway, a gulf called the North Sea, extending from the Shetland isles, to the straits of Dover and coast of England; and to the entrance of the channel which lies between Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, three small straits leave openings for communication with the Mediterranean of the north, the Baltic, in which we distinguish the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. Returning on our steps, we pass the straits of Dover, and enter the British channel, narrow and of little depth, but exposed to the winds and tides of the Atlantic; we cross the Bay of Biscay, and, sailing through the straits of Gibraltar, find ourselves on the Mediterranean sea. The western portion of the Mediterranean ends at Cape Bon and Messina, being itself divided into two unequal parts by the islands of Corsica and Sardinia; the more western portion is sometimes distinguished by the name of the gulf of Genoa or Lyons; the eastern portion, or sea of Italy, is scattered with volcanic islands, connected, no doubt, with the common focus which feeds the fires of Vesuvius and Ætna. The second or eastern division of the Mediterranean, nearly double in extent of the former, stretches uninterrupted from the coasts of Sicily and Tunis to those of Syria and Egypt. In the north of the Mediterranean are found two inlets, celebrated in history, and important in geography; they are the Adriatic and Archipelago; the latter, covered with groups of islands, floating over the crater of some vast volcano, the fires of which have been

Digitized by Google

extinguished by the waters of the Ægæan. But the most remarkable of the seas connected with the Mediterranean is the Euxine or Black Sea, the magnificent entrance to which is formed by the strait of the Dardanelles or Hellespont, the sea of Marmara or Propontis, and the strait of Constantinople or the ancient Bosporus. The Euxine, fed by the largest rivers in Europe, receives through the straits of Caffa or the Cimmerian Bosporus, the waters of the sea of Azof, anciently and more properly called the Palus Mæotis. Here in the present day terminates the series of inland seas, which, separating Europe from Asia and Africa, serve as the medium of communication between the more important parts of those three quarters of the Old World. It has been conjectured, that a strait, subsequently filled up by the soil torn from Caucasus, united, at a period beyond the reach of authenticated history, but posterior to the great convulsions of the globe, the Palus Mæotis to the Caspian sea.

Rivers.

The six main rivers of Europe, arranged according to their respective sizes, are, the Volga or Rha of the ancients; the Danube or Ister; the Dnieper or Borysthenes; the Don or Tanais; the Rhine or Rhenus; the Dwina. Those next to them in rank are the Po, Rhine, Ebro, Guadalquivir, Tagus, Loire, Elbe, Vistula, all of which united would be scarcely equivalent to the Volga alone.

Mountains.

The Ural mountains, as we have already seen, are common to Europe and Asia; they cannot be said to constitute a regular chain, but rise gradually and insensibly from the centre of Russia, in a direction ENE. Far in the west the Scandinavian Alps present a more marked chain, but wholly unconnected with the rest of the European mountains; they extend from Cape Lindeness in Norway, to Cape North in the island of Mageroc. The Grampian or Caledonian mountains constitute an insulated group of several parallel chains of no great comparative height; of these, the Welsh mountains and those in the north-west of England appear to be inferior branches. The north and east of Europe may therefore be considered as

Digitized by Google

one uniform plain, over which, in the west, the Caledonian and Scandinavian mountains rise insulated. Very different, however, is the character of central and southern Europe. From the columns of Hercules to the Bosporus, from Ætna to Blocksberg, all the mountains constitute in reality but one system, which custom has divided into four masses.

Alps. The most celebrated of these are the Alps, of which the principal chain contains Mont Blanc, the highest point in Europe. South of these are the Apennines, a branch of the Alps extending through Italy. An eastern branch of the Alps passes between the adfluents of the Danube and the Adriatic, thus uniting the Alpine chain to that of mount Hæmus. The northern branch of the Alps comprises the Jura range from Geneva to Basle, and that of the Vosges from Laugres to Mayence; the latter is connected with the mountains of central Germany, and consequently with the Carpathian range. The Cevennæ, although connected with the Pyrenees by the Black Mountain, and separated from the Alps by the narrow vale of the Rhine, are regarded as forming part of the system of the Alps.

Pyrenees. The peninsula of the Pyrenees, may be regarded as a central plateau of considerable elevation, on which rise various distinctly marked chains of mountains. The Pyrenees in the north, and the Alpujarras or Sierra Nevada in the south, are the grand bulwarks.

Hæmus. At the other extremity of Europe, Hæmus and its branches fill a peninsula, not less remarkable than those of Italy and Spain. Despoto-Dag or the ancient Scomius, north of Macedonia, may be regarded as a centre, from whence proceed four chains; that of the Albano-Dalmatian mountains, which connect themselves with the Alps; that of Hæmus properly so called, which extends due east to the Euxine sea; that of Rhodope, by which Thrace is separated from the sea; and, finally, the fourth, which, under the poetical names of Olympus, Pindus, Œta, Parnassus, Helicon, and Lycæus, crosses the whole of Greece.

Digitized by Google

The Carpathian or Hercynian system is separated from the Alps and Hæmus by the basin of the Danube; in two places, namely, in Austria and between Servia and Wallachia, the branches of these systems approach so closely, that the river is obliged to work its way through real defiles. The principal parts of the Carpathian system are the Transylvanian mountains, or Bastarnian Alps; the Carpathian mountains between Hungary and Poland; the mountains of the Giants between Silesia and Bohemia; and the Erzgebürge between Bohemia and Saxony; and, finally, the different small chains of central Germany, comprised anciently in the Hercynian forest. Carpathians.

Having given this slight sketch of the physical geography of Europe, we shall now proceed to examine how far the knowledge of the ancients extended, respecting each of its parts, commencing from the west with Hispania or Spain.

Digitized by Google

HISPANIA.

Boundaries. UNDER the name of Hispania, the Romans comprised the whole of that peninsula, which is now divided into the separate kingdoms of Spain and Portugal. In the N it is bounded by Gaul and that part of the Atlantic which bears the name of Sea of the Cantabri, now *Bay of Biscay;* W by the Atlantic or Western ocean; E by the Mediterranean, which there takes the name of Iberian or Balearic sea; S by the Atlantic and Mediterranean, which unite in the strait of Hercules, now of *Gibraltar.*

Mountains. The Pyrenees, a lofty chain, but not so broad as the Alps, separate Hispania from Gaul: these mountains, after closing the isthmus between the Mediterranean and the sea of the Cantabri, are continued westward along the northern coast of the peninsula, and send out various branches encumbering the north-west corner of Hispania, or the modern provinces of Gallicia and Asturias. The Idubeda, now *Sierra de Oca,* extending sinuously from NW to SE, forms with the Pyrenees the basin of the Iberus. From the Idubeda diverges the Orospeda, which, taking at first a direction due S, extends down to the Mediterranean, where, bending to the W, it ranges along the coast to the strait of Hercules. Other ranges cross the country from SW to NE, forming the basins of the Bætis, Anas, Tagus, and Durius, the streams of which are all nearly parallel: among these ranges we find the Marianus mountains, *Sierra Morena,* the Herminius mountains, *Sierra de Estrelha,* &c.

Main Rivers. Following their order from the NW round the peninsula: Minius, now *Minho;* Durius, *Duro;* Tagus, bringing down gold-sand; Anas, *Guadiana;* Bætis, *Guadalquivir;* all of which fall into the Atlantic: Iberus, *Ebro,* which falls into the Mediterranean.

Promontories. From the NE round the peninsula: Pyrenes Promont. the eastern extremity of the Pyrenees, now *C. de Creux;*

Digitized by Google

Dianium, *C. St. Martin*, about Lat. 39, N; Scombraria, *C. Palos;* Charidemi Prom. *Cabo de Gata;* Calpe, *Gibraltar* or Gibel-Teric, one of the columns of Hercules —the opposite one in Africa was Alyba, *Ceute;* the strait itself was generally designated as the Fretum Gaditanum —Junonis Prom. now *Trafalgar;* Promont. Sacrum, *C. S. Vincent;* Nerium, or Artabrum, or Celticum Promon. *C. Finisterre;* Coru or Trileucum Promon. *C. Ortegal;* Œaso, the western extremity of the Pyrenees, *C. del Higuer.*

Products. Good horses, similar to those of the Parthians; mules; excellent wool; fish of different kinds, such as mackerel and tunny, salted and dried; oil; figs; wine; corn; honey; beer; flax; linen; a sort of broom, *spartium*, used in the manufacture of mattresses, shoes, shepherds' cloaks, cordage, &c.; various plants used in dying; ship-timber; mineral waters and hot baths; copper; silver; gold; quicksilver; cinnabar; tin; lead; steel; &c.

Inhabitants. Aboriginals and Celtæ from beyond the Pyrenees, divided, like all early and barbarous nations, into an infinite number of independent clans or septs, such as the Cantabri, Astures, Callaici, Lusitani, Celtæ on the Anas, Vettones, Vaccæi, Celtiberi, &c. Mixed races in the south, proceeding from the amalgamation of the aboriginals with the early colonists from Phœnicia, such as the Bastuli Pœni, &c.

Revolutions. Arrival of Phœnician colonists on the coast west of the columns; introduction of civilization among the original tribes in that quarter, the Cynetæ, Cempsi, Sætes, B.C. 880. Bastuli, &c.—Irruption of the Celtæ; some settle on the 560. Anas, and preserve their name; others round Artabrum Prom. where they bear the name of Artabri; the major part settle inland, and assume the name of Celtiberi.—A 536. few Greek colonies founded on the eastern shores by the Greeks; such as Saguntum by the Zacynthians, Emporium by the Phocæans of Massilia or *Marseille.*— Arrival of the Carthaginians under Hamilcar and 237—221. Asdrubal; they conquer all Spain up to the Iberus, and

Digitized by Google

make their grand settlement at Carthago nova, or new Car-
206. thage, now *Carthagena*.—The Carthaginians are wholly ex-
pelled by the Romans, who now have a long and obstinate
26—19. struggle with the natives; at last under Agrippa, Augustus's
general, the whole of Spain is reduced, and forms a part of
A.D. 409. the Roman empire.—Irruption of the Vandals, who keep
possession of this fair country during twenty years; when
they, in their turn, are driven into Africa by new invaders,
439. the Visigoths.—Settlement of the Visigoths in Spain, and
711. of the Suevi in Lusitania, or *Portugal*.—The Arabians
conquer nearly the whole of the peninsula, and establish
there a kingdom independent of the chalifate; long, ob-
stinate, and valiant struggle of the Goths, who had been
driven into the Asturias, from the eighth century to the
thirteenth, when the whole country was reconquered
1492. with the exception of Granada.—Total expulsion of all
Mahometans, except such as adopted Christianity.

Divisions. First division into *citerior* north of the Iberus and *ulterior* south of that river: from the time of Augustus the whole country was divided into three districts, Lusitania, Bætica, Tarraconensis.

Lusitania. LUSITANIA is bounded N by the Durius, S by the Anas: it corresponds therefore nearly to the kingdom of Portugal, only that the latter comprises two provinces more on the N, namely, *Entre Duro y Minho* and *Tras os Montes*, while the former comprises, in addition to the latter, *Salamanca*, the greater part of *Estramadura*, and the west of *Toledo*.

Its tribes and towns. In the country of the LUSITANI or aboriginals, Augusta Emerita, the capital, now *Merida* in *Estramadura*, a Roman colony, founded by Augustus on the Anas. In the land of the TURDULI, and in that quarter which bore the name of Cuneus, derived probably from the Cynetæ, the original inhabitants, stood the city of Balsa, near the modern *Faro*; Salacia, *Setubal*; Olisippo, Ulisippo, Ulipippona, a Phœnician colony, with the cognomen Felicitas Julia, now *Lisbon*, at the mouth of the Tagus; Norba Cæsariana,

Digitized by Google

Alcantara; Ebora or Ebura, with the cognomen Liberalitas Julia, still *Evora*. In the territory of the VETTONES, Salmantica, Elmantica, or Hermantica, now *Salamanca*.

BÆTICA, so denominated from its river, the Bætis, is bounded N and W by the Anas; E by the Orospeda mountains; S by the sea. It comprises the Marianus mountains, or *Sierra Morena*. Bætica.

Principal places along the coast from W to E, Gadira, or Gades, now *Cadiz*, a colony of the Phœnicians, on an island of the same name, although from its abundance of wild-olives sometimes denominated Cotinusa, now *Is. S. Leon*, lying opposite the gulf of Tartessus; Gades received likewise the name of Augusta Julia Gaditana. Juno's Temple and Promontory, *Trafalgar*; Carteia, a Phœnician town; Calpe, *Gibraltar*; Mænaca, the most western of the Greek colonies, and in the vicinity of Carteia; Malaca, a Phœnician staple, now *Malaga*; Portus Magnus, *Bay of Almeria*; Murgis, *Mujacar*. Inland we find, Nebrissa Veneria, on the lower course of the Bætis, now *Libraja*; Hispalis, on the Bætis, perhaps the same with the more ancient Tartessus, *Seville*; Italica, founded by Pub. Scipio, and the birth-place of Trajan, and probably likewise of the poet Silius Italicus; Sisapo, in the N in the Cinnabar country, now *Almaden*; Astygis or Astygitana Colonia, on the Singulis, now *Genil*, a tributary to the Bætis from the E, its modern name is *Ecija*. In the mountainous territority of BÆTURIA, so abounding in strong positions, we distinguish, Arsa, belonging to Viriathus; Astapha, celebrated by the voluntary destruction of its inhabitants in preference to submission to the Romans; Erisane, where Viriathus was besieged; Oringis, celebrated by its silver mines and by Hasdrubal's campaign; Corduba, the capital of Bætica, was situate on the Bætis, colonized by Marcellus, and conquered by Cæsar, its modern name is *Cordova*. Ulia, a fort which long resisted Pompey; Julia Fidentia, now *Almodovar*; Iliturgis or Illiturgis, *Bæça*, destroyed by Publ. Scipio, rebuilt as a Roman Its tribes and towns.

Digitized by Google

colony under the name of Forum Julium; Bigerra; Obulco Pontificense, near *Venlensuela*, through which the high Roman military road from the Pyrenees to Gades passed; Munda, a fort celebrated by Cæsar's victory over the sons of Pompey, near *Monda;* Ursao, or Urso, last refuge of the partisans of Pompey, with the cognomen Genua Urbanorum; Illiberis; Seguntia, or Saguntia, a fort; Lauron, where Cn. Pompey lost his life.

Tarraconensis.

TARRACONENSIS, considerably larger than the two other provinces, comprised the whole of the peninsula except Lusitania and Bætica, the boundaries of which have already been defined. It took its name from Tarracon, now *Tarragona*, on the Mediterranean sea. The northern part of this country was cold and rugged, eternal snow covering the highest tops of the mountains. We shall divide our topographical description into three parts: first, the west and north coasts; second, the inland countries and tribes; third, the south-east coast, from Bætica to the Pyrenees.

West and north coasts.

On the west coast above the Durius we find the CALLAICI, from whom the modern province of Gallicia takes its name; these were divided into Bracari and Lucenses: in their country we observe, first, the rivers, Avus, now *Ave;* the Nebius, or Nebis, *Cavado;* the Limius, Limia, Lethes, or Belion, now *Lima*, between the Durius and the Minius. Principal places, Bracara Augusta, now *Braga*, destroyed by Theodoric, king of the Visigoths; Tudæ, or Tyde, now *Tuy;* Cale, or Portus Cale, from whence the name Portugal was taken; Abobrica, probably the modern *Ferrol;* Prom. Coru, or Trileucum, the northernmost land's end, *C. Ortegal;* the rivers Metarus, *Rio de Vivero*, Nabius, *Navia*, Navilubio, or Nalon, now *Nalon*, all falling into the sea of the Cantabri. In the interior, Lucus Augusti, *Lugo*, near the head of the Minius; the river Tamaris at the mouth of which near Prom. Artabrum, stood the port of Ebora, now *Obre;* Port of the Artabri in the Bay of Finisterre. In the land of the Astures, Asturica, Augusta, *Astorga;*

Digitized by Google

Lucus Asturum, *Oviedo*, Pelontium, the former the most northern, the latter the most eastern, city of the Astures; Melsus or Noelus, *Villa Viciosa*. In the country of the CANTABRI, Belgica, near the modern *Valdcarroyo;* Aracillum, Segisamum, Egisamum, Seticasum, Segesamo, now *Sasamon;* Segisima Julia, from whence the emperor Augustus fell on the Cantabri. In the country of the AUTRIGONES, the sea-town called Amanum Portus, subsequently Flaviobriga, now *Santander;* inland Virovesca, now *Bribiesca*. In the territory of the VASCONES, corresponding to *Navarre*, Prom. Œaso, with a city of the same name, now *C. de la Higuer*, near the river Magrada, now *Bidasoa;* here was found the saltus Vasconum, by which Hasdrubal passed on his march to Hannibal in Italy; Pampelo, *Pampeluna;* Jacca, still bearing the same name; Calaguris, celebrated in the war with Sertorius, besieged by Pompey, the modern *Calahorra*, native city of Quintilian; Gracuris, *Agreda*, founded by Semp. Gracchus; Cascantum, an ancient Roman colony, now *Cascante;* Alavona, Allabone, *Alagon* on the Iberus.

In the interior of Tarraconensis we find in the territory of the VACCÆI, Pallantia, now *Palencia;* Cauca, whose inhabitants were nearly all murdered by the Romans, birth-place of Theodosius, now *Coca*. In the land of the CARPETANI, Toletum, famous for its steel articles, now *Toledo;* Æbura; Contrebia; Segovia, still celebrated for its noble Roman aqueduct; Complutum, now *Alcala de Henares*. In the territory of the ORETANI, Castulon, or Cæsari Venales, native place of Hannibal's wife, and famous for its silver mines, on the Bætis. In the country of the CELTIBERI, Clunia, near *Corunna*: Termes, Termisos, Termanti, a place of celebrity in the war with Sertorius; Uxama, famous for its horses; Numantia, near modern *Almarayl*, destroyed by the Romans; Nudaugusta, or Augustobriga, the ruins of which are still seen near *Muros;* Seguntia Celtiberum; Viventium, in the vicinity of *Burgos;* Arcobriga, now *Arcos;* Turiaso, now *Taragona*, and Bilbilis near *Ateca*, famous for its steel; Martial was born in the latter place:

Interior.

Digitized by Google

Aquæ Bilbitanæ, on the Bilbilis river, now *Alhama* on the *Deça*, one of the tributaries from the S of the Iberus; Nertobriga or Nergobriga, now *Almunia*; Segobriga; Carteia, or Althæa, capital of the OLCADES, destroyed by Hannibal. In the country of the ILERGETES, Celsa, a Roman colony; Osca, where Sertorius kept Greek and Roman philosophers; Ilerda, now *Lerida*, a Roman colony on the Sicoris, *Segre*, one of the tributaries from the north to the Iberus; Bergusia, *Barege*; Bergidum, or Bergium; Forum Gallorum, near the *Gallego* river; Aspaluca, now *Lux*, in France; Iluro, now *Argels*; Beneharnum, now *St. Pè*. The CERRETENI dwelt wholly in the Alps; in their country we find Julia Libyca, a Roman colony, now *St. Julia*; Cissa, probably still *Lissa*. In the land of the AUSETANI, Gerunda, a Roman colony, now *Gerona*. In the country of the Castellani, no place is mentioned.

East coast. On the east coast from Bætica to the Pyrenees, we find in Tarraconensis the following: in the country of the BASTITANI, Urce, now *Montroy*; Gemella, a Roman colony; Salaria; Bigerra, now *Bogarra*. In the country of the CONTESTANI stands New Carthage, now *Carthagena*, founded by Hasdrubal, famed for its silver mines, and the quantity of spartium in the neighbourhood, denominated Spartaria; in the vicinity, Scombraria, an island; Lucentum, a Roman colony, *Alicant*; Dianium, now *Denia*; Valentia, *Valencia*, founded by Sertorius; Acra Leuce, founded by Hamilcar. In the country of the SEDETANI or Edetani, Saguntum, *Murviedro*, founded by the island of Zacynthus, and destroyed by Hannibal; Edeta, now *Lyria*; Etovisa, now *Segorbia*; Cæsar Augusta, now *Saragossa*. In the land of the ILERGAONES, Old Carthage; Biscargis, a Roman colony; Dertosa, now *Tortosa*, a Roman colony; Varia, *Lograno*; Tenebrium, *Alfaques*. In the country of the COSETANI, Tarraco, now *Tarragona*, first station of the Romans on debarkation. In the country of the LALETANI, Bætulo, now *Badalona*; Iluro, now *Palamos*. In the land of the INDIGETES, Emporium or

Digitized by Google

Emporia, now *Empurias*, founded by the Romans; Rhoda, now *Roses*; Juncaria, now *Junguera*.

The Islands reckoned as appertaining to Spain are the Baleares, and the Pityusæ, in the Iberian or Balearic sea, together with several isles off the coast. Islands.

The Baleares, whose inhabitants were celebrated for skill in the use of the sling, are Balearis Major, now *Majorca*, with the Roman colony of Palma, which still preserves its name; and Pollentia, now *Pollensa*:—Balearis Minor, now *Minorca*, with the town of Iamno, *Ciudadela*, and Fort Mago, *Mahon*:—Capraria, now *Cabrera*. Baleares.

The Pityusæ, so called from their abounding in fir trees, were, Ebusus, *Iviça*, with a town of the same name —Ophiusa, *Formentara*, uninhabitable by reason of the swarms of serpents. Pityusæ.

The islands off the coast are Planesia, Plumbaria, Colubraria on the coast of Valentia, and the island of Juno. In the Atlantic, Landobris at the mouth of the Tagus. On the coast.

Digitized by Google

GALLIA.

Boundaries. GAUL, or the country called by the Romans GALLIA ULTERIOR and GALLIA TRANSALPINA, comprised modern France, the Netherlands, the countries along the west bank of the Rhine, and the greatest part of Switzerland. Bounded on the S by the Mediterranean and Spain; on the E by the Rhine and a line drawn from the source of that river to the small stream of the Varus, which falls into the Mediterranean; on the N by the British channel and German ocean; on the W by the sea of the Cantabri or *Bay of Biscay*.

Mountains. Pyrenees in the south. The Alps in the east, distinguished into the Alpes Maritimæ, Cottiæ, Graiæ, Penninæ; the different parts of this vast chain occurring between the coast of the Mediterranean and that elevated region which is now known by the name of *Mont Blanc* and *St. Gothard*. The Vogesus, now *Vosges*, commences near the middle of the course of the Rhine; it proceeds towards the south-west in a direction nearly parallel to the bed of that river: it then divides into two branches, both of which continue to follow the same direction towards the south-west; they are the Jura on the east, and the Cebenna or *Cevennes* on the west: the latter continues down to the Pyrenees; a range of low mountains north-west of the Vogesus, and uniting with the Cebenna, bears the name of Arduenna or *Ardennes*.

Main streams. Garumna, *Garonne* and *Gironde*; Liger, *Loire*; the former rises in the Pyrenees, the latter in the Cebenna, and both fall into the sea of the Cantabri, or *Bay of Biscay*; the Sequana, *Seine*, falling into the British channel; the Scaldis, *Schelde*; Rhodanus, *Rhone*, rising in Adula, or *Mount St. Gothard*, and falling into the Mediterranean, after receiving the tribute of the Arar or *Saône*. Among the less important are the Aduris or Aturus, now *Adour*, which falls into the Bay of Biscay, and the Va-

Digitized by Google

holis, *Waal*, a part of the Rhine which goes down to the sea.

Promont. Gobæum, now *Finisterre;* Icium, in the straits of Dover; Setium, now *Cette.* Promontories.

The climate of Gaul was known to the ancients as temperate; the country being well watered, and its highest mountains being fortunately confined to its southern and eastern frontiers; the products of its fertile soil were various and valuable: corn; millet; horned cattle; horses; sheep; wool; pigs; excellent hams; wine; beer; gold in the Cebenna mountains, and in the sands of the Tarbelli; from which the riches proceeded that were kept in the temple of Tolosa, *Toulouse.* Climate and products.

Avaricum, now *Bourges;* Burdigala, *Bordeaux*, enriched by trade at an early period; Lugdunum, *Lyons*, founded B.C. 42, which soon became the first town of Gaul; Cabillonum, *Châlon sur Saône*, ancient seat of trade and inland navigation. Lutetia, *Paris*, which however did not assume any importance till after the fourth century; Julian, pleased with the philosophic gravity of the inhabitants, resided here some time, and embellished the town; Remi, *Reims;* Augusta Treverorum, *Trèves*, usual quarter of the generals who commanded on the Rhine; Mettio, *Metz;* Nemausus, *Nîmes;* Tolosa, *Toulouse;* Massilia, *Marseille*, a colony founded by the Phocæan Greeks from Asia-Minor, long the seat of polished literature and wealthy trade. Large towns.

The inhabitants comprised three distinct races of men, divided into innumerable classes or tribes; the Aquitani, aboriginals; the Celtæ, from beyond the Rhine; the Belgæ, proceeding from the amalgamation of the Celtæ with various hordes which migrated into Gaul from Germany. Inhabitants.

Irruption of the Celtæ, who settle in the land; mere hordes of barbarians, if not savages; fond of war and pillage; divided into very many clans independent of each other; their bloody religion and little knowledge monopolized by the Druids.—Irruption of the Belgæ.—Massilia and other colonies founded by the Phocæans; B.C. 536. Revolutions.

Digitized by Google

who introduce the olive and the vine, and extend their trade in Gaul.—The Romans possess themselves of the SE parts, to which they give the name of Provincia
56—25. Romana.—The whole of Gaul reduced by the Romans,
A.D. 48. and divided under Augustus into provinces.—The Gauls receive the Roman citizenship and thus become completely
412 *Romanized.*—The Visigoths settle in Aquitania.—The
460 Britons settle in Armorica; the Burgundians in the countries about the Saône and Rhone; and the Franks in Gallia
481 Belgica.—The Franks under Clovis, son of Childerca, become masters in Gaul, and founders of the French kingdom.

Divisions. Agrippa, by the orders of Augustus, divided Gaul into four provinces; first, Gallia Narbonensis; second, Gallia Aquitania; third, Gallia Lugdunensis; fourth, Gallia Belgica.

Gallia Narbonensis. NARBONENSIS derived its name from the large town of Narbo, in its southern part; it was likewise denominated
Boundaries. Provincia Romana and Braccata, *Provence.* Boundaries: S, the Mediterranean, and Pyrenees; E, the Varus, now Var; W, the Cebenna.

Rivers. Illiberis, now *Tec;* Atax, now *Aude;* Orobis, *Orbe;* Dubio, *Doubs;* Isara, *Isère;* Druentia, *Durance;* Varus, *Var;* Rhodanus, *Rhone.*

Inhabitants. Mostly Celtic in the W, the Volcæ divided into Arecomici and Tectosages; along the Rhone, the Allobroges, Cavares, Vocontii, Salyes or Sallurii; the Helvii in the Cebenna, the Tricastini, &c.

Topography. Principal towns on the coast W of the Rhone, Illiberis, now *Elne,* on the high road from Gaul to Spain; Ruscino, *Tour de Roussillon;* Narbo, *Narbonne,* capital of the province, and in the land of the TECTOSAGES; in the same quarter Bæterra, *Bexiers,* a Roman colony; Agatha, *Agde,* a Massilian colony. In the interior, Tolosa, *Toulouse,* on the Garumna, rich by trade before the arrival of the Romans; afterwards a Roman colony; Carcaso, *Carcassone,* a Latin city. In the country of the ARECOMICI,

Digitized by Google

Nemausus, *Nîmes*, more important even than Narbo, a Latin colony, many ruins of which are yet standing; Alba Augusta, or Helvorum, famous for its wines, *Viviers*. Principal places east of the Rhone from the sea to the frontiers: Fossæ Marianæ, an eastern arm of the Rhone, dug by C. Marius; east of that canal the Campi Lapidei, now *la Crau*, a singular and extensive plain, interspersed with round rocks, between which grass, vines, and olives grow luxuriantly, alluded to by Æschylus; Mastramela or Avaticorum stagnum, now *Mer de Martignes*, a lake; Cænus, *l'Arc*; Massilia, *Marseille*; Telo Martius, *Toulon*; Olbia, a Massilian colony; Forum Julii, *Fréjus*, not far from the Argentius river, now *Argens*. East of the Rhone inland: in the country of the Allobroges, the obstinate opponents of the Romans occupying the modern *Dauphiné*, *Savoy*, (Sapaudia,) and *Geneva*, Vienna, under Augustus the capital, a Roman colony, and subsequently the residence of the prætors; in the country of the Cavari, Avenio, now *Avignon*; Cabellio, *Cavaillon*: in the country of the Salyes, Tarasco, now *Terascon*; Arelatum, *Arles*; Rhodanusia, a Massilian colony; Aquæ Sextiæ, founded by C. Sextius, famous for its warm mineral waters, and by Marius's victory over the Teutones: in the country of the Tricastini, a branch of the Allobroges, Gratianopolis, now *Grenoble*, founded by Gratian; in its vicinity Cularo: in the country of the Memini, Forum Neronis, probably *Bourg d'Oisson*: in the land of the Vocontii, Vasio, probably *Forcalquier*; Dea Vocontiorum, now *Die*; in the territory of the Albii or Albiœci, Albaugusta: in the country of the Sentii, Dinia, now *Digne*, in the north of Provence.

The high military road from Italy crossed the Alpes-maritimæ; after the time of Augustus, it was carried across the Alpes Cottiæ; the way by the Alpes Graiæ, *Little S. Bernard*, was shorter, but more dangerous and difficult. Roads across the Alps.

Digitized by Google

Islands belonging to Narbonensis.

Some islands, famous for their pearl fisheries, were reckoned as belonging to this province; Blascon, now *Brescou;* Metina, now *Jamatan;* the Stœchades, of which Prote, the first, now *Porquerolles*, Mese, the middle one, now *Porto Cros*, and Hypæa, the most distant, now *Levant*, &c.; Planasia or Lerina, now *Honorat.*

Gallia Lugdunensis.

The province of GALLIA LUGDUNENSIS, or Celtica, the smallest of the four, contained the lands between the Sequana, or *Seine*, N; the Liger or *Loire*, S and W; the Arar or Saone, E.

Minor rivers.

Tetus, *Trieux;* Argenis, *Erguenon;* Matrona, *Marne*, Isara, *Oise*, Axona, *Aisne.*

Inhabitants.

On the coast the Namnetes, Venetes, &c. all comprised under the appellation of Armoricæ. In the interior Rhedones, Andegavi, Turones, Aulerci, Namnetæ, Parisii, Caruntes, Tricassii, Senones, Mandubii, Aedui, Ambarri, Boii, &c.

Topography.

Principal towns on the coast of the Atlantic, in the country of the NAMNETES, Brivates; Portunamnetum, now *Nantes;* in the land of the VENETES, modern district of *Vannes*, Dariorigon or Darioriton, now *Vannes;* Vindana, *L'Orient;* in the country of the OSISMII, Gesobrivatæ, *Brest;* in the territory of the VIDUCESSII, or Viducasses, in the modern *Peuthievre*, Argenis, or Argenus: in the country of the VENELI, modern *Cotentin of Normandy*, Crociatonum, now *Carentan;* Cosedia, *Coutances;* in the territory of the LEXUBII, or Lixovii, Noviamagus, near *Caen;* in the land of the CALETÆ, modern *Caux of Normandy*, Juliobona, now *Lillebonne;* at the mouth of the Sequana, Constantia Castra, built by Constantius Chlorus, probably the same with Carocotinum, now *Harfleur.* All the above-mentioned tribes were designated by the common name of ARMORICÆ. In the interior: in the country of the RHEDONES, Condate, now *Renne* on the *Villaine;* in the territory of the ANDICAVI, modern *Anjou*, Juliomagus, *Angers;*

Digitized by Google

in the territory of the TURONES, modern *Touraine*, Cæsarodunum, *Tours*; Ambacia, *Amboise*; in the country of the AULERCI, Novodunum, now *Jubliens*, properly speaking the capital of the Diablintæ, a subdivision of the Aulerci, as were likewise the Cenomani, whose capital was Vindinum, now *Le Mans*, and the Eburovices, whose capital was Mediolanum, now *Evreux*; it was from the last place that the Gauls came, who, under Tarquinius Priscus, founded Milan in Italy; Durocassis, *Dreux*: in the land of the ARVII or Arubii, Vagoritum, *Argentan*; in the land of the NAMNETES, Condivicuum; in that of the VELLOCASSES along the Sequana, Rotomagus, *Rouen*; in the territory of the PARISII, Lutetia, Leucototia, or Lucotetia, now *Paris*; in the land of the CARNUTES or Carnutæ, Autricum, *Chartres*; Gennabum, *Orleans*, civitas Aurelianorum; in the country of the TRICASSII, or Trecasses, Augustobona or Tricassæ, *Troyes*; in the land of the SENONES, the modern Champagne, Agendicum, *Sens*; Melodunum, on the Sequana, *Melun*; Vellaunodunum; Autesiodorum, *Auxerre*; in the territory of the MELDI, or Meldi Liberi, between the Seine and Marne, or Sequana and Matrona, where Cæsar built his ships for the passage over into Britain, Iatinum, probably *Maux*; in the land of the VADICASSII, Nœomagus, *Nuis*; in that of the MANDUBII, Alesia, *Alise*; in that of the SEGUSIANI, Lugdunum or Lugudunum, capital of Gallia Lugdunensis, situate on the west side of the present *Lyons*, on a hill (dunum), an altar here erected to Augustus by sixty tribes of the Gauls, and a mint where gold and silver were coined; this noble city was placed at the confluence of the Saône and Rhone, (Arar and Rhodanus;) Rhodumna, *Roane*, on the Liger or *Loire*; Forum Segusianorum, now *Feurs*: in the country of the ÆDUI, modern *Bourgogne* and *Nivernois*, Bibracte or Augustodunum, *Autun*; Cabillonum, *Châlons-sur-Saône*; Matisco, *Mâcon*; Noviodunum, *Nevers*; Decetia, *Decise*: in the country of the BOII, we find Gergora on the

Digitized by Google

Liger or Loire, now *Charlieux*, in the modern *Beaujolais*.

Islands. The Venetic islands, *Belle-isle;* Cæsarea, *Jersey;* Sarnia, *Guernsey*, &c. off the coast of Britanny.

Gallia Aquitania. In earlier times AQUITANIA, inhabited by twenty tribes of the Aquitani, comprised only modern Gascony, Basque, Bearn, and a part of Guyenne: the province to which the name of Gallia Aquitania or Aremorica was assigned in the reign of Augustus is far more extensive: now the boundaries were in the south the Pyrenees, north and east the Liger.

Promontories. Curianum, *C. Feret;* Sentonum, *Ardvert;* Pictonium, *les sables d'Olone.*

Minor rivers. Sigmannus, *Boucaut de Memisan;* Duranius, *Dordogne;* Tarnis, *Tarn;* Canautelus, *Sevre*, &c.

Products. On the sandy coast millet; gold dust found on the shore of the Tarbelli; gold in the mountains.

Topography. Cities on the west coast of Aquitania; in the country of the PICTONES near the mouth of the Liger, Ratiatum, now *Machécon;* Corbilo, a sea-port; Limonum, *Poitiers;* in the country of the SANTONES, south of the Pictones, Mediolanum, now *Saintes*, with many ruins; Iculisma, *Angoulême;* in the land of the BITURIGES VIVISCI on the Garumna, modern Medoc, Noviomagus, now *Castillon;* Burdigala, capital and famed for its commerce, now *Bordeaux*, birth-place of Ausonius: in the country of the TARBELLI, Aquæ Augustæ, or Tarbelliæ, *Dax;* famed for its baths: in the territory of the LIMOVICI, modern Limousin, Augustoritum, now *Limoges*: in the country of the CADURCI, south of the foregoing tribe, and in modern Quercy, Divona, probably *Cahors;* Uxellodunum; in the territory of the Petrocorii, west of the Vivisci, and in the modern Périgord, Vesunna, *Périgord:* in the land of the NITIOBRIGES, south of the foregoing, modern AGENOIS, Aginum, *Agen;* in the country of the BITURIGES CUBI, north-east of the Pictones, modern Berri and Bourbonnais, the capital Avaricum,

Digitized by Google

now *Bourges;* Argentomagus, *Argenton;* in the land of the ARVERNI, west of the Lemovici, modern Auvergne, Augustonemetum, or Nemossus, now *Clermont*, with ruins; Gergoria, a fort; in the territory of the VELLARI, east of the Arverni, modern Velay, Ruesium, *St. Paulien:* in the land of the GABALI, south of the foregoing, modern Gevaudan, Anteridon, now *Javoux;* in the land of the RUTENI, west of the former, modern Rovergue, Segodunum, now *Rhodez;* in the country of the VASATES, south-east of the Vivisci, modern Bazadois, Cossio, *Bazas:* in the territory of the ELUSIATES, south of the latter, modern Condomois, Elusa, near *Auch:* in the country of the AUSCII, modern Armagnac, Augusta or Climberrum, or Auscius, now *Auch:* in that of the CONVENÆ, modern Cominge, Lugdunum, probably *Bertrand:* in the country of the LECTORATES, on the Garumna, Lactura, now *Lectoure;* in that of the BIGERRIONES, at the foot of the Pyrenees, Bigorra, *Bigorre*, and Tarbe. We have likewise to mention the GARUMNI, near the mouth of the Garumna: the SOTIATES; and south of them the TARUSATES, modern, *Marsan.*

The islands reckoned in Aquitania are Antros, a floating island; and Uliarus, now *Oleron.* Islands.

The province of GALLIA BELGICA, or Belgium, so denominated from the Belgae its inhabitants. Under Julius Cæsar, it contained only the three main tribes of Belgic origin, namely, the Bellovaci, Atrebates, and Ambiani; to these Augustus added the Lingones, Sequani, and Helvetii: so that this province had then the following boundaries, east and north the Rhine, west the Arar, south the Rhone as far as Lugdunum; it likewise comprised the countries along the Rhine and Switzerland. Towards the end of the first century, the countries along the Rhine were distinguished from the rest of the province by the names of Germania Inferior, and Germania Superior: the country of the Helvetii and Sequani received the name of Maxima Sequanorum. Gallia Belgica.

Digitized by Google

Minor rivers.

Phrudis, *Somme;* Tabula or Scaldis, *Scheld;* Vahalis, *Waal;* Mosa, *Meuse;* Mosella, *Moselle;* Saravus, *Saar;* Sabis, *Sambre;* Fossæ Drusianæ, a canal dug by Drusus, to join one of the arms of the Rhine with the Yssel river.

Topography of Belgica secunda and prima.

Cities in Belgica Secunda, the north-west part: in the country of the BELLOVACI, modern Beauvais, Bratuspantium; Cæsaromagus, *Beauvais;* in the land of the AUBIANI, Samarobriva, *Amiens* on the Somme; in that of the ATREBATES, modern Artois, Nemetacum, *Arras;* in that of the MORINI, modern Boulenois, Tarvanna, *Terouenne;* Castellum, *Cassel* in Flanders; in the country of the NERVII, subdivisions of which were the Grudii, Centrones, Levaci, Pleumaxii, modern Hainaut, Bagæum near *Valenciennes;* Turnacum, *Tournay;* Camaracum, *Cambray;* in the country of the VEROMANDUI, south of the Nervii, modern Vermandois, we find Augusta Veromanduorum, *Vermand,* near St. Quentin; Noviomagus, *Noyon;* in that of the SUESSONES, Noviodunum, or Augusta Suessionum, now *Soissons:* in that of the REMI, Durocortorum, now *Reims;* Bibrax, *Bievre.* In the country between the Scheld and the Meuse, the TOXANDRI in N. Flanders and Zealand, the town of Toxandria, now *Tessander-Lo,* or *Tierlo;* in that of the TUNGRI, under whom Cæsar reckons the Condrusi, Eburones, Cæsaresi, and Pæmani, we find the town of Atriatacum, now *Tongres:* in the country of the TREVIRI, between whom and the Nervii the Ardenna sylva extended, we find Augusta Trevirorum, now *Trèves,* capital of Belgica prima; Ambiatinus vicus, the birth-place of Caligula; in that of the MEDIOMATRICI, Divodurum, *Metz;* Decem Pagi, *Dieuse;* in the country of the LEUCI, Nasium, *Little Nancy;* Tullium, *Toul;* Verodunum, *Verdun,* for the Verodunenses were reckoned as belonging to the Leuci; in that of the LINGONES, Andomadunum, *Langres;* in that of the SEQUANI, modern Franche-Comté, Vesontio, *Besançon;* Didattium, *Dole;* Ariovica, *Pont-Arlier;* Arborosa, *Arbois:* in the country

Digitized by Google

of the HELVETII, between the Rhine, the Rhone, the Jura mountains and the Rhætian Alps, we see Vendonissa, *Vindisch*, a village in the Canton of Berne; Ad Fines, *R. Pfin;* Arbor Felix, *Arbon;* Salodurum, *Soleur;* Aventicum, *Avenche;* Minnodunum, *Mouton* in the Pays de Vaux; Viviscus, *Vevay;* Eburodunun, *Yverdun;* Geneva on the Lacus Lemannus; Colonia Equestris, probably Noviodunum, *Nion;* Lacus Lausonius, *Lausanne;* Urba, *Orbe* in the Pays de Vaux.

Topography of Lower and Upper Germany.

The country between Belgium and the Rhine was a military station, constantly occupied by two Roman armies, and covered with forts: here lands were assigned to such German tribes as chose to take the pay of the Romans: the two military commands were probably separated by the Moselle; one receiving the name of Germania inferior or secunda, the other that of Germania superior or prima. In the former ascending the Rhine, we find in the country of the BATAVI, Lugdunum Batavorum, *Leyden;* Albinianæ, *Alphen;* Trajectum, *Utrecht;* Arenacum, *Arnheim:* in the country of the UBII, Colonia Trajana; Quadriburgum, *Schenkenschanze;* Ascibergium, *Essenberg*, near Duisburg; Gelduba, capital of the UBII; Noresium, *Nuys;* Colonia Agrippina, *Cologne*, founded by Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus; Tolbiacum *Zülpich;* Marcodurum, *Duren* on the *Roer;* Marcomagus, the village of *Marmagen;* Juliacum, *Jülich;* Bonna, *Bonn;* Rigomagum, *Rheinmagen;* Anlunnacum, *Andernach;* Confluentes, so called from its being at the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine, now *Coblentz;* Bingium, opposite the modern *Bingen.*—In Germania superior, we find in the country of the VANGIONES, Moguntiacum, probably the same with Magetobria, *Mayence;* Bonconica, *Oppenheim;* Sicila, *Sicklingen*, the spot where Severus Alexander was murdered; Borbetomagus, *Worms;* Argentoratum, *Strasburg:* in the land of the NEMETES, Noviomagus, *Spires;* Tabernæ, *Rheinzabern;* Saletis, or Saliso, *Seltz* in Alsace: in the country of the TRIBOCCI, Brocomagus, *Brumat* near

Digitized by Google

Strasburg. Cities of the RAURICI, a tribe resident on the south bank of the Rhine, from the mouth of the Arar or Saone to Basle: Argentuaria, or Argentaria, near *Brisac;* Augusta Rauracorum, village of Augst, near *Basle*, where ruins are still found; Robur, near *Hüningen;* Basilia, *Basle;* Solicinium, celebrated by the victory Valentinian the First won there over the Alemanni; Mons Brisiacus, *Brisac.*

Digitized by Google

BRITANNIA.

Boundaries.

THE Insulæ Britannicæ, north of Gaul, consisted of several islands, the two largest of which were called Britain or Albion, and Hibernia.

Britain is bounded on the south by the Britannic sea; west by the Atlantic ocean and Hibernian sea; east by the German ocean.

Promontories.

Cantium in Kent; Antivestæum or Bolerium, *Land's-end;* Ocrinum or Damnonium, *Lizard;* Prom. Herculis, *Hartland;* Octapitaron, *St. David's Head;* Rantium, *Ramsgate;* Oxelum, *Spurnhead;* Verubium, *Sinclair;* Virvedrum, *Dungas bay Head;* Tarvidum, *Dunet Head.*

Products.

Corn; excellent pastures; from the time of the Romans, after the forests had been felled, all sorts of fruit, except the olive and the vine; beer instead of wine; pearls; gold; silver; iron; tin; precious stones. No poisonous or ravenous animals found in the island.

Inhabitants.

The inhabitants found on the island by the Romans were of two different races, the Britones and Caledonii: the main seat of the latter was in the north of Britain, from the Grampian hills: both Britones and Caledonii, were divided into many tribes or clans; and both, it appears, had originally immigrated from Gaul, the former being supposed by many to be of the same stock as the Belgæ, the latter of Celtic origin.

Revolutions.

Arrival of the Celtæ from Gaul.—The Britones come over from the continent, drive the Celtæ into Hibernia and the north of Britain, where they were known in the time of the Romans by the name of Caledonii, in the middle ages by that of Picti, from their tattooing and colouring the skin. Even in these early times, the tin-trade carried on with the Phœnicians, who shipped their cargoes at the Scilly islands, and at the Isle of Wight.—Julius Cæsar B.C. 55—54.

Digitized by Google

undertakes from Port Icius in Gaul an expedition against
A.D. 41— Britain.—The southern part of the island, modern
54. *England*, converted, by T. Claudius and Nero, into a
78—85. Roman province.—Agricola, reduces the whole of Britannia Romana, makes an attempt on Britannia Barbara, or *Scotland*, and is enabled to circumnavigate the whole island.—Various attempts under Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Sept. Severus, to insure the country by ramparts and walls from the inroads of the Scots: meanwhile, Roman civilization transplanted into Britain, flourishes.—
449. Valentinian III. gives up Britain, and the Romans withdraw, leaving the islanders to shift for themselves.—Britain suffers much by domestic broils and the incursions of the Picts; she invokes the assistance of the Saxons, a tribe of North Germany, who under Hengist and Horst come over, seize the power, and found the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy.

Divisions. Britain was divided into Britannia Romana, or Superior, converted into a Roman province by Suetonius Paullinus, in Nero's reign: and into Britannica Barbara, or Inferior.

Boundaries of Britannia Romana. The northern boundary of Britannia was gradually extended to a higher latitude by the Romans: in the time of Claudius, the two Britains were divided by the Sabrina, or Severn river; in that of Hadrian, Britannia Romana extended north to the Pict's wall, built by that Emperor across the country from Newcastle on Tyne to Carlisle on the Eden: Sept. Severus erected another wall still farther north, in the narrowest part of the island from the Frith of Forth to Dumbarton.

Its rivers. Tamesis, *Thames;* Sabrina, *Severn;* and its tributary, Antona, *Avon;* Abus, *Humber;* Tina, *Tyne*, &c.

Principal tribes. The powerful natives, the Brigantes, occupied the north of England down to the Humber: three warlike nations occupied modern Wales, the Ordovices in the north; the Demetæ in the west coast; and the more powerful Silures, extending to the banks of the Severn: Dobuni, Belgæ, Damnunii, Cantii, &c.

Digitized by Google

In the country of the CANTII, modern Kent, Durovernum, or Darvernum, now *Canterbury;* Durobrivæ, *Rochester;* Rutupiæ, *Richborough* with ruins; Dubris, *Dover;* Lemanus, near *Folkstone:* in the land of the BELGÆ, comprising modern Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, Aquæ Calidæ, or Aquæ Solis, now *Bath,* famous for its waters; Venta, *Winchester,* the principal town of the peninsula between Bristol channel and the Thames, and capital of the Belgæ; Magnus Portus, *Portsmouth;* Ischalis, now *Ilchester:* in the country of the DUROTRIGES, south-west of the Belgæ, in modern Dorsetshire, Maridunum or Dunium, now *Dorchester;* in the territory of the DAMNONII, *Devonshire* and *Cornwall,* little frequented by the Romans, Voliba, *Falmouth;* Isca, near *Bridport;* Uzela, near *Exeter,* on the Isca river, now *Ex,* according to others, *Launceston;* Tamare, near *Plymouth:* in the land of the REGNI, now Surrey and Sussex, between the Belgæ and the Cantii, we find Noviomagus, now *South Rey:* in the country of the ATREBATII, north of the Belgæ, and corresponding to part of modern Wilts and Berkshire, Calleva, near *Silchester;* Spinæ, *Speen:* in the country of the TRINOBANTES, north of the Cantii, modern Essex and Middlesex, Londinium, *London,* celebrated for its trade even in the time of Tacitus; Camalodunum, now *Colchester,* according to others, but improperly, *Maldon,* it was a colony of Claudius: in the land of the CATYEUCHLANI, modern Bucks, Herts, &c. Verulamium, *St. Albans;* Lactodurum, *Bedford:* in the country of the DOBUNI, between the Upper Thames and the Severn, modern, Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire, Glevum, or Clevum, *Gloster;* Corinium, *Cirencester:* in the territory of the SIMENI, or Iceni, modern Norfolk and Suffolk, Venta, near *Norwich;* Cambretonium, *Bretenham;* Sitomagus, *Walpet:* in that of the CORITANI, modern Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick, Durobrivæ, *Brigh-Casterton;* Rhete, *Leicester;* Vernemetum, *Burrowhill;* Margidunum, near *Nottingham;* Lindum, *Lincoln;* in the country of the CARNAVII, modern Chester, Stafford,

Topography.

Digitized by Google

&c. Deva, *Chester*, a town of great antiquity; Pennocrucium, *Stretton;* Viroconium, *Shrewsbury;* Manduessedum, *Manchester;* Condate, near *Northwich;* Rutunium, *Rowdon:* in the land of the ORDOVICES, north-east of Wales, from about Aberyswith to the confluence of the Severn and Avon, comprising Carnavon, Flint, Denbigh, Merioneth, Montgomery, Hereford, we find Conovium, *Conway;* Mediolanum, near *Maywood:* in the land of the DEMETÆ, corresponding to Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen, we have, Maridunum, *Carmarthen:* in that of the SILURES, answering to Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Monmouth, we find, Acriconium, *Herefield;* Bultæum, *Usk;* Isca Siliorum, *Cardiff;* Callera, *Wallingford.* North of the Humber and Mersey, the country was occupied from sea to sea by the BRIGANTES, who must therefore have inhabited Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster on the west, Durham and York on the East; their principal towns were Eboracum, *York*, junction of all the military ways; it was a Roman colony, adorned with temples and public baths, and was the favourite residence of several emperors; here likewise Sept. Severus and Constantius died; Lugovallum, *Carlisle;* Vendomora, *Newcastle;* Alione, *Lancaster:* north of the Tyne, in the present Northumberland, were the OTTADINI, in whose country we find, Bremenium, *Richester;* Segodunum, *Seton;* Corstopitum, *Corbridge:* along the north coast of the Solway Firth, we find the SELGOVÆ, with the city of Tremonium, now *Dowrige;* Carbantorigum, near *Drumlarrig;* and Corda: west of these, and in the country of the NOVANTÆ, we find the towns of Lucopibia, and Rherigonium: in the land of the DAMNII, on the Firth of Clyde, we have Colamia, now *Lanark.*

Britannia Barbara.

Britannia Barbara, or Caledonia, corresponds to the modern Scotland: on the south it is bounded by Britannia Romana; on all the other sides by the sea, which in the north bore the name of Oceanus Deucaledonius.

Mountains.

Mons Caledonius, different from that mentioned by

Digitized by Google

Florus, north of the Thames; Grampius, the *Grampian hills.*

Alaunus, *Allen;* Boderia Æstuarium, *Frith of Forth;* Dava Æstuarium, *Frith of Tay;* Deva, *Dee;* Celnius, and Tuæsis, *Murray Frith;* Vara, *Frith of Cromartie;* Loxa, *Struth;* Ila, *Wick;* Nabaius, *Durness;* Itys, *Carron;* Longus, *Linhe-Loch;* Novius, *Nith;* Abravannus, *Luce Bay.* Rivers, &c.

Novantæ, Elgovæ, Damnii, &c. They were never reduced by the Romans, but preserved their independence. Inhabitants.

In the country of the Damnii, on the Forth of Clyde, we have Colanica, now *Lanark:* in the country of the Tæzali, Devana, near *Aberdeen.* Topography.

West of Britannia, lies the large island of Hibernia, now Ireland: although visited by Greek and Roman merchants, the Roman legions never penetrated so far. Hibernia.

Promontorium Sacrum, *St. Hellen;* Notium, *Missen Head;* Isamnium, *St. John's Point;* Rhobogdium, *Fair Head;* Vennicnium, *Ram's Head;* Boreum, *North Cape.* Promontories.

Senus, *Moy;* Dabrona, *Blackwater;* Birgus, *Barrow,* &c. Jernus, *Shannon,* the principal stream. Rivers.

Eblana, *Dundalk;* Manapia, *Dublin;* Dunum, *Dunamore;* Laberus, *Kells;* Ivernis, or Iernis, near *Cashel;* Regia, *Armagh;* Regia, *Limerick;* Magnata, or Nagnata, now *Donegal,* the most important place of trade with the Romans; Macolicum, *Kilmallock,* &c. Topography.

The smaller islands are, Smaller islands.

Vectis, the *Isle of Wight;* conquered by Vespasian under Claudius; the tin trade was carried on here.

Tanetos, or Tanatis, the isle of *Thanet;* at the south-eastern extremity of the Tamesis Æstuary.

Mona, *Anglesea,* at the north-western extremity of Wales; conquered by Suetonius Paullinus.

Monarina, *Isle of Man,* between north Britain and Ireland; this was the main seat of Druidism.

Cassiterides, or Tin Islands, now the *Scilly Islands.* The inhabitants of Cornwall, it seems, were in the practice

Digitized by Google

of bringing their tin to these islands and the Isle of Wight, where it was shipped off by foreign merchants.

Orcades, *Orkneys*, discovered by Agrippa; Pliny makes them to be more than forty in number; they are on the north of Scotland. Under this head we may likewise place the Acmodæ Islands, seven in number, among which Ocetis, now *South Ronaldsha*, and Dumna, now *Hay*.

Ebudæ, *Hebrides*, to the north of Ireland.

Thule, the most distant land above Britain; probably *Mainland*, one of the Shetland Islands: this Thule is different from that of Pytheas, which is probably Iceland.

Digitized by Google

ITALIA.

THE peninsula of Italy is bounded on the north-east by the river Arsia, now *Arsa*, near Pola in Istria: on the north by the Alps; on the west by the Varus river near Nicæa, now the *Var* near *Nice;* farther west, and on the south and north-east by the Mediterranean. Boundaries.

The sea which incloses Italy is divided into the north-eastern, or Adriatic; the south-eastern or Ionian; the southern, or Tyrrhenian, likewise called the lower or *inferum*, of which the south-western sea, or Mare Ligusticum, is a subdivision. Seas.

The principal chain of this peninsula is that of the Apennines, which commence in the north from the Maritime Alps, and proceed southward, varying in their inclination to the west and east, through Central and Lower Italy, and lose themselves partly in the southern promontory by Rhegium, partly in the south-eastern Salentine promontory: thus the whole of Italy may be said to consist of two maritime tracks and one mountainous track, the inhabitants of the former polished and civilized, those of the latter rude and barbarous. Here likewise we must observe the Alps, which from the Varus stretch north as far as Germany, and east as far as Thrace, consisting of various branches, the names of which are, the Maritime Alps, from the Ligustic sea to Vesulus, now *Mount Veso* in Piedmont; the Collian Alps, from *Mount Veso* to *Mount Cenis;* the Graian Alps, from *Mount Cenis*, to Mons Jovis or *St. Bernard;* the Penine Alps, from thence to Adula, now *St. Gothard;* the Rhætian Alps, from thence to Trent; the Tridentine Alps, from the Athesis, now *Adige* and *Etoch* to Bellunum, now *Belluno;* the Carnic or Noric Alps, from thence to the river Soritius; Mountains.

Digitized by Google

the Julian Alps, so called from the road made across them by Julius Cæsar; the Euganean, Venetian, Panonian Alps, so called from the inhabitants.

Promontories. Promontorium Populonium, in Etruria, *Prombino;* Circeium, in Latium, *Circeio;* Caietum, likewise in Latium, *Gajeta;* Misenum, in Campania; Surrentium or Minervæ, in Campania, *Sorento;* Palinurum, in Lucania, *Palinuro;* Zephyrium, in the country of the Bruttii; Iapygium or Salentinum, in Calabria, *C. de Luca;* Cumerium, in the country of the Picentes, near *Ancona.*

Principal rivers. The Padus, *Po;* Athesis, *Adige;* both falling into the Adriatic; the Tiberis, *Tibur,* falling into the Mediterranean.

Products. The soil in the plains would be the most fruitful in Europe if properly cultivated: its products are many and abundant, oil, wine, fruit, vegetables, corn, rice, horses, cattle, sheep with fine wool, metals of all kinds, &c. It is remarkable that the inhabitants should have profited so little by the advantages of their situation for commerce, at the time that the Mediterranean was the main road of the trade of the world.

Inhabitants. Aboriginals and various foreign races which had immigrated from beyond the Alps, from Illyria and Greece, some even from the shores of Asia Minor.

Revolutions. Arrival of the Pelasgi from Greece, whence they had been driven by the Hellenes some time before the Trojan war.—Arrival of the Tyrrhenians and Tuscans, founders of the twelve confederate states of Etruria: various other tribes settle in Italy and amalgamate with the aboriginals.—

B. C. 750, sqq. Greeks of the Hellenic stock found colonies, such as Sybaris, Tarentum, &c. by which Grecian civilization is

590. transplanted into the peninsula.—Irruption of the Gauls, principally under the guidance of Bellovesus: they defeat the Etruscans, settle in Cisalpine Gaul, where they found Mediolanum, and attract various Celtic tribes, such as

389. the Senones, &c.—The Gauls under Brennus burn Rome,

307. but are driven back by Camillus.—Rome gradually becomes mistress of all Italy: she reduces the Etrurian confederate

Digitized by Google

states: conquers the Boii Gauls: then the Tarentines and the greater part of Lower Italy: and finally the whole of Upper Italy.—From being the mistress of Italy, Rome becomes that of the world; distinguished in war, legislation, and science, in the cultivation of the Greek Muses, and of the arts of peace.—Octavius converts the fallen republic into an empire.—Theodosius divides the Roman dominions into two empires, the Western and the Eastern.—The Western empire is destroyed by the barbarians: and not till one thousand years after does the Eastern empire fall a prey to the Turks. 283. 281. 222. 30. A. D. 395. 476.

The political divisions of Italy were frequently altered: geographically it is divided into UPPER ITALY, CENTRAL ITALY, and LOWER ITALY. Geographical divisions.

UPPER ITALY.

UPPER ITALY is again divided into Cisalpine Gaul inhabited by Gauls, and so called in contradistinction of Gaul west of the Alps: and Liguria, so called from the Ligures, an ancient Italian race. Divisions.

CISALPINE GAUL.

Gallia Cisalpina, is a long even plain, divided by the Po into two equal parts; that on the north called Gallia Transpadana, being beyond the Po or Padus with respect to Rome; that on the south called Gallia Cispadana, being within the Po in respect to Rome. Gallia Cisalpina.

The Padus or *Po*, with the following tributaries from the north; the Duria, *Durance;* Ticinus, *Tessino;* flowing out of the Lacus Verbanus, now *Lago Maggiore;* Addua, *Adda*, flowing out of the Lacus Larius, *Lago di Como:* Rivers.

Digitized by Google

Ollius, *Oglis*, flowing out of the Lacus Sevinus, *Lago d'Iseo;* Mincius, *Minxio*, from the Lacus Benacus, now *Lago di Garda:* from the south the following contribute to the Po; namely, the Tanarus, now *Tanaro;* the Trebia, now *Trebbia;* the Rhenus or *Rheno* near Bologna, in an island of which, Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus, decreed their bloody triumvirate. The Athesis, *Adige*, falls into the Adriatic, as do likewise the Plavis, *Piave*, Timavus, *Timeo*, &c. mere mountain streams.

Cities and natives.

The cities were mostly colonies founded by the Romans, with a view of insuring the subjection of the inhabitants, and introducing Roman manners and civilization. The geographer directs with pleasure his attention to the Veneti: of this people it is related, that in the earliest times they carried on a vast trade in amber, brought to them from the eastern coast of Prussia, through Pannonia and Poland; or by the Venetes of Gaul, who procured it from the mouths of the Rhine: this article, much used in the pagan rites, they disposed of to the inhabitants of Corcyra, to the Pelasgi and Tyrrhenians, to the Phocæans of Asia and Marseille, and rose to such opulence, that they reckoned fifty towns within their small territory.

Topography of Gallia Transpadana.

The cities of Gallia Transpadana are: in the country of the Segusiani, whose king Cottius, and his neighbour Ideonnus, are notorious; Brigantium, now *Briançon*, the last stage, mansio, on crossing the Alps: in the country of the Taurini, modern Piemont; Augusta Taurinorum, now *Turin*, a Roman colony, its more early denomination was Taurasia. In the land of the Salassi, Augusta Prætoria, now *Aosta*, a colony of Augustus; Eporedia, *Ivrea*, a Roman colony: in that of the Lepontii, Oscella, now *Domo d'Ossola:* in that of the Libici, Vercellæ, the capital, now *Vercelli;* Laumellum, now *Lomello*, near the Campi Baudii, where Marius defeated the Cimbri: Ictomulum, Ictimulorum aurifodinæ, with a gold mine: in the country of the Orobii, Comum, now *Como*, celebrated as the great staple for trade in Rhætia, and on the

Digitized by Google

Danube, famous likewise for its hard-ware, from the time of Julius Cæsar, who sent to this place a Roman colony, together with 500 Greek families; it took the name of Neoconum; Bergomum, *Bergamo;* Forum Licinii, *Berlasina:* in the land of the INSUBRES, next to the Boii, the most important of the Celtic tribes, Mediolanum, now *Milan*, brilliant residence of the emperors in the third and fourth centuries; Laus Pompeii, founded by the Boii, but converted into a Roman municipium by Cn. Pompey, the father of the great Pompey, now *Old Lodi*, near Lodi; Acerræ, now *Pizzighetone;* Forum Iuntorum, now *Crema;* Pons Aureoli, where Aureolus, one of the thirty tyrants, was killed, now the village of *Pontirolo:* in the country of the LÆVI, Ticinum, where Theodoric erected a palace; it was afterwards called Papia, its modern name is *Pavia:* in the land of the CENOMANNI, Brixia, founded by the Tuscans before the irruption of the Gauls, *Brescia;* Cremona, a Roman colony, still bearing the same name; Mantua, of Tuscan origin; in its vicinity, the village of Andes, immortal as the birth-place of Virgil; Verona, the birth-place of Catullus, still *Verona*, founded by the Euganei and Rhætians, afterwards a Colonia Augusta; in its vicinity, the Campi Raudi or Campus Sardis, scene of the rout of the Cimbri; Betriacum, now the village of *S. Lorenzo Guazzone*, field of battle between Vitellius and Otho. In the country of the EUGANEI, Stonos, now *Storo;* Edrum, *Edolo;* Maletum, probably *Malsesine*, east of the Lago di Garda; Breutionicum, *Breutonico;* Anonium, *Nun;* Carraca, *Sarca;* Volenes, the village of *Volano* on the Adige; Sabium, now *Val di Sabio.* In Venetia, the country of the VENETI or Heneti, Spina, founded by Pelasgi; Adrias, now *Adria*, in the vicinity of the Atrianorum Paludes, or Septem Maria, and on the Tartarus river; Patavium, now *Padua*, the birth-place of Livy, an old Venetian city founded by Antenor, on the bank of the lesser Medoacus, modern *Bacchiglione;* the greater Medoacus is the *Brenta;* in the vicinity of Padua

Digitized by Google

were the hot sulphur springs, called Patavinæ Aquæ, or Aponus, or Aponi Fons; Vicetia now *Vincenza;* Ateste, *Este*, the source of the illustrious family of that name; Altinum in the northern corner of the Lagune di Venezia; this once flourishing town is now dwindled to a village; the inhabitants at the time of Attila's irruptions sought refuge in the island of the Septem Maria, where they founded modern Venice. In the country of the CARNI, or Taurisci, modern Frioul and Crain at the top of the Adriatic, eastward from the river Tilavemptus, now *Tagliamento;* Aquileia, a Latin colony, the first established in that quarter, and so denominated from the success of the Roman eagles (Aquilæ) in that country; Tergeste, the most northern part of the Adriatic, now *Trieste*, in Istria; Forum Julii, from whence the neighbourhood borrowed its modern name of *Frioul*, now *Città di Friuli.* In the peninsula of Istria itself, Pola on the Sinus Polaticus, the only ancient city of the ISTRII, an Illyrian race; subsequently made a Roman colony with the cognomen *Pietas Julia;* it still preserves its ancient name, and exhibits some noble ruins: Ægida, a small Roman city, subsequently denominated Justinopolis, now *Capo d'Istria;* Parentium, a Roman city, now *Parenzo;* Nesactium on the river Arsia, which here constitutes the eastern limit of Italy.

Topography of Cispadine Gaul.

Cities in the land of the ANANES, Placentia, now *Piacenza*, a Roman colony, the fossa and via Æmilia, with two staples or emporia in its neighbourhood; Velleia, now the village of *Velloe*, famous for the longevity of its inhabitants, one man having reached the age of 140, four that of 120, six that of 110; Fidentia, *S. Domino*, where Carbo was defeated by Sylla's generals. In the country of the BOII, Parma, still so called, a Roman colony; Mutina, converted A. U. C. 536. into a Roman colony, together with Parma; here Decius Brutus was besieged by Antony; modern name, *Modena;* Bononia, capital of the Etrurians previous to the irrup-

Digitized by Google

tions of the Gauls, when it bore the name of Felsina, subsequently a Roman colony, now *Bologna*. In the country of the LINGONES we find, Forum Cornelii, now *Imola;* Flaventia, *Faenza*, celebrated for its linens; Forum Popilii, now *Forlinpopolo;* Cæsena, now *Cesena;* Ravenna, still so called; here Augustus made a secure port, (classes,) for his standing fleet of 240 triremes, kept for the purpose of protecting the Adriatic. In the country of the SENONES, the most southern of Cisalpine Gaul, we find Ariminum, *Rimini;* Pisaurum, *Pesaro;* Sena Gallia, *Sinaguglia*, &c. these cities, however, after the expulsion of the Senones, were reckoned as belonging to Italia Propria. Several of the places above mentioned received municipal rights from the Romans.

LIGURIA.

LIGURIA extends from the Varus river down to the Macra, now *Magra;* it corresponds therefore nearly to the modern Genoa. Liguria.

Rutuba, Merula, Stura, Tanarus, now *Tanaro.* Rivers.

Cattle; mules; light horses; hides; honey; excellent marble from Luna, the same that is now known by the name of Carara marble; timber, &c. Products.

The Ligures, famed for trade and navigation; divided into five tribes, the Vagienni, about the head of the Po; the Vediantii, about the Varus; the Intemelii, on the coast between the Rutuba and Merula rivers; the Ingauni, about Genua; and the Statielli inland. Inhabitants.

Cities along shore; Nicæa, a colony from Massilia, now *Nice*, stood on the Paulon river, now called *Poglion;* Portus Herculis Monœci, a harbour of the Massilians, with a monœcus of Hercules, now *Monaco;* Albium Intemelium, that is to say, mountain town of the Intemeli, now *Vintimiglia;* Abigaunum, or Albium Ingaunum, now *Albenga;* Savo, now *Savonne*, where Mago landed in the Punic war; near this place was the Vada Sabatia, Topography.

Digitized by Google

on the mountain road, now *Vado;* Genua, at the top of the bay, a great place of trade, now *Genova;* Ricina, now *Recco;* Portus Delphini, now *Porto Delfino;* Segesta Tiguliorum, or Tegolata, now *Sestri;* Tigulia, of which the ruins are still seen near the village of *Trigoso;* Portus Lunæ, now *Golfo di Spezia;* the neighbouring mountains afford a beautiful white marble with a slight blue or cærulean tinge; this port belonged to the city of Luna, not very distant from modern *Carrara;* the ruins of Luna are still extant. In the interior we have, Polentia; Alba Pompeia, now *Alba;* Asta, now *Asti,* once an important city; Aquæ Statiellorum, famed for its mineral waters, and the high road which ran through it, now *Acqui;* Carystum, now *Carso;* Forum Fulvii, with the cognomen Valentinum, now *Valenza;* Bodincomagum, subsequently Industria, *Casale;* Dertona, now *Tortona;* Libarna, *Lerma;* Iria, *Voghera;* Clastidium, a strong place, at first belonging to the Ananes Celts, afterward to the Ligures, near *Corteggis;* Litubium, probably *Ritorbio.*

Digitized by Google

CENTRAL ITALY, OR ITALIA PROPRIA.

Boundaries.

ITALIA PROPRIA extends from the Rubico and Macra, down to the Silarus, *Silo*, and the Frento, *Fortore*, in the south. It comprises six districts, Etruria, Latium, and Campania, on the western side; Umbria, Picenum, and Samnium, on the eastern side.

ETRURIA.

Etruria.

Etruria, Tuscia, or Tyrrhenia, extending from Luna to Rome, answers nearly to modern Lucca and Toscana. On the north, the Macra divides it from Liguria, in the south the Tibur separates it from Latium.

Main streams and lakes.

Arnus, *Arno;* Tiberis, *Tibur;* secondary streams, Macra, *Magra;* Aventia, *Avenzo;* Umbro, *Ombrone;* Clanis, *la Chiana*, &c. Lacus Vulsiniensis, *Lago di Bolsena;* Lacus Trasymenus, *Lago di Perugia;* with *Ossaria*, or *Sanguineto*, Hannibal's field of battle; Vadimonis, *Lago di Bessano;* Sabatinus, *Lago di Brocciano.*

Mountains.

The land on the shore is plain and level, in other parts it is mountainous: the chief mountains are the Montes Cimini, near Sutrium.

Inhabitants.

A mixture of Umbri, Pelasgi, and Tusci, or Etrusci; who were at an early period polished by trade, science, and art; it was from them that the Romans borrowed their spectacles, ceremonies, divination, &c. Etruria was originally divided into twelve confederate states, each having an independent government, mostly aristocratic, with a *lucumo* at the head.

Topography.

Cities: on the Macra, Luna; between the Macra and the Arnus, Luca, now *Lucca*, a Roman colony; Pisæ, now *Pisa*, a colony from Pisa in Elis, and therefore called

Digitized by Google

Alpheæ Pisæ, celebrated for its hot springs, aquæ calidæ Pisanorum; Pistoria, now *Pistoja*, where Catiline met with his death; Florentia Tuscanorum, a Roman colony on the upper course of the Arnus, now *Florence*, or *Firenza*; Fæsulæ, Sylla's colony, and Catiline's rendezvous. Between the Arnus and the Tiberis: Portus Pisanus, or Triturrita, *Leghorn*, or *Livorno*; Vada Volaterrana, or Volterrana, on the coast near the village of *Torre di Vado*, and the marsh Maremna Volerrana: Volaterræ, one of the most considerable of the twelve Etrurian confederate states, subsequently a Roman colony, now *Volterra*, with ruins; Sena Julia, now *Sienna*; Vetulonia, one of the twelve republics, from whence Romulus is said to have borrowed the "twelve fasces," the "sella curulis," the "toga prætexta," and the "tuba," on the site of the modern village *Badiola*; Populonia, of which the massy ruins are still seen: Massa Veternensis, the birth-place of the emperor Gallus, now *Massa*; Russellæ, one of the twelve republics; its ruins still seen in the village of *Moscone*, near *Grossetti*; Aurinia, subsequently, Saturnia, a Roman colony, the ruins of which are still shewn; Telamon, a sea-port; Cosa, a sea-port; Sucosa, its ruins still extant; Volsini, one of the most important of the twelve republics; at the sacking of this place, the Romans found 2000 statues; it is situate on the Lacus Volsiniensis, now *Lago di Bolsena*; Vesentium, now *Visenzo*; Clusium, *Chiusi*, one of the twelve republics, the residence of Porsenna; Arretium, *Arezzo*, one of the twelve republics; Cortona, one of the twelve republics, still so called, and exhibiting the ruins of its Pelasgic walls; it was between this place and the Lake Trasymenus, that Hannibal defeated Flaminius; Perusia, one of the twelve republics, subsequently a Roman municipium, now *Perugia*; Fanum Voltumnæ, near *Viterbo*, chief mustering place of the Etruscans. Falerii, in the country of the Æqui Falisci, one of the twelve republics, subsequently a Roman colony, with the cognomen of Junonia Falisci; the name is preserved in the

Digitized by Google

church of *Sta. Maria di Falari*, and in the ruins near *Civitâ Castellana;* Fescennia, originally a Pelasgic city, whence the wedding song, chanted in the reel (amphimacer) to the honour of Priapus, derived its name of Carmina Fescennina: Tarquinii, one of the twelve republics, subsequently a Roman colony; it was famed by the birth of Tarquinius Priscus; this town is said to have been founded by Tarcon the Lydian, who assisted Æneas against Turnus; its ruins, consisting principally in vaults for the dead, are still seen a little east of *Carneto:* Graviscæ, or Gravisci, in later times a Roman colony, on the Marta river: Sutrium, a Roman colony, now *Sutri:* Nepet, or Nepe, whose inhabitants were called Nepesini, now *Nepi;* here we find the snow-clad mountain Soracte: Veii, one of the twelve republics, captured by Camillus; the inhabitants were Veientes; on its site lies the post house of *Storta*, and the village of *Isola:* Capena, a city of the Capenates, now *Fiano;* in their territory stood the grove of Feronia, the goddess held in universal veneration by the whole of Etruria, to whom the firstlings of all fruits were offered amid dances, celebrated by the family of the Hirpiæ with their naked feet, on great heaps of burning coals: Saxa Rubra on the Via Flaminia: Bacanæ on the Via Claudia: Centumcellæ, a flourishing sea-port, the beloved residence of Trajan, now *Civitâ Vecchia:* Pyrgi, now the village of *Sta. Severa*, once the port of the town of Cære, famed for its temple of Lucina, which was plundered by Dionysius of Syracuse: Alsium, subsequently a Roman colony, now the village of *Palo:* Cære on the Cæretanus river, a city of the Cærites, founded by the Pelasgi under the name of Agylla, afterwards one of the twelve republics; it is celebrated as belonging to Mezentius the ally of Turnus; the hospitality shewn by the inhabitants to the houseless Romans, when they fled with the vestal fire to their town from before the Gauls, was repaid by the presentation of Roman citizenship to the Cærites, without the privilege however of vote; hence the by-word "tabulæ Cærites;" this place is now sunk into the village of *Cerveteri;*

Digitized by Google

Fragenæ, now *Castel Guido;* Lorium or Laurium, near the Sylva Mæsia, the place where Antoninus Pius was educated, and where he died.

LATIUM.

Latium. The next district of Italia Propria, on the western side, is Latium, bounded on the north by the Tibur, on the south by the Liris; and it therefore now forms a part of the Papal dominions.

Rivers. Tiberis, *Tibur* or *Tevere*, the earlier name of this river was Albula; Numicus, *Numico;* Astura or Stura, still so called; Amasenus, *Amaseno;* Liris, *Garigliano;* Anien or Anio, *Teverone;* Allia; these three last tributaries of the Tibur; Ufeus, *Portatore*, near *Terracina;* the Canalis Augusti et Trajani, through the Pomptine marshes. Lacus Albanus, *Lago di Castello;* Lacus Nemorensis, *Lago di Nemi;* Gabinus, *Lago di Gabii;* Regillus, *Lago Regillo;* Juturnæ; Paludes Pomptinæ, the *Pomptine Marshes*, between Rome and Terracina, then as now uninhabitable by reason of the malaria.

Mountains. The Montes Albani, of which Mons Albanus, *Monte Cavo*, Mons Algidus, and the Montes Tusculani, are branches; the mountains of the Æqui; the mountains of the Volsci; the Mons Sacer, on the right bank of the Anio, celebrated by the Secessio Populi.

Inhabitants. The genuine Latini inhabited the fruitful valley from the Tibur to Circeii: various small tribes dwelt around them, the Sabini, Æqui, Marsi, and Hernici, in the east, and the Volsci, Rutuli, Aurunci, in the south, on the Apennines. The language of the Latins was originally, it seems, the lingua Osca, that of the aboriginals, which, by an admixture of old Greek, particularly the Æolic, various dialects spoken by the primeval inhabitants of Italy, and the Pelasgian produced the Roman tongue, and by a nearer acquaintance with the Greeks, consequent on civilization, was still farther polished: this noble language may be regarded as the mother of the Spanish, French, Italian, Wallachian, and of great part of the English.

Digitized by Google

Latium, was itself considered as divided into two districts, Latium Vetus, and Latium Novum or Adjectum; the former comprised the lands between the Tibur north and Prom. Circeii south; the latter extended from Circeii to the Siris. We shall follow this division in our topographical remarks. Divisions of Latium.

Roma, *Rome*, on the Tibur, in the present *Campagna di Roma*; a colony of Alba Longa, consisting at first of three cities; from the time of Servius Tullius, extending over seven hills, and therefore called the city of the seven hills (septicollis); from the time of Aurelian, extending over ten hills, the names of which are Mons Palatinus, Capitolinus, Cœlius, Aventinus, Quirinalis, Viminalis, Esquilinus, Janiculus, Collis Hortulorum or Mons Pincius, and Vaticanus. Previously to the firing of the city by the Gauls, (A. U. C. 390.) Rome consisted solely of miserable huts; but after the capture of Carthage, the growing luxury of the inhabitants, the magnificence of Augustus, and even the madness of Nero, who, by burning down the old streets, made room for new improvements, contributed to the embellishment of Rome. This vast town, which from being the capital of Latium, rose, by the valour and genius of its inhabitants, to be the capital and mistress of the whole world, was surrounded by walls, having thirty-seven gates, from which thirty-one high-roads bore her legions to the conquest of the world. At the time of her greatest prosperity, Rome reckoned more than one million of inhabitants, 1830 palaces (domus), 45,795 registered houses (insulæ), 8 bridges, 215 noble streets, 19 forums, the same number of campi, 5 naumachiæ, 20 aqueducts, 25 triumphal arches, 6 large and 42 small obelisks, an astonishing number of odeums, theatres, and curiæ, columns innumerable, and twelve public baths, the extent of which strikes us with wonder when we are informed, that the Thermæ Antoninæ contained 1600 bathing places of polished marble, and that the Diocletianæ even contained 3200; so that in those two buildings alone, nearly 5000 persons might bathe at one and the same time. This city Topography of Latium Vetus.

Digitized by Google

was divided by Augustus into 14 regions or quarters, the names of which are here enumerated, together with some interesting particulars attaching to them. 1. Porta Capena. 2. Cœlimontium. 3. Isis and Serapis: in this quarter we have to observe, the amphitheatre, palace, and thermæ of Titus, the golden house of Nero, the Suburra and the Carinæ, two streets, the former the resort of vice and debauchery. 4. Via Sacra, the scene of the triumphal processions; here we observe the Sacriportus, or street of the booksellers. 5. Esquilina; here we find the Sestertium or place of execution; the house and gardens of Mæcenas, that munificent protector of literature. 6. Alta Semita, with the campus sceleratus, where the vestal Minucia was buried alive, without the walls. 7. Via lata. 8. Forum Romanum, the scene of Cicero's eloquence; here we see the Mamertine prison, and the Scalæ Gemoniæ, the Capitol, the Rupes Tarpeia, the Mint, and the Porta Carmentalis. 9. Circus Flaminius, in which we find the Mausoleum of Augustus, the Septa for the polling of the people, the Villa Publica, and the Pantheon Agrippæ, now in complete preservation, and used as a church called *Maria Rotonda;* here likewise was the Curii Pompeii, where Julius Cæsar paid with his life the dear forfeit of ambition. 10. Palatium. 11. Circus Maximus. 12. Piscinæ Publicæ. 13. Aventinus. 14. Trans Tiberim, with the Tibur island.

Cities belonging to the confederate Latini. Ostia, founded by Ancus Martius, on the left bank, as you go down stream, of the Tibur's mouth, important to Rome on account of its harbour and the neighbouring salt-pits (salinæ). Opposite, and on the right bank of the Tibur, stood Portus Augusti or Trajani, now *Porto;* the inner basin is still discernible. Laurentum, so denominated from the bowers of laurel or bay which surrounded it; the capital of King Latinus and his forefathers; not far from *Torre Paterna.* Lavinium, near a farm, now called *Pratica,* founded by Æneas in honour of his wife; this town was the mother-city of Alba Longa. Ardea, capital

Digitized by Google

of the Rutuli, under Turnus; its site answers to a miserable place bearing the ancient name *Ardea*. Alba Longa, so called from its situation between Lacus Albanus and Mons Albanus; it was the mother-city of Rome, and its site is near the modern *Castel Gondolfo*. On the Via Appia, leading from Rome to Capua, and from thence to Brundusium, stood the hamlet of Bovillæ, near which Clodius was murdered by Milo; its site must have been between the modern villages of *Fratocchio* and *Capo di Leva*. Aricia, the first night's lodging from Rome, at the foot of Mount Albanus, celebrated for the grove (nemus) and the lake (speculum) of Diana, for the souree and nymph Egeria, the counsellor of Numa, for a temple of Æsculapius, and the Virbius Clivus: now *Riccia*, the spot where the grove stood bears still the name of *Nemi*. Lanuvium, source of the family of Antonine, with a temple of Juno Sospita, and the Campus Solonius; now the village of *Civitâ La Vigna*. Tusculum, north of Alba Longa, on a high eminence, with a beautiful view of the surrounding villas; near *Frascati*; this town was said to have been founded by Telegonus, the son of Ulysses and Circe; Cicero's country house, or Tusculanum, was at some distance from this place, modern name *Grotta Ferrata*. Gabii, north of Tusculum, and south-west of the Lago di Castiglione, was celebrated for its stone-bridge; nothing but the walls of this town existed in the days of Augustus, and they have since disappeared. Labicum, in the vicinity of *Colonna*. Æsula, near *Poli*. Præneste, at an earlier period, Polystephanon or Stephane, now *Palestrina*; built by Telegonus; a citadel, with tremendous walls, and a temple to Fortuna Prænestina; the inhabitants were put to death in Sylla's time. Tibur, on a rock by the Anis river, from whence Rome might be seen; here were the villas of Mæcenas, Brutus, and Cassius, with a rich temple of Hercules; modern name, *Tivoli*. In the vicinity were the villas of Hadrian and Zenobia, of which vast ruins are still seen. Cities of the Hernici: Anagnia, the most important, with the Anag-

Digitized by Google

nium of Cicero; now *Anagni*. Alatrium, now *Alatri*. Verulæ, *Veroli*; Ferentinum, *Ferentino*. Cities of the Volsci: Antium, of which nothing now remains but the *Torre d'Anzo* on the head-land; an important sea-port; the inhabitants rendered themselves formidable to the Carthaginians and others, by their piracies; so that at last the Romans sent a colony thither, forbad their attending to the sea, cut off the prows of their armed vessels, and placed them in the Roman forum (pro rostris); this town was likewise celebrated for a temple of Neptune, one of Venus Marina, another of Fortuna Equestris, and by the palaces of the kings, and lastly, as the birth-place of Nero. Ceno, the harbour of Antium, now *Nettuno*. Astura, at the mouth of the river of the same name, with a villa of Cicero; it still bears the same name. Circeii. Suessa Pometia, on the north-east side of the Campus Pomptinus, or *Pomptine Marsh*, so called from the small tribe of the Pomptini. Privernum, now *Piperno Vecchio*, known for its wine. Setia, a fort for the guarding of hostages; now *Sesse* or *Sezze;* the wine of the Setini was that drunk at the emperor's table. Norba, the modern village of *Norma*, a fortress destroyed in Sylla's war. Signia, a Roman colony of Tarquinius Superbus, now *Segni;* red astringent wine produced here. Cora, the Pelasgic walls of which are still to be seen; *Cori*. Velitræ, a large town from whence the family of Octavius Augustus came. Corioli or Coriola, destroyed by Caius Marius Coriolanus. Satricum, &c. About the Liris river. Arpinum, the birth-place of Cicero and Caius Marius: not far from here Cicero's brother possessed the estate of Arcanum: modern name, *Arpino*. Aquinum a Roman colony, now *Aquino*. Casinum, a Roman colony, near *S. Germano;* the monastery of St. Benedict, on monte Cassino, occupies the site of the Castrum Casinum, or citadel of that city. Atina, still so called, the chief place of a præfecture. Interamna, whose inhabitants are called Succasini and Lirinates, from their being at the confluence of the Liris and Casinus rivers: this was the most eastern

Digitized by Google

place of the Volsci on the Latin road. Lautulæ near Terracina, a woody pass, with the villa where Galba was born.

Cities of the AURUNCI, who dwelt between the Volsci and Campanians: Tarracina, likewise called Anxur and Trachine, originally belonged to the Volsci; its temple of Jupiter Juvenilis, of Apollo, and its grove of Feronia, are celebrated; modern name, *Terracina*. Fundi, now *Fondi*, famous for its wine; the Cæcuban wine was the product of a swampy island in the Lacus Fundanus. Amyclæ on the Amyclæus Sinus. Formiæ, like the former, a colony of the Lacedæmonians; according to mythology, the former residence of the Læstrygones, the devourers of men in Homer; its ruins are still seen near *Mola di Gæta*. In the vicinity stood the Formianum, Cicero's villa, where he was murdered; its ruins are still shewn near Mola di Gaeta, in the *Villa Marsana*. Vescia, the same as Suessa Aurunca, now *Sesse*. Minturnæ, near the modern *Tragetto*, over the Gariglione; here were the grove of the nymph Marica, and the Paludes Minturnenses, where C. Marius was entangled. Sinuessa, previously Sinope, its ruins are seen west of *Costello Rocca di Mandragone*. Mons Massicus in its southern part produced the Massic wines, among which are distinguished the Vinum Trifolinum, Vinum Petrinum, &c. On the east side it produced the best Falernian wines, in the Ager Faustianus, *Fuleiano*, and the Ager Falernus, in Campania. Topography of Latium Novum.

CAMPANIA.

Campania comprises the lands between the Liris north, and the Silarus south. It corresponds therefore to the *Terra di Lavoro* in the kingdom of Naples. It is a volcanic and excessively fertile plain, a terrestrial paradise, and peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the vine. Boundaries.

Liris, *Gariglione;* Savo, *Saone;* Vulturnus, *Voltorno;* Sarnus, *Sarno;* Silarus, *Silaro*. Lakes: Linterna Palus, Rivers and lakes.

Digitized by Google

Lago di Patria; Acherusia, *Mare Morto;* Lacus Averni, *Lago d'Averno;* Lucrinus, *Lago Lucrino.*

Mountains. Gaurus or Gaurani Mountains: *Monte Gauro;* Vesuvius, *Monte de Somma;* Tifāta, near Capua; Massicus and Falernus, now *Massico,* near Sinuessa.

Topography. Cities on the shore: Vulturnum, *Castel di Voltorno.* Linternum or Liternum, where Scipio Africanus died; now *Torre di Patria.* Cumæ, Cymæ, founded by the Ionians of Chalcis in Eubœa so early as B. C. 1050; this state reached great eminence, possessed a considerable power by sea, Puteoli being its port; and in its turn founded Neapolis and Zancle, the latter in Sicily. Its constitution a moderate aristocracy; number of its inhabitants when in its prosperity, 60,000. The volcanic territory of this town was celebrated by the giant Typhon, the grotto of the Sibylla Cumana, the lake Avernus, and Acherusia, *Lago Fusaro,* and Cicero's estate, Cumanum. Misenum, a promontory and harbour, named after Æneas's trumpeter; now *Panto di Miseno,* on the Mare Morto. In its neighbourhood, the villa built by Marius, and embellished by Lucullus, in which Tiberius died, the villa of Pliny: Bauli, now *Bacolo,* with Hortensius's villa: Baiæ, somewhat north of modern *Castel Baja,* famed for its hot mineral waters, and steam baths, Aquæ Cumanæ, for the Portus Julius, built by Augustus, and for its bay abounding in excellent oysters, murænæ, &c. known by the name of Sinus Cumanus, and afterwards Puteolanus, for the Lacus Baianus, and for a crowd of villas and palaces belonging to the great. Dicæarchia, founded by the Cumani, a harbour of Cyme; subsequently a Roman colony, called Puteoli, on account of its sulphureous springs; this was one of the main staples of Italy, for the Alexandrine and eastern trade; it is now called *Pozzuolo,* and is known to most people, being the place from whence the Pozzulana earth is imported: here we find Cicero's Puteolanum, which in imitation of that at Athens he calls *Academia,* in which he wrote his "Academics," and Hadrian died; here likewise was the Lacus Lucrinus,

Digitized by Google

then and still famous for its delicious oysters; nor can a modern geographer refrain from directing his reader's attention to the Monte Nuovo, that huge hilly mass thrown up by an earthquake A. D. 1538: here likewise we have the Campi Phlegræi, in the middle of which was the Forum of Vulcan, now *Solfatara;* then follow the Colles Leucogari, consisting of sulphur and chalk, with which the delicate white bloom was given to the Campanian groats, (Alica;) the Crypta Neapolitana, now *Grotta di Monte Posilippo*, a tunnel serving as a high road through a mountain, made by the architect Cocceius; Vedius Pollio's Pausilypon (Sans Souci), celebrated for its magnificent situation, and reservoirs of fish; bequeathed to Augustus; here was and is still shewn the grave of Virgil: here likewise we see the wealthy Lucullus's magnificent villa, used by him as a fishing box. Neapolis, now *Naples* or *Napoli*, founded by Cumæ: this town was called Parthenope, (Virgin's Town,) from a syren venerated here; it was subsequently divided into Palæopolis and Neapolis; placed on the river Sebethus, now *Fiume de la Maddalena*, it was the seat of Greek literature for the Romans, and attained its present size and importance in the middle ages, when it became the residence of the immigrated Normans. Herculaneum, or Herculanium, overwhelmed with lava in the eruption of Vesuvius under the reign of Titus, A. D. 79; rediscovered in 1698; still more extensively excavated and examined in 1711, and 1758; various antiquities brought to light, and among others a case of carbonized manuscripts, some of which have been decyphered and published at Naples with a comment, others at Oxford in lithographic plates. Pompeii, a harbour at the mouth of the Sarnus, completely covered with volcanic ashes in the eruption which occurred A. U. C. 832; at the time of the catastrophe, the theatre was, it is said, full of spectators, who were all buried; in the course of ages the bed of ashes, beneath which this ancient town reposed, had been converted into excellent mould, in which vines were successfully cultivated; chance, however, led some years ago to

Digitized by Google

the discovery of the old city, and the stratum of ashes has been gradually removing with as much celerity as might be expected from the Neapolitans; the result has been the restoration to light of some streets in the outskirts, of the theatre, in which no skeletons were found, of the amphitheatre, forum, &c. Immense quantities of domestic utensils, gridirons, kettles, ladies' pins, pots of rouge, carbonized loaves, with the baker's initials, &c. &c. procured from Pompeii and Herculaneum, are seen in the museum of Naples. Stabiæ, a small town where Pliny the Elder lost his life during the above eruption of Vesuvius; now *Castell 'a mare di Stabia.* The Mons Lactarius, or Lactis, near the modern *Lettere*, famed for the cream of its cows. Surrentum, or Syrrentum, celebrated for the "Surrentinum vinum," a delightful, acid, keeping wine, now *Sorrento.*

Cities inland. Capua, so named from its founder Capys, an ancient and prosperous city; here the soldiers of Hannibal were enervated; its site was near the modern village of *Sta. Maria*, where ruins are still to be seen: the Bishop Landolfo, and the Langobardian Count Lando, removed the inhabitants from hence to Casilinum on the Volturnus, where the modern Capua stands. Casilinum, at first only a fort, now *Capua Nova*, or *Capua.* Cales, Calvi, famed for its wine. Teanum, now *Teano*, capital of the Sidicini, a small Ausonian tribe. Venafrum, properly belonging to Samnium, reckoned by the Romans in Latium Adjectum; famed for its oil, and particularly for that sort called Licinian; near the modern *Venafro.* Forum Popilii, in the vicinity of the modern *La Fossa.* Nola, one of the oldest cities, still an important place bearing its old name of *Nola;* the inventress of clocks. Nuceria Alphaterna, a middling town, still known by the name of *Nocera.* Atella, a small town, remarkable as the first place where interludes were performed, hence called "Ludi Atellani," near the modern *Aversa.* Calatia, near the village of *St. Guajaxxo.* Acerræ, on the river Clanis, destroyed by Hannibal; this place is not

Digitized by Google

to be confounded with that of the same name in Cisalpine Gaul. Abella, a small town at the foot of the Taburnus, founded by the Chalcidians, and mentioned for the beauty of its pomegranates.

Having thus completed our survey of the western districts of Central Italy, we proceed to that on the eastern side.

UMBRIA.

Boundaries.

UMBRIA, consisting principally of level land, is bounded on the north by the river Rubico, *Fiumicino;* on the south by the Aesis, *Gesano*, which separates it from Picenum; and the Nar, *Nera*, which divides it from the land of the Samnites.

Minor streams.

The Metaurus, *Metaro;* Seno, *Cesano;* Crustumium, *Conea;* Clitumnus, *Clituno;* and Tinia, *Topina.*

Topography.

Cities in the country of the SENONES: Ariminium, now *Rimini*, a Roman colony from A. U. C. 485; here it was that Cæsar made the exclamation "Alea jacta est." Pisaurum, on the Isaurus or *Foglia* river; now *Pesaro;* it was a Roman colony. Senogallia or Sena, once the capital of the Senones; now *Sinagaglia.* Sarsina "dives lactis," the birth-place of Plautus; still *Sarsina.* Sentinum, besieged by Augustus; *Sentina* near Sassoferrato. Forum Sempronii, a small but lively city on the high-road, now *Fossombrone.* Aesis, famous for its excellent cheese, now *Iesi.*—Cities in the land of the UMBRI: Attidium, in the Apennines, now the village of *Attigio*, with ruins, &c. Camerinum, or Camarinum, or Camero, a city of the Camertes, on the Apennines. On the west side of the Apennines, Tifernum Tiberinum, at the source of the Tibur, and different from that on the Metaurus, now *Città di Castello;* it was at this place that Pliny the Younger's estate, described by himself, stood. Iguvium, Egubium, with a temple of Jupiter; here in a vault seven slabs covered with Etruscan inscriptions have been found; modern name *Egubio.* Arna, *Civitella d'Arno:* Asisium, *Assisi:* Hispellum, or Colonia Julia,

Digitized by Google

now *Spello*, birth-place of Propertius: Fulginium, now *Foligno*. Ameria, *Amelia*. Mevania, a town indebted for its prosperity to the training of beautiful white oxen, now *Vevagna*. Nuceria Camellaria, *Nocera*. Forum Flaminii, on the Flaminian way, now the village of *La Vescia*. Trebia or Trebiæ, *Trevi*. Narnia, previously Nequinum, now *Narni*, where are still seen the huge pillars of Augustus's bridge; a fort on a steep rock. Spoletium. Interamna or Interamnium, so called from its being inclosed by the river Nar; the birth-place of Tacitus, both the historian and the emperor, now *Terni*. Ocriculum or Ocricli, near the modern *Otricoli;* some beautiful remains of temples, aqueducts, &c. are still seen; here the Flaminian road crossed the Tibur, leading into Etruria, and through Aqua Viva, &c. to Rome.

PICENUM.

Boundaries. PICENUM, mostly consisting of plains, and, like Umbria, comprised in the modern papal dominions, is bounded on the north by the Aesis, now *Gesano* river, on the south by the Aternus, now *Pescara*.

Minor river. Truentus, *Tronto*.

Divisions. Picenum was divided into three districts, the Ager Picenus, on the high fir mountains; Prætutianus the southern part; and Hadrianus along the Adriatic.

Topography. Ancona, still so called, founded by the malecontents of Syracuse in the time of the elder Dionysius; subsequently placed in direct communication with Rome, by means of a high-road; celebrated for its temple of Venus, its manufacture of purple dye, and a triumphal arch of Trajan, still in good preservation. Asculum Picenum, now *Ascoli*, upon a rock on the Tronto river. Cupra Maritima, with a temple of Juno or Cypra, at the mouth of the little stream now called *Monecchia*, and not at the modern *Grotta Mare*. Hadria, from whence the family of Hadrian sprung, now *Atri*. Picentium Prætutianorum, or Castrum Novum; founded as a Roman colony at the beginning of the first Punic war, now *Giulia Nova*.

Digitized by Google

Interamna or Interamnia, likewise by contraction Teramne Palestina Piceni, now *Teramo*, upon a hill at the confluence of the rivers *Vixiole* and *Trontino;* hence the name. Auximum, a Roman colony; now *Osimo*. Cingulum, a mountain town fortified by Cæsar in the civil war. Urbs Salvia, or Urbesalvia Pollentinorum, destroyed by Alaric, now *Urbisaglia*. Tolentinum, now *Tolentino*.

SAMNIUM.

Boundaries.

Samnium, or Sabina, comprises the mountainous country between Picenum, Etruria, Latium, Campania, Lucania, and Apulia, from the Aternus river in the north, to the Frento in the south.

Rivers and lakes.

The Farfarus or Fabaris, now *Farfa;* Anio, *Teverone;* Allia; all these fall into the Tibur; Sagrus, *Sangro;* Trinius, *Trigno;* Tifernus, these fall into the Adriatic.—Lakes: Lacus Velinus, *Lago di Rieti;* Fucinus, *Lago di Celano*, or *di Tagliacozzo;* Ampsancti, *Lago d'Ansante*, in the middle of which is a bubbling spring of dirty fetid water; near the temple of Mephitis in the neighbourhood was a hole, the vapours of which were fatal to all that attempted to explore it.

Inhabitants.

The Sabines and the Samnites; the latter a warlike race, resisted for seventy years the Roman arms. Besides these, several other smaller tribes, such as the Marrucini and Peligni, in the north, the Treutani in the south, &c.

Topography.

Cities of the Sabines in Sabine: Antemnæ, a very ancient city not far from Rome. Collatia. Fidenæ or Fidena, city of the Fidenates; dreadful loss of life here under Tiberius; at a spectacle of gladiators, the walls of the amphitheatre crumbled down on the audience, crushing to death and burying in a moment 20,000, or, according to others, 50,000 souls; near the estate *Giubileo*. Between this place and the Anio rises the Mons Sacer. Crustumerium, or Crustumeria. Corniculum destroyed by king Tarquinius. Ficula, or Ficulnea. Cameria. Medullia. Ameriola on the Anio. Cænina, now *Monticelli*. Nomentum, founded by the Albani, afterwards a Sabine town,

Digitized by Google

the modern hamlet of *Mentana*. Eretum near *Monte Rotondo*. Cures, capital of the Sabines, from whence the term Quirites applied to the Romans was probably derived, they having admitted into their city the inhabitants of this town; modern name, village of *Corese*. Trebula Suffena. Reate, the capital of a præfecture. Cutilia near *Cività Ducale*, famed for the Aquæ Cutiliæ, of which it is said Vespasian died. Falacrine, near *Cività Reale*, Vespasian's birth-place. Nursia, the city of Vespasian's maternal ancestors; with the epithet "frigida" from its position in the mountains. Amiternum, near *S. Vittorino*, from which modern *Aquila* sprung: the ruins of this the birth-place of Sallust are still seen. Casperia and subsequently Casperula, now *Aspra*. In the country of the VESTINI, south of Picenum on the Adriatic: Pinna, surnamed Virens from its meadows, now *Città di Penna*. Angulum, *Torre del Foro*. Aufinum, modern village of *Ofena*. In the country of the MARRUCINI, south of the Vestini and on the Adriatic: Teate, *Chieti*. Aternum, a small sea-port, now *Pescara*; both these towns are on the Alernus river; now river of Piscara. In the country of the PELIGNI, south of the Marrucini in the Apennines: Corfinium, likewise called Italica; its ruins near the village of *Pentinia*. Sulmo, denominated "gelidus" from the cold trout-streams in its vicinity; the birth-place of Ovid, now *Sulmona*. Super Equum in the modern vale of *Palena*. In the country of the warlike MARSI about the lake Fucinus: Marrubium or Marruvium, the ruins of which are known by the name of *Muria*. Alba Fucentia, properly speaking not belonging to the Marsi; depôt for the Roman state prisoners; now *Albi*. Cerfenia, near *Coll' Armeno* of the Apennines. In the country of the ÆQUI on the upper course of the Anio: Cliternum. Corseali, now *Carsoli*. Treba, *Trevi*, at the source of the Anio. Algidum, on Mons Algidus, near the hamlet of *La Cava*. Concerning the Hernici, to whom Anagnia and Ferentium belonged, see above under the head of Latium. In the country of the SAMNITES, modern *Sannio*, divided into Pentri on the

Digitized by Google

south and Caraceni on the north. Aufidana, now *Alfidena*. Bovianum, now *Boiano* in Molise. Æsernia, *Iesernia*. Telesia, *Telese;* this place sided with Hannibal, and was reduced by the Romans. Alifæ or Allifa, with the Ager Allifanus, celebrated in Hannibal's campaign; now *Alifi*. Sæpinum, now *Sepino*. Beneventum, centre of the high-road to south Italy; previously, on account of its bad atmosphere, called Maleventum; as a colony of Augustus denominated Julia Augusta; it is situated in a fertile soil, and is still celebrated for the ruins of Trajan's triumphal arch; modern *Beneventeo*. Caudium, in its vicinity the Furculæ Caudinæ, a narrow mountain pass. In the land of the PICENTINI, Salernum, now *Salerno*. Picentia, now *Vicenza*. Marcina, near *Minuri*, east of *Amalfi*. In the country of the HIRPINI: Abellinum, now *Avellino*. Equus Tuticus or Tuticum, *Castel Franco*. Herdonia, now *Ordona*. Romulea, an ancient mountain town of the Samnites; destroyed by the consul Decius; near the modern *Morro*. Compsa, now *Consa*, on the sources of the Aufidus. In the land of the FRENTANI, Larinum, *Larino*. Auxanum, near *l'Anxiano Vecchio*. Pallanum, now *Pollutro*. Histonium, *Vaso d'Ammone*. Murgantia, different from Morgantium in Sicily.

ITALIA INFERIOR, OR MAGNA GRECIA.

ITALIA INFERIOR contained four countries, Lucania and Bruttium on the west, and Apulia and Calabria on the east; occupying all the land south of the Liris and Frento, with the exception of Samnium. Its name was derived from the numerous Greek colonies there. Boundaries.

Hales, *Halente;* Laus, *Lavo*, Acheron; Metaurus, *Metaro*; Sybaris, *Corcile;* Aciris, *Agri;* Bradanus, *Bradano;* Galesus, *Bagrada;* Aufidus, *Ofanto*, &c. Rivers.

Digitized by Google

Mountains. The Alburnus, near Pæstum, now *Monte di Postiglione;* Clibanus, in Bruttium; Matinus in Calabria; Vultur and Garganus, now *Monte di St. Angelo* in Apulia.

Promontories. Palinurum; Leucopetra, *Cap del Armi;* Promontorium Herculis, the most southern point of Italy, now *Cap di Spartivento;* Zephyrium, *Cap Bergamo;* Cocintum, *Cap di Stilo;* Lacinium, *Cap delle Colonne,* on which stood the temple of Juno Lacinia; Crimissa, *Cap Piccoli;* Iapygium, *Cap Bisxuto;* Salentinum, *Cap di Sta. Maria di Leuca.*

LUCANIA.

Lucania, so called probably from its calcareous rocks, is an extremely mountainous country, inhabited by the Lucani of Samnite origin: on the north it is bounded by the Silarus, on the south by the Laus, on the west it is washed by the Tuscan sea, on the east by the Tarentine gulf; the Apennines, dividing the course of the waters, the Silarus, the Hales, and the Laus, fall into the Tuscan sea; while the Sybaris, Siris, Aciris, and Bradanus, which latter skirts Iapygia, fall into the Tarentine gulf.

Topography. Near the mouth of the Silaris, Pæstum, previously Posidonia, an Achæan colony from Sybaris, and founder in its turn of Terina, Caulonia, and Pandosia; it was celebrated for its temples, one of Juno, the other of Neptune, some noble ruins of which are still seen at *Pesto,* below Naples; it was likewise famous for its roses, which blowed twice in the year: the Sinus Pæstanus on which Pæstum stood, now takes its name from the port of *Salerno.* South of Pæstum we find Helia, or Velia, or Elea, an Ionian settlement, founded by the Phocæans when they fled from Cyrus; this place, situate on the Helos river, was the native town of the Pythagorean philosophers, Zeno and Parmenides; its ruins may be traced at *Castello a Mare della Brucca:* the Œnotrides Insulæ, off the coast, Pontia, and Iseia, belonged to Helia. Pyxus, or Buxentum, next occurs on the modern site of *Policastro;* this place was founded by Micythus, tyrant of Messana, in Sicily, and subsequently became a Roman colony. On

Digitized by Google

the Tarentine gulf, we find Metapontium or Metapontum, where Pythagoras passed his latter days; it was an Achæan colony from Sybaris, although founded at an earlier period, by Epeos, the builder of the Trojan horse. South of Metapontum, we fall in with Heraclea, between the Aciris and Siris rivers, the latter of which, now called Sinno, was celebrated by Pyrrhus's first battle; this place, which stood near the modern castle of *Policoro*, was founded by the Tarentines, who transferred hither the inhabitants of Siris. Sybaris, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and now called the *Sibari*, or *Coscili*, is the last Lucanian town on this coast; it was founded B. C. 720, by the Achæans and Trœzenians; it was enriched by its wine and oil trade with Carthage; in its prosperity, Sybaris reckoned twenty-five towns amongst its dependents, so that in the war with the Crotonians, it brought 300,000 men in the field; in that war, however, Sybaris was destroyed, B. C. 510, but survived in the recollection of its unbounded luxury: the people, hitherto subject to the Sybarites, claimed independence under the name of Bruttii. Thurii, was founded B. C. 446, by Athens, near the site of Sybaris: among the first colonists are mentioned the orator Lysias, and the historian Herodotus: this place was declared, B. C. 433, by the Delphian oracle to be a colony of Apollo; it was endowed with a legal constitution by Charondas: oppressed by the Lucani, Thurii surrendered to the Romans, who, in B. C. 190, sent thither a Roman colony, by whom the place was called Copiæ; its ruins are found a little north-east of *Terra Nuova*. A little south of Thurii, but more inland, was Lagaria, or Langaria, founded originally by the Phocæans, but afterwards ascribed to Thurii; it was famous for its sweet wines, Lagarina Vina, and stood in the modern district of *Rocca Imperiale*. In the interior, we have Atinum, now *Diano;* in the Campus Atinas, now *Vallone di Diano;* Aternum, *Trani;* Sontia *Sanza;* Potentia, *Potenza*. Grumentum, near the modern

Digitized by Google

site of *Il Palazzo;* Nerulum, near *Castellucio.* Abellinum Marsicum, now *Marsico Vetere.*

BRUTTIUM.

Boundaries. Bruttium answers to the modern *Calabria,* being the western tongue of land constituting the foot of the boot to which Italy has been compared in general shape; it extended from the Laüs river, to the southern land's end.

Inhabitants. This fruitful mountain country took its name from the aboriginals Bruttii, a wild tribe of Ausonian race; they were partly subject to the Sybarites, but after the destruction of that people asserted their independence, and shook off all allegiance even to the Lucanians, by whom it appears they were prievously regarded as mountain serfs employed in the tending of cattle. Their language, according to Ennius, was that of the Osci, but communication with the Greek colonies on the shore had familiarized them with the language of Greece.

Topography. Pandosia, founded by Pæstum, on the Acheron river, a little south of the Laüs; supposed to have been near the modern site of *Cirenza,* near the *Lese* stream; it was here that, before the times of Pyrrhus, Alexander king of Epirus was defeated. Below the Acheron, we have Cerylli, the modern village of *Cirella vecchia.* Still lower down on the western shore Clampetia or Lampetia, now *Amantea.* Terina, founded by Crotona and destroyed by Hannibal; its ruins are seen near *St. Eufemia:* this place stood on the Sinus Terinæus, subsequently called Hipponiates and Vibonensis, now *Golfo di St. Eufemia.* Temesa or Tenisa was founded by the Ausonians; it subsequently became a colony of the Ætolians, next of the Locri Epizephyrii; it then fell into the hands of the Bruttii, and lastly into those of the Romans: it was celebrated for its wine, and stood near *Torre del Lupi.* Lower down, and in the narrowest part of Italy, between the Terinæus gulf and that of Scylacium, stood Hippo-

Digitized by Google

nium, likewise called Hippo and Vibo, a colony of the Locri Epizephyrii; it was here that fable represented Proserpine to have been gathering flowers; the ruins now called *Vivona* are seen north of *St. Leone*. Continuing along the coast we come to Portus Herculis or Nicotere, now *Nicotera*. Scyllæum, near which was the whirlpool of Scylla, and the rock of Charybdis. Rhegium, now *Reggio*, founded by Chalcis the Eubœan town, and principally inhabited by Æolians and Dorians; its name was derived from the idea that the sea had burst open the strait which separates Sicily from Italy, and on which this town stood. Rounding the toe of the boot and following the eastern shore, we come to Locri Epizephyrii, an Æolian colony of the Locri Ozolæ, near the modern *Gierace*, celebrated as well as Croton by its precautionary statutes against the plague, but more particularly by Zaleucus the lawgiver. Caulonia, near *Castel Vetere*, an Achæan colony founded by Posidonia: its inhabitants subsequently founded a city of the same name in Sicily: this place is not to be confounded with Horace's Caulon in Apulia. Croton, the birth-place of Milo the wonderful wrestler, founded in B. C. 710, by the Achæans: here Pythagoras, in B. C. 540, framed his celebrated league: in the war against the Locri, this place brought into the field 120,000 men, and was the destroyer of Sybaris: it maintained a long struggle with the kings of Syracuse, but became dependent on Rome B. C. 277. Petilia, or Petelia, ascribed to Philoctetes, a fort which valiantly defended itself against Hannibal: now *Strongoli*. More inland, Consentia, capital of the Bruttii, now *Cosenza*. Mamertium, under the protection of Mamers or Mars, carried on a brisk trade in pitch from the Apennine forest, called Bruttia Sila. Numistro, where Marcellus gave battle to Hannibal.

APULIA.

We now proceed to the countries on the eastern side of Lower Italy. Apulia, a fruitful plain without ports or

Boundaries.

Digitized by Google

strong places, extends from the Frento river north, to the commencement of the heel of the boot, south, and therefore answers nearly to modern *Puglia*. Its principal rivers are the Aufidus, *Ofanto*, and the Cerbalus, *Cervaro*. It was divided into Apulia Daunia, (Parched Apulia,) from the Frento river to the Aufidus; and Apulia Peucetia, (Apulia rich in fir trees,) from the Aufidus, to the boundaries of Calabria.

Topography of Apulia Daunia.

Geronium, near the southern bank of the Frento, a fallen town of the Samnites, now the village of *Lupara*. Teanum, on the Frento, near *Ponte Rotto*. Luceria, an ancient republic of the Daunii or Dauni, with a temple of Minerva; famed for its wool; now *Lucera*. Arpi, east of Luceria, near the coast; founded by Diomedes. Sipontum, or Sipus, founded by Diomedes, and now the village of *Sta. Maria di Siponto*; this was a considerable sea port, the inhabitants of which, in the thirteenth century, were transferred by Manfred to the town of Manfredonia. Uria, or Hyria, now *Oria*, founded by the Cretans before the Trojan war; the sea here forms the Sinus Urias, the north of which is commanded by the Mons Garganus, which projecting eastward, constitutes what may be called the spur of the boot. Nearer the Apennines and the source of the Cerbalus we find Ascolum Apulum, near *Ascoli*, where Pyrrhus, B. C. 279, defeated the Romans. Towards the mouth of the Aufidus, Cannæ, still *Canne*, where, in the plain called Campi Diomedis on the brook Vergellus, Hannibal defeated the Romans, B. C. 216. Between Cannæ and the Apennines, stood Canusium, a settlement and flourishing place of trade; hence the inhabitants were called Bilingues: it was famous for its mule drivers, from whom Nero selected his own charioteers: it is now Canosa, and beautiful ruins of it still remain. Venusia, towards the source of the Aufidus; an ancient city of the Samnites or Hirpini, and subsequently a Roman colony: being the principal station of the Romans in all their expeditions into the south of Italy, it was of great military importance; from the expression of Horace, who was

Digitized by Google

born here, it was perhaps placed by some in Lucania; the modern name is *Venosa*, where a few ruins are still seen.

Barium on the Adriatic, which grew in the middle ages to be the town of *Bari* in the *Terra di Bari*, celebrated by Horace for its fine fish. Egnatia, a place without water, the ruins of which are still seen near *Torre d'Egnasia:* here the road from Brundusium, after hitherto keeping along the shore, diverged inland, through Beneventum to Rome. Silvium, near the modern village of *Garagnone.* Bantia, now the hamlet of *Sta. Maria di Vanze*, in the "saltus Baltini" of Horace; here were the Matini Campi of that poet, and the camp of the consuls mentioned Liv. xxvii. 26. Ferrentum, with its rich soil, probably the same as Forentum, now *Forenza.* Topography of Apulia Peucetia.

CALABRIA.

Calabria, or Messapia, comprises the small eastern tongue of land, ending in Cape Iapygium. It is divided into Iapygia, Messapia, and Salentina. Boundaries.

Brundusium founded by Cretans under Theseus. The principal place of embarkation to pass into Greece, the Calais of antiquity; it was the birth-place of the poet Pacuvius, and is now called *Brindisi.* Aletium, *Lecce.* Hydrus, or Hydruntum, a very ancient port, place of embarkation from Italy to Greece; its modern name is *Otranto.* Leuca, near the Cape Iapygium, with the famous stinking spring where Hercules overthrew the giants. Tarentum or Taras, now *Taranto*; this place was refounded as a Dorian colony by the Parthenii, B. C. 707, and in its turn founded Heraclea and Brundusium; the period of its greatest prosperity was from B. C. 500, to B. C. 400; in B. C. 272, it fell into the hands of the Romans; the most celebrated citizen of Tarantum was Archytas of the Pythagorean school. The polished Romans esteemed the fine wool of the sheep that were grazed here on the Galeso river, more even than that of those which were grazed on the Garganus mountain in Topography.

Digitized by Google

Apulia: Tarantum was likewise famed for its red purple, its sweet figs, its wine made on the hills of Aulon, and more than all, for its beautiful white salt. As for the country around, and the climate, Horace wished he might end his days there. Rudiæ, the native city of the poet Ennius, mentioned in Horace, now *Ruvo.* Manduria, with a small lake, full always to the brim, but which did not sink when water was taken out, or rise when any was poured in, near *Casal Nuovo.* Uxentum, now *Ugrento.* Butuntum and the Ager Botontinus, now *Bitonto.*

ISLANDS ABOUT ITALY.

UNDER this head we comprise Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, which however were not considered in the Roman government, but as separate provinces; to these are added some smaller islands, situate in the upper and lower seas.

SICILY.

Boundaries. SICILIA, called by its early inhabitants Sicania, likewise denominated Trinacria and Trinacra from its three promontories, and also Triquetra from its triangular shape, is situate at the foot of Italy, from which it is separated by the narrow strait of Rhegium. This fertile island was regarded as the corn store of Rome.

Mountains. Ætna, a lofty volcano, now *Monte Gibellino,* near the shore in the north-east part of the island. Eryx, in the north-west corner of the island, now *Trapani del Monte;* on it was the temple of Venus Erycina. Heræi Montes, *Monti Sori,* Nebrodes, and Gemelli, a chain of mountains, ranging from east to west in the north of Sicily.

Promontories. Pelorus, or Pelorum, the north-east cape, now *Faro di Messina.* Pachynum, now *Capo Passala,* the south-east cape. Lilybæum, now *Capo di Boco,* or *Maroala;* and Drepanum, now *Capo di St. Alessio,* are names that apply to the two capes on the north-west. The latter likewise applies to the sickle-shaped harbour of Messana. Argennum is the modern *Capo Grosso.*

Digitized by Google

The principal streams are, commencing from the north-east, the Taurominius, *Cantara;* Symæthus, *Zaretta;* Gela; Himera, the southern part of which bears the name of *Fiume Salso*, in consequence of the salt taste communicated to its waters by a salt spring; the northern part is called *Fiume di Pollina:* Acragas, *S. Blasio;* Camicus, *Fiume di Platani;* Hypsas, *Drago;* Simois, Scamander, near Segeste. Rivers.

Inhabitants in the times of Homer, Cyclops and Læstrigones, which are to be considered as mythological races. The Sicani, driven by the Ligyes from the south of France on the Sicanos river immigrate to the island. The Siculi, an Ausonian race, make good their entrance into Sicily. The Cretans, in search of Dædalus, settle in the vicinity of Acragas. A colony of Trojan fugitives, the Elymi, arrive from the south of Italy under the guidance of Ægestes, and found the city of the Ægesta. All the above races seem to have amalgamated with the Sicani. The Phœnicians make their settlements on the west coast, such as Panormus, Lilybæum, &c. The Dorian and Ionian Greeks build their towns on the east and south coasts about the same time that those in Magna Grecia are founded. The Carthaginians possess themselves of the Phœnician colonies, and endeavour to extend their dominions over the whole island, but are frustrated by the Romans. Sicily becomes a province of Rome, B.C. 212. These revolutions account for the natives being trilingues, that is to say speaking three languages, the Oscian, or that of the first comers, the Greek, and the Latin. Revolutions.

Cities on the eastern shore: Zancle, so called from the shape of the harbour by its first founders the Siculi; it became subsequently a colony of the Ionians, by the Naxians from Chalcis; finally, from B.C. 664, it was a Dorian colony from Messena, and called Messana; shortly before the first Punic war it was occupied by the Mamertines, (Mamertina Civitas,) and was famed for its Mamertine wines. Tauromenium or Taurominium, now *Taormina,* Topography.

Digitized by Google

originally built by the Siculi on the rock Taurus, subsequently a colony of the neighbouring but ruined city of Naxos. Naxos, an Ionian colony of the Chalcideans, B.C. 736; it founded in its turn Leontini; but was destroyed by Dionysius. Catana, founded B. C. 730, at the south foot of Ætna, by Ionians from Chalcis. Leontini, modern *Lentini*, founded B.C. 730 by the Chalcidians from Naxos, in the Campi Leontini or Læstrygonii, where Ceres scattered the wheat, now called *Piano di Catania*. Hybla Parva, founded by Dorians from Megara, in B. C. 735; it was likewise called Megara, in Cicero's times celebrated under the name of Megaris, for its Hyblæan honey. Thapsus, founded at a still earlier period by the Dorians of Megara, on a peninsula now known by the name of *Penisola delli Magnesi*. Syracusæ, now *Siragosa*, the founder in its turn of Acræ, Casmenæ, and Camarina, was a Dorian colony from Corinth founded by Archias, B. C. 735; this city soon surpassed all those of the island; until B. C. 484, it remained a republic; from the time of Gelo to the expulsion of Thrasybulus B. C. 466, it was a monarchy; from then to the exaltation of Dionysius I. B. C. 405, it was a democracy, and stood at the head of the confederate Greek cities of the island; from 405 to B. C. 212, when it was taken by the Roman Marcellus, Syracuse suffered much from domestic commotion and strife. This birth-place of Theocritus, Epicharmus, Archimedes, &c. consisted of five cities; Nasos or Ortygia, with the source of Arethusa; Achradina, the fort; Tycha; Epipolæ with the Latomiæ, or prisons on the rock; and Neapolis.

On the south coast we find: Camarina, an ill-fated town, founded by Syracuse 135 years, the ruins of which are found near *Torre di Camerina*. Gela, now *Terra Nova*, on the river of the same name, now the Ghiozzo; this city was the founder of Agrigentum, and was itself founded by Rhodes B. C. 690, and therefore was of Dorian origin; it was the birth-place of Gelo, Hiero, and Thrasybulus. Agrigentum, built B. C. 582 by Gela, a strong place on the heights near the Acragas river; this was the

Digitized by Google

birth-place of Empedocles; it had a temple of Jupiter Olympius, of Zeus Atabyrius, &c. and carried on a brisk trade in oil and wine: modern name *Girgenti*. Heraclea Minoa, founded by Crete, or rather by Selinus; but called Heraclea from the time it was taken possession of by the Spartans; its ruins are still found at the mouth of the Camicus, now *Platani* river. Selinus, founded B. C. 630, by Dorians from Megara, commanded by Pammilus; now *Maduini*. Mazara or Mazaras, on a rivulet of the same name; a staple of Selinus, afterward of the Carthaginians; destroyed by the Romans in the first Punic war.

Cities on the west and north shores. Lilybæum, on the cape of the same name, founded by the Carthaginians; it was the second capital of the island in the time of the Romans; modern *Marsala* occupies no more than the southern part of the old site. Motye, built by the Phœnicians on the small island now called *di Mezzo* in the territory of the Elymi; its inhabitants were transplanted by Himilco to Lilybæum. Drepanum, or Drepana, built at the commencement of the first Punic war by Hamilcar; at this place, now called *Trapani*, Anchises the father of Æneas died. Eryx, a town on the mountain of the same name, founded by the Phœnicians. Segesta or Ægesta, built by Trojan fugitives under Ægestus, who mingled with the Sicani, forming the people called Elymi. Panormus, a large harbour and very ancient city of the Phœnicians; subsequently possessed by the Carthaginians; afterwards reduced to a Roman colony; modern name *Palermo*. Ercta, now *Monte Pellegrino*, a fort near Panormus. Solus, likewise an old settlement of the Phœnicians, called by the Romans Solentum, a strong port, the modern *Castello di Solanto* with its ruins. Himera, founded by Zancle or Messana B. C. 689; destroyed by Hannibal 240 years after its foundation; celebrated as the birth-place of Stesichorus. Therma or Thermæ, founded by the inhabitants of Himera, after it had been destroyed; so named from its acid mineral waters and baths; still *Termini*. Cephalœdium, a small fort, belonging to the

Digitized by Google

territory of Himera, afterwards to the Carthaginians; now *Cefali*. Halesa, or Alæsa, civitas Halesina, founded by Carthaginians; its ruins north-east of *Tusa*. Calacte, so named from its situation; vestiges of it north of modern *Caronia*. Aluntium, on the top of a steep hill on the shore, founded according to tradition by Æneas's companions. Agathyrnum, a city of the Siculi, near the modern hamlet of *Sta. Agatha*. Tyndarium, founded by Dionysius the elder, and named after the father of Castor and Pollux; west of Tyndaris promontory, or *Capo di Mongicio*. Mylæ, founded by Zancle, now *Milazzo*. Naulochus, a harbour.

Inland cities: Noæ, north-east of Mount Ætna, modern *Noara*. Tissa on the north foot of Ætna, now *Randazzo*. Inessa, subsequently Ætna, at the south foot of the volcano; from whence the ascent to the summit commenced: its ruins known by the name of *Castro*, near *Paterno*. East of the latter, Centuripæ, a very ancient city of the Siculi Centuripini, rich by its agriculture, and its trade in salt and saffron; birth-place of Celsus, now *Centorbi*. On the west foot of Mount Ætna, Adranum, founded by Dionysius, and named after the native deity Hadranus, now *Aderrno*. Hybla Major, south of Mount Ætna, now *Paterno*. Imachara, Galarina, Agyrium, Symæthus, all near the Symæthus river: Galarina is now *Gagliano*; Agyrium, the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus, is found in the vicinity of *St. Filippo d'Argyro*. Enna, now *Castro Giovanni*, one of the oldest cities of the Siculi; nearly in the centre of the island, and therefore regarded as the navel of Sicily; it was situate in the plain where Proserpine was ravished. East of Enna is Assorus, on the Chrysas, now *Ditaino*, river, one of the tributaries of the Symæthus; south of Enna, we see Palica, a strong place of the Siculi; near it is the lake of the Palici, the attestation of which, by a perjurer, was supposed to be followed by supernatural punishment; here likewise was a temple to the Palici. South of the latter, Eryce, a mountain town of the Siculi, near *Calatagi-*

Digitized by Google

rone, on *Mount Catalfano*. Hybla Heræa. Acræ, founded by the Syracusans. Acrillæ. Achetum. Motyca, now *Modica*. Engyon, in the mountains, where the Himera rises, where mother Earth was worshipped; near *Gangi*. Casmenæ, in the most southern part of the island, founded by Syracuse, B. C. 645. Mactorium, between the Gela and Himera rivers, now *Mazzarino*. Erbessus, north of Agrigentum. Triocala, east of Selinus, residence of Tryphon, king of the slaves, in the Sicilian slave rebellion: derived its name from its threefold advantages, of strong situation, good water, and extensive trade in wine and oil; its ruins are still seen near *Calata*, *Bellotta*, &c.

SARDINIA.

Boundaries. SARDINIA, under the twenty-seventh meridian, east of Ferro, in the Mediterranean sea, is in outline not unlike the rough footstep of a man; hence it was sometimes called Ichnusa and Sandaliotis.

Mountains. The Insani Montes, extend across the island from north to south; they received the name of *mad* from the violent hurricanes felt on the shore, and proceeding from this range.

Promontories. Erebantium, in the north, now *Punta St. Reparata*; then proceeding round the island, Ursi, *Capo del Orso*; Columbarium; Caralitanum, or of Caralis, *Capo di St. Elia*; Cunicularium; Sardopatris, *Capo di Fresca*; Gorditanum, *Capo Faloone*, with the Portus Nymphæus.

Rivers. Termus, *Coguinas*; Sœprus, *Flumendoso*; Thyrsus, *Tyrso*.

Products. Fruits of all kinds; corn; tunny fish; sardinias; goats, that kind named *Capra Ammon* by Linnæus; in the skins of which the inhabitants clothed themselves. This island is said to be the native place of the herb we call parsley: the Sardonic laugh is also said to have originated in a comparison with the distortion of feature produced by tasting of the "apiastrum, herba Sardonia," a sort of

Digitized by Google

ranunculus. The atmosphere is clear in the mountains, but in the west and south parts of the island very injurious to the health.

Inhabitants. The Sardi, consisting of the Ilienses, Baleares, and Corsi, probably from Spain. To these were subsequently added Tyrrhenians. On the coasts were found Phœnicians, and subsequently Carthaginians. From B. C. 231, the island, if not really so, was at least considered as a Roman province. No Greeks ever settled here; but, on the other hand, in the fifth century of the Christian æra, the Numidæ were banished hither from Africa by the Vandals. The Sard dressed in his goat skin, armed only with a small shield and dagger, was formidable as a pirate; attached to liberty, and endowed with unbending spirit, he might be held in chains for a time, but could never be wholly conquered; as a slave, he was lazy and malicious, neither to be ruled by punishment, nor to be won by kindness; hence the expression, "Sardi Venales."

Topography. Cities on the east: Caralis, probably a Phœnician settlement, now *Cagliari*. Scarcapos, *Scarabo*. Luguido, with a harbour, now *Loconi*. Feronia, near the modern *Orosai*. Sulpicius Portus, ruins of which are still seen. Olbia, now *Terra Nova*, the safest harbour, and that where the Roman magistrates landed.—Cities in the west: Neapolis, on the bay of *Acqua di Corsari*. Cormus, capital of the free Sards. Bosa. Turris Libissonis, near *Porto Torre*. Tibula, the landing-place from Corsica, now *Castel Sardo*. Metalla, in *Monte Ferro*, mines of iron and lead. Sardopatris Fanum, on the land's end of *St. Honorato*, where the genius of the island was worshipped.—Cities in the south: Biora, the ruins of which are seen near *Uras*. Sulci, an eminent Carthaginian town; its ruins in the vicinity of the village of *Sulci*, on the harbour of *Palma di Solo*.—In the interior: Nora or Nori, *Torre Forcadizo*. Lesa, with baths.

CORSICA.

Boundaries. This island, called Corsica from its resemblance it is said to a horn, lies due north of Sardinia, from which it is

Digitized by Google

divided by the Fossa, a strait now known by the name of *Strada di San Bonifazio.*

The only mountain distinguished by any name is the Aureus Mons, in the north of the island: the whole country, however, is exceedingly mountainous and woody. Mountains.

Tavola in the north, now *Golo.* Rhotanus, *Dalesani.* Hierus, *Tarignano.* Ficarius, *Valinca.* Locra, *Talavo.* Cercidius, *Liamone.* Rivers.

Promontorium Sacrum, the north land's end, now *Capo Corso.* Then proceeding round by the west: Viriballum, *Capo di Calvi.* Rhium, *Capo di Cavi Rossi.* Marinum, at the southern extremity, *Capo di Casa Barbarica.* Vagum, *Capo di Brigalino.* Promontories.

Rosin; honey, of a bitter taste, in consequence of the great abundance of box trees in the island; wax; subsequently, wine, oil, &c. It must be observed, that the eastern coast where the Romans had their settlements, was the only quarter that was well cultivated. Products.

The inhabitants, called Corsi or Cyrnii, an Iberian race, according to the assertion of Seneca, who was a native of Spain, were barbarians; they lived after the fashion of the patriarchs on milk and cheese, and hence they were long-lived. These aboriginals were mixed with Tyrrhenians and Ligyes. The Phocæan Greeks founded here the colony of Alaria, B. C. 561, but after a naval engagement with the Etruscans and Carthaginians, who probably thought they had some previous claim, they departed some for Rhegium, others for Massilia. From B. C. 231, the Romans considered themselves lords of the island, although not entirely so. Inhabitants.

Clunium, in the north, near Prom. Sacrum. Mantinorum Oppidum, now *Bastia.* Mariana, near Prom. Vagum, the second capital of the island, founded by Marius. Talcinum. Aleria, or Alalia, the ruins of which are still found at the mouth of the Tarignano river; the oldest city of the island; a Roman colony settled there by the dictator Sulla. Pauca, near *Casa di Valinco.* Urcinium, now *Ajaccio.* Palanta. Topography.

Digitized by Google

SMALLER ISLANDS OF ITALY.

The smaller islands off the coast of Italy are the following.

In the Tyrrhenian sea from north-west to south-east: Gallinaria, famous for its fowls: Urgo or Gorgo, famous for its anchovies, now *Gorgona;* these are near the mouth of the Arno. Farther south, and between Corsica and the Tuscan shore, we remark Capraria or Ægilon, now *Capraja.* Columbaria, *Palmajola.* The rather more extensive island of Ilua, now *Elba.* Planasia, *Pianosa,* place of banishment of Agrippa, the grandson of Augustus. Oglasa, now *Monte Cristo.* Dianium, now *Giannuto.* Venaria, *Cervoli.* Astura. Pontia, now *Ponza,* off Circei cape, place of exile of Flavia Domitilla; Pilate said to have taken the name of Pontius from this island. Pandataria, to which Julia was banished, now *Vandotina.* About the gulf of Naples: Ænaria, or Pithecusæ, or Inarime, now *Ischia.* Prochyte, now *Procida.* Nesis, famous for asparagus, now *Nisita.* Capreæ, with the 47 villas of Tiberius, now *Capri.* The Sirenusæ, now called *I. Galli,* of which there are three; *Licosa, St. Pietro,* and *La Galetta;* on these rocks the Sirens were said to have dwelt. Leucothea or Leucosia, off Posidium cape, now *Licose.* The Œnotrides islands, between Posidium and Palinurum, capes. Ligea. Ithacesiæ, off Vibo. Ææa or Ogygia, off cape Lacinium, on the eastern shore of the foot of the boot: the island of Calypso, &c.

Round Sicily we find: towards the north the Insulæ Æoliæ, Hephestiades, Vulcaniæ, Liparenses, now the *Lipari islands:* the largest of these is Lipara, with a city of the same name, founded by a Dorian colony from Cnidus, and celebrated for its alum: the others are Hiera, now *Volcania,* which rose up from the sea at the moment that Hannibal swallowed poison; Strongyle, *Stronboli;* Phœnicusa, *Dattolo;* Ericusa, *Lisca Bianca;* Euonymos, *Salini;* Didyme, now *Panaria.* Off the western point of the island, the Ægates, opposite Lilybæum, celebrated

Digitized by Google

by the naval victory of the Romans in the first Punic war; three of these may be mentioned; Bucina or Phorbantia, now *Lebanzo;* Capraria or Ægusa, now *Favignana;* Hiera or Maritima, now *Maretimo.* Some distance north of the Ægades we have Osteodes, now *Alicur*, where 6000 Carthaginian mercenaries were starved to death. Nearly the same distance south, Cossyra, now *Pantalaria.* South of Gela are Gaulus, now *Guzzo,* near which is Melite, inhabited by Phœnicians, and visited by St. Paul, now the island of *Malta.*

In the Adriatic are the following.

Gradus, rendered illustrious by Jornandes, Attila, and Paulus Diaconus. Insulæ Venetorum, now *Venice.* Insulæ Diomedeæ, five in number, on the largest of which, Trimetus, now *Tremiti*, Julia the grand-daughter of Augustus died. Pharos, a rock before Brundusium.

Digitized by Google

COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE DANUBE.

THESE countries were, under the reign of Augustus, subjected by Drusus and Tiberius B. C. 15, and divided into the following provinces.

VINDELICIA.

Boundaries. This province was subsequently incorporated with Rhætia. Its boundaries were north, the Danube; west, Helvetia; south, Rhætia; east, the Ænus, now *Inn*, or Noricum. It comprised therefore a part of Suabia and Bavaria.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants were known by the name of Vindelici, and are supposed to have been connected by blood with the Cimbrians. They were divided into the Licatii, in the north-east: the Estiones, in the east; and west of these the Brigantii, connected no doubt with the Brigantes of Britain; the Clautinatii; Breuni; Benlauni; or Genauni; Leuni; Alauni, &c.

Lakes, rivers, &c. The Isarus, now *Eisach*, which falls into the *Adige*; Guntia, now *Gunz*, &c. Lacus Brigantinus, or Lacus Venetus, the western portion of which was called Lacus Acronius, now *Lake of Constance*, or *Boden See*.

Cities. Brigantium, *Bregenz*, an ancient and handsome town, founded by the Boii, on the eastern side of the Lake of Constance. Campodunum, *Kempten*, originally a city of the Boii, subsequently of the Estiones; its ruins still seen. Vemania, a city of the Estiones, now *Wangen*. Rostrum Nemaviæ, belonging to the same tribe, near the village of *Dillishausen*. Damasia, capital and fortress of the Licates; in whose country was Augusta Vindelicorum, now

Digitized by Google

Ausburg, the first Roman colony. Guntia, now *Gunzburg*, where Roman inscriptions have been found. Castra Regina, Reginum, previously Artobriga, a Celtic town, converted into a frontier fort by the Romans, now *Regensburg*, or *Ratisbon*, on the Danube. Esco, near the village of *Au*. Abodiacum, near the modern *Peisenberg*. Juliomagus, *Stühlingen*. Brigobanna, on the stream of the *Brig*, the first source of the Danube, now *Breunlingen*, with remains of antiquity. Clarenna, *Rain*. Samolucenæ. In the country of the Isarci, in the vale of the Isarus river: Isinisca, near *Helfendorf*. In the former country of the Boii Gauls: Pons Æni, a fort on the *Inn*, near the villages of *Langen Pfunzen* and *Pfunzen*. Batava Castra, now *Passau;* near the city of *Inn*, on the east side of the river at its influx with the Danube, the ancient city of the Boii, Boiodurum.

RHÆTIA.

Boundaries. North, Vindelicia; east, the Inn and Salza; south, the Alpine range from Lacus Verbanus, or *Lago Maggeire*, to *Belinzona*; west, Helvetia. It comprised therefore Swabia below the Danube, a part of Bavaria, Thurgau, Appenzell, Glarus, Uri, and the north-half of Tyrol.

Inhabitants. The Rhæti or Rhasenæ, divided into very many small tribes.

Rivers. The Rhenus, *Rhine*, on the west: the Ticinus, *Tessino:* Addua, *Adda:* Ollius, *Oglio:* Mincius, *Mincio:* Athesis, *Adige*. Lakes: Lacus Larius, *Lago di Como:* Benacus, *Lago di Garda*.

Topography. The country of the Triumpilini, now *Val Trompia:* that of the Camuni, now *Val Camonica*. In the country of the Lepontii, the towns of Osscella, now *Domo d'Ossola*, and Bilitio, now *Bellinzona*. In the district of the Sarunetes, was Curia, now *Chur*, near which were the Canini Campi. Magia, northward of *Mayenfeld:* Clumia, where the *Ill* joins the Rhine, near *Feldkirk*. In the land of the Vennones, Clavenna, now *Chiavenna*. In that of the Brixentes, Sabio, now *Seben* and *Brixen*. In the land of the Tri-

Digitized by Google

dentini, Tridentum, now *Trento*, a Roman colony. In that of the Feltrini and Belunenses, Feltria, now *Feltre:* Belunum, now *Belluno:* Tesana, *Tesine:* Bauzanum, *Bauxen.* In that of the Genauni or Benlauni, a brave Vindelician race, was Terioli, now *Tyrol;* the depot of a Roman legion. In that of the Brenni, Veldidena, now the monastery of *Wilden*, south of Inspruck, where Roman monuments and mile-stones are found. On the north side of the lake of *Garda*, the Stoni. The Alauni in the south of *Salzburg.* The Consuantes and Rhunicatæ, in *Bavaria.* The Rugusci, Calucones, and Viberi.

NORICUM.

Boundaries. So called from Noreia, the capital of the Taurioci; corresponding to Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, a part of Carniola, Bavaria, Tyrol, and the bishopric of Salzburg: it was divided into Ripense and Mediterraneum. The boundaries were, north, the Danube; west, the Ænus; east, Mount Cetius; south, the Alpes Juliæ, and the river *Save.*

Inhabitants. The inhabitants were the Boii and the Taurisci; the latter, a highland race, subject to their own independent kings, previous to the appropriation of Rome.

Mountains. Alpes Noricæ, between *Carinthia* and *Frioul*, near the head of the *Drave.* Mons Cetius. Alpes Juliæ, &c.

Products. Styrian iron and steel; gold, found in the shape of beans; most of this metal, however, seems to have been imported by the Roman merchants from Hungary.

Towns. Noreia, where Carbo, B. C. 113, was routed by the Cimbrians, or Vindelicians; near *Newmark* in Styria. Juvavia, settlement of the Vindelician Alauni, now *Salzburg*, a colony founded by Hadrian. Lentia, *Lenz*, built by Gratian. Lauriacum, the modern village of *Lohr*, near the city of *Ens*, on the Danube, still possessing relics of antiquity; it was the most important place of Noricum Ripense, a colony of Marcus Aurelius, and imperial manufactory of bucklers. Astobriga, *Lauffen.* Ovilia, so

Digitized by Google

called from sheep herds fed there, a colony of Mar. Aurelius, subsequently called Ovilaba, now *Wells* on the river Traun. Elegium near *Strengberg*. Cetium, Ælia Cetiensis, built by Hadrian; now *Mautern* opposite *Krems*. Aguntum, now *Innichen*, not far from the head of the *Drave*. Teurnia, subsequently Tiburnia, after the fall of Virunum, the capital; its ruins seen at *Lurnfeld* near *Spital* in Carinthia. Virunum, different from that near Berlin, capital of Noricum, and a colony of Claudius: its ruins still seen at *Solfeld*, north of *Klagenfurth*. Graviacis on the river *Mur*, near *Predlitz*. Celeia, now *Cilley* in Styria, where ruins are still found.

PANNONIA.

Boundaries.

THIS province comprised Hungary on the right side of the Danube, an eastern strip of Austria and Styria; great part of Carinthia; Croatia north of the Save; the whole of Sclavonia, together with a narrow strip of Bosnia on the Save. Boundaries: west, Noricum; south, Illyria; east, Upper Mœsia; north, the Danube.

Inhabitants.

At the time when the Romans, and more especially Augustus, directed their attention to this country, it was inhabited by a powerful race, the Scordisci, so called from Mount Scordus, or the Juliæ Alpes. Augustus subjected all the Illyrian nations and the Pannonians of this side B. C. 35—33. In the year B. C. 10, by the help of Tiberius, he partly exterminated the Scordisci, and drove the rest into the country now called Syrmia, between the Drave, Save, and Danube; and then transplanted the Pannonians from their country south of the Save, where the Culpa joins that river, to the boundaries of Macedonia; that is to say, from Bosnia and Servia, to Hungary on the right side of the Danube. The Pannonians, being now so completely Romanized in laws, customs, and language, served as a rampart that might be confided in against the Sclavonian Iazyges and the Marcomanni on the other side of the Danube. The Pannonians, a part of which on the south coast of Thrace were called Pæones, were an Illyrian

Digitized by Google

people, divided into many tribes: on the Drave, the Serretes, Serrapilli, Iasi, Andizetes; on the Save the Colapiani and Breuci and their subdivisions the Arivates, Azali, Amantes, Belgites, Catari, Cornacates, Eravisci, Hercuniates, Latopici, Oseriates, Varciani. Besides these were the Boii, Gauls from Italy, on the upper course of the Raab; and the Arabisci, a remnant of the Scordisci, on the *Essec.* These were subsequently succeeded by Huns, Avares, Bulgarians, ancestors of the present Hungarians.

Products. The vine was imported into Sirmium, near the modern village of *Mitrovicz*, on mount Almus, now *Werdnik*, by Probus, A. D. 278, the same who planted the vine on the Rhine; there are now above 40 sorts of Hungarian wines, of which the Tokay is the first. Precious metals, gold particularly. Cattle.

Rivers. Arabo, *Raab;* Corcoras, *Gurc;* Murus, *Muhr;* Dravus, *Drave;* Savus, *Save;* Valdasus, *Walpo;* Colapis, *Culpa:* Lake: the Pelso, now *Platten see.*

Mountains. The Cetius; Albius, extreme point of the Alps. Ocra, now *Terglou*, part of the Carnic Alps; Claudius, near Siscia, *Sissec*, inhabited on the west by Taurisci, on the east by Scordisci.

Pannonia was divided into two parts, the boundary of which was the Arabo river.

PANNONIA SUPERIOR, PRIMA.

Boundaries. PART of the province received from the emperor Galerius the name of Valeria, after his wife. Boundaries: north and east, the Danube; south, the Arabo; west Mount Cetius.

Cities. Vindobona, or Vianiomina, subsequently called Juliobona, in the time of the Goths Vindomina, now *Vienna.* Carnuntum, an ancient Celtic town, residence of Marcus Aurelius; its ruins between *Petronl* and *Altenburg* on the Danube. Petovio, on the Drave, still called *Petau.* Siscia, the centre of Augustus's and Tiberius's expeditions, called likewise Segesta or Segestica, *Sissec.* Æmona, or Emona, a staple and Roman colony, now *Laybach.* Gerulata

Digitized by Google

Castra, near *Carlburg* or *Oroswar*, where the remains of the walls are still seen. Quadrata Castra, the present post house of *Voinich* on the Culpa. Halicanum or Alicanum, near *Szerdahely* on the Mur. Nauportus, or Pamportum, now Upper Laybach, a settlement of the Taurisci.

PANNONIA INFERIOR, ORIENTALIS, SECUNDA.

North, the Arabo; east, the Danube; south, the Savus. Boundaries.

Arrabona, at the influx of the Raab and Danube, now *Raab*. Bregetium, an important fort, where Valentinian unexpectedly died; near the village of *Szoeny*, east of the town of Comore. Teutoburgium, now *Wucovar*. Acincum, capital of the province of Valeria, a Roman colony, near *Old Buda* or *Ofen*. Contra-Acincum, on the opposite side of the Danube, *Pesth*. Crumerum, now *Grau*. Lussonium, north of the modern *Pacs*. Cornacum near *Illock*, where Roman buildings are still extant. Rittium, near the village of *Banovze*. Taurunum, the most eastern town of Pannonia; a fort on the corner formed by the Save and Danube, near *Semlin*. Opposite in Mœsia, Singidunum, a still more important fort and mart, near *Belgrade*. Sirmium an ancient place of the Scordisci; the most important place in all Pannonia; here Probus was slain; its ruins are seen near *Mitrovitz*, on the Save, and from hence the neighbouring country takes its present name of *Sirmia*. Budalia, the birth-place of the emperor Decius. Cibalis, scene of the decisive victory of Constantine over Licinianus the emperor of the east; birth-place of the emperor Gratianus; situate on the Bacuntius, now *Bossut* river, not far from *Winovze*. Mursa Minor, or Mursella, near the present village of *Petrovicz*. Mursia Colonia, founded by Hadrian, called also Mursa Major; here Constantine defeated Maxentius; now *Eszeg*. Cities.

Digitized by Google

MŒSIA OR MYSIA.

Boundaries. In the east, the Pontus Euxinus; north, the Danubius and Saos; west, Pannonia, and Dalmatia; south, Macedonia, Thrace, the Dalmatian mountains, the Hæmus. It comprised therefore Servia and Bulgaria, all the country along the Danube from Belgrade to the mouth of that river. From being originally a part of great Thrace, it was, at its organization into a province, separated from it by the Romans.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants were the Mysi. Thracian people called also the Mœsi. In A. D. 534, the land was taken possession of by the Servians and Sclavonic race, and overrun by the Bulgarians, of Hunnish descent. So early as B. C. 29, it was conquered by Augustus, and was probably on the occasion of the conquest of Dacia, divided by Tiberius into two parts, the boundary of which was fixed by the Ciabrus, now *Zibritz* river. Aurelian having for purposes of safety transplanted the Roman inhabitants of Dacia Trajani to the right side of the Danube, Dacia Aureliana arose between these two Mœsias; subsequently the division of Dacia Ripensis and Mediterranea likewise arose. In order to distinguish Mœsia from Mysia in Asia-Minor, it was called ἡ ἐν Εὐρώπῃ Μυσία.

Rivers. The Danubius or Ister; Margius or *Morawa;* Timacus, or *Timak;* Ciabrus, *Zibritz;* Oscus, *Iskru;* Udis or Utis, *Uid.*

Mountains. Scardus; Hæmus or the *Great Balcan.*

MŒSIA SUPERIOR.

Boundaries. North, the Danube; south, mount Scardus or Scordus, or Scodrus; west, Pannonia; east, the Cebrus river.

Inhabitants. Various tribes; the Tricornesii, Mysii or Mœsii, Picensii; the Dardani, in the territory called Dardania, Thracian ancestors of the Dardani; the Scordisci.

Cities. Singidunum, *Belgrade.* Tricornium, at the junction of the little river *Moschios* and the Danube, near *Rittepec;*

Digitized by Google

a fortified town. Aureus Mons, near the mountain of the same name: here Probus planted the vine A. D. 278; it was one of the many Roman military stations, which grew into cities on the Danube and Rhine, now *Croxca*, belonging to the Turks. Margus on the river of the same name; where Carinus was defeated by Diocletian A. D. 278; now *Pobritzar*. Viminacium, a large town, the ruins of which are seen at *Castolaz*. Ratiaria Mysorum, on this side of the Arcer river, now *Arcer Palauca*, a Turkish fort. Horrea Margi, on the Margus, or Morawa. Medianum with a villa of the emperor. Naisus or Naissou or Næssus; the birth-place of Constantine; now *Nissa*, on the Nissawa river. Ulpianum, subsequently Justiniana Secunda. Tauresium, or Tetrapyrgium, Justinian's birth-place. Justiniana Prima, the same as Scopi, *Uscup*, capital of Dardania, and the key to Macedon; here Gallienus was conquered by the rival emperor Regilliamus.—Tierna, now *Zerna*, a castle. Traustierna, *Altorsowa*, a castle at the mouth of the *Tzerna*. Pons Trajani, the magnificent bridge, built across the Danube in obedience to Trajan's orders, by the architect Apollodorus Damascenus; its pillars are still seen at a place called *Severin*, between Lernigrad, and the Vallachian place called *Tchernex*. Egeta, a city near the bridge.

MŒSIA INFERIOR.

Boundaries. North, the Danube; west, the Cebrus; east, the Pontus Euxinus; south, the Hæmus mountains.

Inhabitants. The Triballi, Thracians, Troglodytæ, Peucini, both on the mouths of the Danube; Crobyci.

Cities. Ad Cebrum, situate at the influx of the *Zibritz* and Danube. Nicopolis, now *Ternowa*, at the mouth of the Iatrus, one of the tributaries of the Danube; residence of Ulfila. Dorostorum, *Dristra*. Axiopolis, now *Rishorat;* from this place to its mouth the Danubius took the name of Ister. Trœsmis. Ægissus, Ovid's Ægypsus. Tibisca, a fort above the arms of the Danube, now *Tultcha*. Pons Darii,

Digitized by Google

near the foregoing. Sardica, properly belonging to Thrace, now *Triaditza*, near Sophia; famous for a council held there; birth-place of the emperor Maximian; it was called, after the time of Aurelian, Ulpia, from the inhabitants of Ulpia in Dacia Trajani having been transferred thither. Marcianopolis, a settlement of Trajan's, so named after his sister Marcia; now the Turkish *Eski Stamboul*, and Bulgarian *Pristhlara*, in Greek *Marcenopoli*. Bizone, near the headland of Tetrisias, destroyed by an earthquake. Istrus, or Istros, Istria, Histros, a Milesian colony on the Pontus, subsequently called Constantia, now *Ciustenza*, or *Varna;* a sea-port like the following. Tomi, or Tomæ, now *Tomisvar*, *Jegni Pola:* a colony of Miletus, said to take its name from Medea having there cut Absyrtus to pieces; Ovid's place of exile. Odessus, a colony from Miletus, capital of the Crobyzi; now *Eminch*. Calatis or Callatia, a colony from Heraclea in the Pontus; now *Collat* or *Colati*. Dionysopolis, previously Cruni, called likewise Matispolis; now *Dinysipoli*, near the river *Camchi*. Caron Portus, near *Cavarna*. Soatræ, in the mountains, 26 miles from Marcianopolis. Naulochus or Tetranaulochus, a colony from Mesembria. Mesembria, previously Menebria from the builder Mena, an Ionian colony from Miletus; still called *Misseviria* or Messari.

Digitized by Google

ILLYRICUM, ILLYRIA.

Boundaries.

ILLYRICUM is divided into Illyria Barbara, and Illyria Græca: the former comprises the country lying between the Arsia river, the Savus, and its tributary the Drinus; the Adriatic and the Drilo, together with the islands along the shore; it is divided into Iapydia, Liburnia, and Dalmatia. Illyris Græca, added to Macedonia by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, extends from the Drilo to the Aous.

ILLYRIS BARBARA, OR ROMANA.

Mountains.

Albius, the great and small *Capella*, near the lake Lugeon, now *Cirnitzer See*, where the territory of the Iapydes commenced; Bebii Montes; Adrius Mons; Scardus, now *Schardag*, separating Illyria from Dardania and Mœsia.

Products.

Wine, oil, and various others.

Rivers.

Arsia, now *Arsa*, the boundary of Upper Italy on the east, in Istria. Tedanius, *Zermagna*, boundary of Iapydia. Œneus. Titius, likewise Catarbates, now *Kerka*, the boundary between Liburnia and Dalmatia. Naro, *Narenta*, in Dalmatia. Drinus, the *Drino Bianco*. Drilo, the *Drino Nero*. Clausula, *Merasca*.

Inhabitants.

The Liburni, famous pirates and mariners: east of them the Istri: the Iapydes, or Iapodes, called *Catasticti*, from their tattooing their skins: the Dalmatæ or Delmates, of whom the Hylli or Hyllini were a subdivision: the Daorizi, Issii, Autariates, Ardiæi, Vardæi, &c. Since the time of the great migration, this country has been successively occupied by Avares, Bulgarians, &c.: in the sixth century the Sclavonians finally settled here, and with them the greater part of the Illyrians was amalgamated.

Digitized by Google

Topography of Iapydia. In Iapydia, which was not subdued till the time of Augustus, we find Metulum, now *Metling*, where Augustus was wounded: Arupinum, south of the place now called *Modrush:* Vendum, now *Vendo.*

Liburnia. In Liburnia, commencing from the Arsia river, Alvona, now *Albona.* Flanona, now *Fianona*, not far from the Sinus Flanaticus, or *Gulf of Guarnaro*, Tarsatica, now *Tersat*, with ruins: Senia, now called by the Italians *Segna:* Iadera, now *Zara Vecchiæ*, with ruins: Scardona on the Lacus Scardonius, now *Scardin:* Varvaria, &c.

Dalmatia. In Dalmatia, between the Titius river and the Drilo, the Bebii mountains and Scardus: Sicum, perhaps *Sebenigo*, in the fertile vale of Costelli: Tragurium, or Tragyrium, a sea-port, now *Trau*, and in Sclavonian *Troghie:* Salona, still so called, near *Spalatro*, one of the first military posts of the Romans, and the birth-place of the emperor Diocletian, according to Zosimus: Narona, a Roman colony, near the modern village of *Struglie:* Delminium, capital city: Andretium, a strong place: Epidaurus, a Roman colony, now *Ragusa Vecchia*, a little south of *Ragusa*, built by those who fled from the old town at the irruption of the Sclavonians: Dioclea, native place of Diocletian, according to Aurelius Victor: Rhizinium, or Rhizon, now *Risano*, at the top of the Bocche di Cattaro; Lissus, on the Drilo, a Roman colony, now *Alessio;* it was first founded by Dionysius of Sicily: Scodra, now *Scutari*, the capital and residence of King Gentius. Olcinium, a pirate's fastness.

ILLYRIS GRÆCA.

Boundaries. This country is wholly comprised in the modern Turkish province of Albania, in the Pachaleck of Arnauh Vilajeti, and is a mountainous tract. Its bounds are, in the west, the Adriatic; in the north, Illyris Barbara, or Romana, Dalmatia, and mount Scodrus, or Scardus; in the east, Macedonia and the Lychnites lake; in the south, Epirus and the Ceraunian mountains.

Digitized by Google

Scodrus or Scardus, *Tchar-dag;* Aeropus and Asnaus; Candavi mountains; the Cerauni montes, with the dangerous foreland Acroceraunia, now *Chimera*, and *C. Linguetta*. Mountains.

Panyassus, now *Siomini* river: Aous, now the river of *Polina:* Celydnus, a tributary of the Aous: Apsus, now *Crevasta*. Lakes, Labeatis and Lychnitis. Rivers and lakes.

Among the inhabitants we distinguish the Taulantii, Parthini, Dassaretæ, Pirustæ, &c. on the coasts, Greek colonists. This country, which for some time constituted the kingdom of the Taulantii, and was afterward subject to the kings of Illyria, was wrested from queen Teuta, by the Romans, in the first Illyrian war, and subsequently, as a part of the eastern empire, bore the name of Epirus Nova. At a later period, it was overrun by the Visigoths; the Bulgarians erected here an empire with the capital, Achrita, the ancient Lychnidus, chief town of the Dessaretæ. During these invasions of their country, the Illyrians took to the mountains, where they united under the name of Albani, and became a powerful nation, formidable to the eastern empire, and possessed themselves of Dardania, the whole of Epirus, and all the mountains up to Macedonia: known now by the name of Arnauts they constitute the most important part of the Turkish forces. Inhabitants and revolutions.

The cities are: Bassania, a little south of the Drilo mouth, and celebrated in the war with Gentius: Oricum, a colony of Eubœa: Epidamnus, a colony from Corcyra, situate on a small peninsula named Dyrrachion, and now *Duraxzo;* the Romans, who were accustomed to land here from Brundusium, regarding Epidamnus as an ominous name, substituted Dyrrachion: Apollonia, on the Aous, a colony founded by Corcyræans under the conduct of a Corinthian, and subsequently increased by Corinthian emigrants; it was under the Roman the seat of Greek letters; the ruins are known by the name of *Polina:* Aulon, landing-place of the Romans from Hydruntum, now *Valona:* Nymphæum, a place on the Aous, near Topography.

Digitized by Google

Apollonia, with a mountain of the same name, on which was an ever-burning spring of asphaltus, surrounded with green fields.

ILLYRIAN ISLANDS.

The islands off the coast are divided according to Strabo into,

1. The Absyrtides Insulæ, so called from Absyrtus, murdered by Medea, on the return of Jason, whom fable represents as coming back by the Ister or Danube, an arm of which was feigned to fall into the Adriatic: properly speaking, these were but one island, Absorus, which is joined to the northern *Cherso* by a bridge, at which were the two places Crepsa and Absorus.

2. Cyractice, or Curicte, now *Veglia*, and still called *Karek* by the Sclavonians.

3. Fertina, now *Bervitch*.

4. Scardona, with the two cities of Arba, still so called, and Collentum.

5. The Liburnian islands, likewise called the Celadussæ, forty in number, in the Zara channel; the largest of which is Lissa, now Isola Grossa, not to be confounded with the more celebrated Issa.

6. The Crateæ islands, together with Proteras and Olyntha, *Solta*, in the *Solta* channel.

7. Colentum, now *Zurci*.

The islands along the coast of Dalmatia were more important by their size or commerce: they are,

8. Boas, or Bavo, still called *Bua*, joined to the town of Tragurium by an embankment; fruitful in oil, wine, &c. a place of banishment.

9. Brattia, now *Brazzo*, valued for its goats' cheese, and wine, the best of Dalmatia.

10. Issa, with its Greek settlements, famous for the Issaici Lembi, a sort of craft: now *Lissa*, celebrated by Sir W. Hoste's victory over the Franco Venetian fleet, where four British ships beat fourteen of the enemy.

11. Pharos, colonized by the Parians, now *Lesina*.

Digitized by Google

12. Cercyra Melæna, (black,) so called from its woods. there was here a settlement of Cnidians; its modern name is *Curzola*, though the Sclavonians still call it *Carcar*.

13. Melita, now *Melida*, famous for its lap dogs, *Melitæi catuli*, still great favourites of the ladies, under the name of Italian or Maltese greyhounds.

14. Tauris, now *Torcola*, where Vatinius, Cæsar's Admiral, routed Cn. Octavius.

15. Sason, in the strait of the Adriatic, half seas between Brundusium and Epirus; its modern name is *Saseno*.

Digitized by Google

MACEDONIA.

Boundaries. THIS country answers to the modern Filiba Vilajeti of the Turks, so called from the ancient city of Philippi, now *Filiba*. The boundaries were very different at different epochs: in the most ancient times down to that of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, they were as follow: west, Illyria; north, Pæonia; east, the Strymon river; south, Olympus and the Cambunian mountains. From the time of Philip to the subjection of the kingdom to the Romans the limits were these: north, Mounts Scodrus and Orbelus, Pæonia being taken in; east, the Thracian river Nestus, all the Thracian tracts from the Strymon to this river being added to the kingdom under the name of Macedonia Adjecta; south, the conquered peninsula of Chalcidice and the Cambunian mountains; west, the lake Lychnitis, Illyris Græca having been for the most part subjected. After Macedonia had been converted into a Roman province, the coasts of Illyris Græca, and Thessaly and Epirus, were added thereto. We shall consider Macedonia in its greatest extent, excepting Illyris Græca already described.

Mountains. Olympus and the Cambunian range, with the Perrhæbian defile (Perrhæbiæ saltus), the most difficult pass, in which was Valustana, near the first Thessalian place Azorus: Pangæus, now *Panhour-dag;* Scardus, *Tchar-dag;* Candavii montes; Bremius or Bermius; Dysoros; Athos, now *Agionoron,* on the peninsula Acte, celebrated now for its numerous monasteries, north of which was the Xerxis Fossa.

Promontories. Acrathos, or Acros Athos, on the peninsula of Acte, *C. Monte Santo;* Nymphæum, west of the foregoing, now *C. St. George;* Ampelos, *C. Falso;* Derris, *C. Drepano;* Canastræum, or Pallene Acra, or the Sacred promontory, now *C. Pagliari.*

Digitized by Google

Nestus, now *Karasu* or *Nesto;* Strymon, famous for its crayfish, now *Stroma;* Haliacmon, *Inje Mavro;* and Axius, subsequently Vardarius, now *Vardar;* Echedorus, now *Anghisto,* which falls into the Axius; Erigonus, now *Vistritza,* likewise falling into the Axius; Lydius or Ludias, in the swamps of which Pella stood. Rivers.

The Strymonic gulf, now *G. of Contessa;* the Singitic gulf, now *G. of Monte Santo;* the Toronæan gulf; the Thermaic or Macedonian gulf, now the *G. of Salonichi.* Gulfs.

Lychnitis; Cercynitis; Bolbe; Prasias; Ascuris. Lakes.

Macedonia was divided into eleven tracts; namely, reckoning from east to west, Edonis, or Macedonia Adjecta, below Bisaltia; Odomantice, divided into Sintice and Paraxia; Chalcidice below Crossæa; Athos; Sithonia; Pallene or Phlegra; Pieria (Bottiæa); Orestis; Lyncestis; Emathia or Mygdonia, with the eastern territory of Amphaxitis; Pæonia. Provinces.

The products of Macedonia are various: the plains are remarkably fertile in corn, &c.; the cold rugged mountains abound in timber, kine, goats, and particularly about Ædessa; metals of all kinds; gold in the territory of Philippi, whence the *nummi Philippici,* and in mount Dysorus; copper in Chalcidice, &c. &c. Products.

The original inhabitants were the Bisaltæ and Edones from the Strymon, westward to the Thermæan gulf; the Pieres, in Pieria, on the western shore of the Thermæan gulf; the Bottiæi; the Bryges or Phryges, a part of which migrated to Asia Minor; in the north-east the Mædi; all these were of the Thracian stock: of the Illyrian stock were the Pæonians, about Emathia, divided into a number of separate tribes. Here according to the Macedonian traditions Caranus, one of the Heraclidæ, founded, thirty-seven years before the first Olympiad, a kingdom, in that quarter subsequently called Upper-Macedonia, which endured 646 years, to the times of Perseus the last king: but the real founder of a Macedonian kingdom in Emathia, about Olymp. xii. 4. was Perdiccas. This prince migrated from Argos with an Hellenic colony, and settled in the Inhabitants. B. C. 813.

Digitized by Google

city of Berœa near Mount Bermius, in Emathia, a part then of Pæonia; he was a descendant of Temenus, one of the sons of Hercules. The successors of Perdiccas gradually extended their territory by the subjection and expulsion of the neighbouring tribes, particularly those of the Thracian stock: thus the Pieres and Bottiæi were compelled to migrate beyond the Strymon: the Eordi to the west-side, and the Edones to the east-side of the Thermæan gulf. The small kingdom, thus cleared of Thracian tribes, was denominated Mygdonia or Macedonia, as it had formerly been called Emathia, both terms derived from the Phœnicians, who had wrought the mines of this country and of Thrace. The ruling people, formed by the amalgamation of the Hellenes and the natives, were termed Macedones or Macetæ; supported by Xerxes they pursued their conquests; subjecting the Bisaltæ near the Strymon, and the Elymiotes and Lyncestæ, Illyrian tribes: the country was then divided into Lower Macedonia, or the level country about the Thermæan gulf, and Upper Macedonia. The Agrianes and Dardanians were governed by their own princes; but those princes were dependent on the Macedonian king. Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, gave to Macedonia its full extent: under his son the Macedonian nobility aided by the phalanx became sovereigns of the world. On the coast, and in Chalcidice more especially, there were several important Grecian colonies, principally founded by Corinth and Athens: the settlers communicated Hellenic civilization to the Thracians of the Peninsula, and to the Thracians and Illyrians of the plains, so that the Greek tongue became the language of common intercourse. The gradual subjection of these Greek colonies constituted a main object of Philip's policy. The Illyrian highlanders, meanwhile, preserved their original rudeness, and were an object of terror even
B.C. 148. to the Romans, who under Metellus converted Macedonia into a Roman province; since then those mountaineers, in modern times, have grown into the mighty nation of the Arnauts or Albanians, whose language mixed with some

Digitized by Google

Bulgarian words is spoken, to the very gates of Constantinople, while in the plains the Greek language and manners are preserved. The Roman emperors, at a later period, divided Greece into Northern Greece or Macedonia, and Southern Greece or Achaia: under the former, Illyria and Thessaly were comprised; Epirus only constituted a separate province.

Topography.

Cities this side of the Axius: Dium, a Greek city with a gymnasium on the western side of the Thermæan gulf, celebrated by Lysippus's bronze statues of the twelve nobles who fell at Granicus: its name was derived from a temple of Jupiter; in the vicinity was seen an urn containing the ashes of Orpheus. Pydna, a Grecian colony, subsequently Citron or Cittion, probably the modern *Caterin;* it was here that Æmilius Paulus, by his victory over Perseus, put an end to the Macedonian kingdom. Methone, a Grecian settlement and fort, at the siege of which Philip the father of Alexander the Great lost his eye. Alorus, near the top of the Thermæan gulf. Pella, now *Palatisia,* and in Turkish *Ala-Klisso,* on the lake formed by the Axius, out of which the Ludias flowed; the residence of Philip and Alexander the Great. Ichnæ, mentioned by Herodotus only. Berœa, one of the oldest cities of Macedonia, residence of the Briges and their king Brimios; it was at the foot of Bermius, and still exists under the name of *Veria,* or *Kara Veria.* Edessa, subsequently translated into Greek Ægæ, and still called *Edesso,* the burial place and residence of the kings of Macedonia, till the time of Alexander the Great's father: it was situate in Mygdonia, and is celebrated by the murder of Philip. Cyrrhus, probably identic with the Citium of Livy. Idomene or Idomenæ, on the Axius: near it Gortynia.

B.C. 168.

Cities beyond the Axius: Therma, subsequently Thessalonica, after the wife of Cassander: celebrated by the Epistle of St. Paul, and centre of the intercourse between Asia and Europe, now *Salonichi.* Chalastra, whose inhabitants were transferred to Therma. Along the eastern shore of

Digitized by Google

the Thermæan gulf: Ænea, a colony from Corinth, whose inhabitants offered yearly sacrifices to Æneas. Cissus, whose inhabitants were transferred to Therma. Physca, whither the Eordi fled. Antigonia. Apollonia, known by the Acts of the Apostles. Arethusa, probably the same with the earlier Bromiscus, where Euripides's tomb was found. Chalcis, celebrated in the Peloponnesian war; it was a colony from Chalcis in Eubœa; in B. C. 470, it was dependent on Athens; B. C. 432, the inhabitants migrated to Olynthus. Olynthus, so called from its founder, a son of Hercules; it stood on the peninsula, or rather isthmus, of Torone; it became a colony and powerful friend of Athens, by whom it was supported against Philip, who nevertheless destroyed it, B. C. 348: immortalized by the Olynthiaca of Demosthenes. Potidæa, on the isthmus of Pallene, a colony of the Corinthians; after the expulsion of the inhabitants, B. C. 431, it became a colony of Athens; it was destroyed by Philip, B. C. 358; it was subsequently rebuilt by Cassander, and called Cassandria. Stagira, or Stagiros, with the harbour Capru Limen on the Strymonic gulf; birth-place of Aristotle. Pallene, or Phlegra, a town mentioned by Pliny only. Mende, a colony of the Cretans, famous for its wines, "vina Mendesia or Mendæa." Aphytis, a still smaller town, southward of the foregoing. Thrambus, mentioned by Herodotus and Scylax only. Scione, an important city. The inhabitants of the above four cities were transferred to Cassandria. Mecyberna, a harbour of Olynthus, now *Aiomana*. Sermyla, probably destroyed by Philip. Galepsus, in the territory of Lecythus, deprived of its walls by the Spartan Brasidas. Torone Chalcidice, still in existence; gave its name to the gulf. Singus, from which the Singitic gulf took its name. Assa, destroyed probably by Philip, as well as Pidorus and Sarga.

On the foreland of Athos we have, Acroathon, high on mount Athos; in the place of which Alexander's brother built Uranopolis. About Athos, inhabited by Pelasgi mingled with Greeks and Thracians, were Dium; Olo-

Digitized by Google

phyxus; Athos at the land's end; Thysus and Cleonæ, still extant in the time of Pliny; Apollonia Chalcidica, or Macrobiorum, from the longevity of the inhabitants. Northward of these places was Acanthus, a colony from Andros; it stood near the canal dug by Xerxes in order to avoid the storms off the land's end of this peninsula, by which a previous fleet had been wrecked; the vestiges of this excavation still clearly traced.

In the north of Macedonia we find, Stobi, now *Staralino*, the later name of Heraclea in Lyncestis. Pelagonia, belonging to the western province of Lyncestis, and not to that of Pelagonia, Adaristus. Heraclea in Lyncestis, different from Heraclea Sintice on the Strymon; the latter probably the same with Melenicum, now *Melenik*.

In Macedonia Adjecta beyond the Strymon: Amphipolis, now *Emboli*, surrounded by the Strymon, whence its name; previously called Ennea Hodi, or the *Nine Ways:* about B. C. 464, an Athenian colony; under the Romans, capital of east Macedonia: its harbour was Eion, now *Contessa*. Scotusa. Siris, or Sirra, capital of the Siropæones, still called *Serres*. Berga, the native place of Antiphanes. Philippi, at a more early period called Crenides, now a village still called *Filiba:* here Brutus and Cassius were defeated B. C. 42; it is celebrated by the Epistle of St. Paul. Gazorus. Neapolis. Drabescus.

Digitized by Google

THRACE.

Boundaries. THE boundaries of this country in early times are undetermined: at a later period they were as follow; north, the Hæmus, or *Great Balcan*, and Lower Mœsia; east, the Euxine sea; south, the Propontis and Ægæan sea; west, the Nestus river from the time of Philip, previously the Strymon.

Mountains. Hæmus, now *Great Balcan;* Rhodope, *Despoto-dag;* Scomius, *Egrisou-dag;* to which as belonging to Thrace in earlier times are to be added, Pangæus and Orbelus.

Rivers. The Hebrus, one of the largest rivers of Europe, now *Maritza;* celebrated by the fate of Orpheus, who was torn to pieces on its bank by the Mænadæ; it falls into the Ægæan sea. The Arda, likewise called Argus, and the Artiseus, join the Hebrus: the Tearus, after uniting with the Contadesdus, joins the Agrianes, now the *Erkene,* which falls into the Hebrus. The following, having their sources in the lofty range of the Balcan, contribute their waters to swell the Ister or Danube: the Atlas, probably the modern *Dristra;* the Auras or Lyras, now *Turtucai;* the Tibisis, now *Kara-Lom;* the Athrys or Iaterus, now *Iantra;* Noes; Artanes or Utus, *Vid;* Cios, or Oscius, now *Isker;* Angrus, now the Servian *Morava,* which flows through the "Plain of the Triballi," and uniting with the Brongus or Margus, now *Morava,* joins the Danube. The Nestus, now *Kara-Sou,* falls into the Ægæan, westward of Abdera; it was the boundary between Thrace and Macedonia Adjecta. The Strymon, once the boundary of Thrace and Macedonia, falls into the Strymonic gulf; modern name *Stroma,* or *Kara-Sou.*

Digitized by Google

The Bistonis, near Abdera, now *Lagos Buru:* Ismaris, near Maronea: Stentoris, between Cypsella and Ænos. Lakes.

The bay of Apollonia in the Euxine sea, now the gulf of *Burgas:* the bay of Salmydessas, in the same sea: the gulf of Perinthus or Heraclea, in the Propontis; the gulf of Melas near Cardia in the Ægæan sea, now gulf of *Saros;* the gulf of Lissus, west of the foregoing. Gulfs.

Philia, the extremity of Hæmus in the Euxine sea, now *C. Emineh.* Thynias in the same sea, now *C. Inada.* Hestias and Chrysoceras, near Constantinople. Mastusia, now *Capo Greco,* at the entrance of the Hellespont. Sarpedonium, now *C. Paxi.* Serrium, *C. Macri.* Headlands.

Hellespont, so named from Helle, who was drowned here; now *Stambul Denghitz.* Propontis, that is to say, the Fore sea, now sea of *Marmora.* Bosporus Thracius, now the strait of Constantinople. Straits.

Corn in abundance, supposed to have been brought from the Caucasus, and first cultivated here; hence Thrace was regarded as the granary of Athens. Fruit, in the plains, but not in the high and bleak mountain lands. Wine; oil; various metals, but more especially gold. Products.

The Thracians, according to Herodotus, were the most numerous of nations next to the Indians; they were powerful and warlike, and possessed at a very early period a certain degree of civilization; were settled in towns, and acquainted with agriculture, the cultivation of the vine, &c. were celebrated for their Orpheus, Musæus, Thamyris, Eumolpus, and Zamolxis, for their religious rites, music, poesy, and mysteries, which even spread into Hellas. The situation of Thrace shews that it must have frequently been overrun by the hordes which streamed westward out of Asia into Europe; this will account equally for the early civilization known to exist in this part of the world, and the barbarism with which it was quickly succeeded. In the time of Xerxes, the Thracian warrior carried a shield, and was dressed in goat-skin trowsers; a fox skin covered his head; a spear and dagger were his weapons Inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

of offence. The Thracians sold their women, prepared their garments from hemp, and held war and rapine to be the most honourable occupations. Human sacrifice was customary on important national occasions; tattooing was deemed a mark of nobility. This vast nation, many colonies of which passed over into Asia Minor and other places, consisted of an immense number of tribes, similar in manners and language, but independent of one another; each of which was governed by a separate chief, dependent sometimes on a foreign potentate, and assisted by a council of the most respectable natives. These tribes were: in the north-west, the Triballi, about the Angrus, extending east to the Oscius river, in the territory of modern *Sophia;* they consequently occupied modern Servia and a portion of Bulgaria: they were so powerful, that, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, they wrested the power from the Odrysæ, and sent 30,000 to destroy Abdera; but soon after the reign of Alexander, they were so oppressed by the Gauls and Bastarnæ—a part of whom, the Peusini, settled in the country—and then so roughly handled by the Illyrian Antariatæ, that the remainder of them were fain to cross the Danube, and seek refuge among the Getæ. The Crobyzi, eastward of the foregoing, and extending to the Iantra river. The Trausi, who wept when their children were born, and were loud in their expressions of joy at the death of their friends. The Dii, in mount Rhodope, probably the same as the Dahi, called Machærophori, from their short dirks. The Bessi, descended from the foregoing, and dwelling in that quarter where Rhodope diverges from Hæmus; these were the most barbarous of all, being mere robbers. The Satræ, a branch of the Bessi, resident in the snow-clad mountains between the Nestus and Strymon rivers: they had an oracle of Bacchus, the interpreters of which were taken from the Bessi. The Treres and Tilatæi, about the head of the Angrus. The Dentheletæ, the Dasaretii, and the Hybrianes, in the vicinity of the Treres. The Merdi and Serdi, who subsequently took the place of the Treres,

Digitized by Google

transferred into the territory of former Troy. The Dolonci in the Thracian Chersonese. The Apsinthii, neighbours of the foregoing. The Pæti, on the Hebrus river. Next to them on the west, the Cicones, famous even in Homer for their wine, gold, and cavalry. The Bistones, about the lake Bistonis, where Pliny subsequently places the Corpilli in the Corpillian pass. The Sapæi, or Saii, on the mouth of the Nestus, near the Sapæan defile, or forts of the Pieres, Pergamus and Phagræ: they were a branch of the Sinti, who, in Homer's time, still dwelt in Lemnos. The Pieres, on the shore east of the Strymon, countrymen of Orpheus, and driven hither from Pieria in Macedonia by Alexander, the father of Perdiccas. The Odomanti, who, as well as the Satræ, worked the gold-mines of Pangæus. In the same quarter the Panæi, Droi, Dersæi. The Doberes and Pæoples. The Edones at the mouth of the Strymon, in whose country the Athenians built Amphipolis. The Mædi, near the Strymon, from whom sprung the Mædobithyni of Macedonia, and the Bithynians of Asia-Minor. The Bryges, from whence sprung the Phrygians. In the east, near the Euxine, the Cyrmiani and Nipsæi, or Melinophagi. The Mardi; Melandeptæ; Thyni; Thranipsæ. The Getæ, not to be confounded with the Massagetæ, but the same with the subsequent Daci. The Odrysæ in the plains of the Hebrus; their country was not occupied by the Persians in Darius's expedition against Scythia, B. C. 513—512: after the removal of the Persians out of Thrace, B. C. 479, they formed, under Teres or Tyres, a kingdom, which, under his successors Sitalces and Seuthes, attained its greatest extent, and lasted until B. C. 322, when Thrace was subjected, and converted into a province by Lysimachus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great; the Macedonians, however, were far from being masters in every part of Thrace. Soon after the death of Lysimachus, the Galatæ or Celts—a part of whom, under Brennus, penetrated into Greece—burst into Thrace from Servia, took possession of

Digitized by Google

the land about Byzantium, and founded their city of Thule: they did not remain however more than sixty years, when about B. C. 219, they crossed over the Hellespont into Asia-Minor, where they took possession of Galatia. The Thracians now resumed their independence, and preserved it until M. Crassus subjected the most part of the country to the Romans; but Thrace did not become really a Roman province until A. D. 47, under the reign of Claudius. Under Diocletian and Constantine, it was divided into four new provinces, Thracia, Hæmimontus, Europa, Rhodopa, and in later times belonged to the Byzantine or Eastern empire. Various tribes, such as the Sarmatians, and even the Goths, made now successive irruptions into Thrace, until at last, after the capture of Constantinople, May 29, 1453, it fell into the hands of the Turks. It remains to be observed, that the Greeks, and more particularly the Athenians, planted colonies on the coasts of Thrace, from which civilization was spread over the country: among these were Sestos, Cardia, and Ægospotamos on the Thracian Chersonese, which was regarded as the key of Europe; Maronea; Abdera, a colony from Teos; Perinthus, subsequently called Heraclea; Byzantium, &c.

Topography.

Cities along the coast from the Nestus to the Melas: Datos, subsequently Neapolis, now probably *La Cavalla*, the harbour of Philippi. Scapte Hyle, a mountain city of the Thracians, famous for its mines; here Thucydides married and died. Abdera, now in ruins, a colony from Teos, and afterwards from Clazomenæ; native city of Democritus Gelasinus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, Nicænetus, Hecatæus, although an adage for a city of fools. Dicæa, a place which disappeared at an early period, likewise called Dicæopolis. Tyrida, celebrated by Diomedes's stall, "stabulum Diomedis." Ismaros, likewise called Ismaron and Ismara, a city of the Cicones, famous for its strong wine. Maroneia, at an earlier period, Orthagoria, a city of the Cicones, famous for its wine, and thence dedicated to Bacchus Maroneus; modern name, *Marogna*. Mesam-

Digitized by Google

bria, a settlement of the Samothracians. Stryme, or Strymo, a city of the Thasians, known by Xerxes's expedition. Doriscus, with the Campus Doriscus, where Xerxes mustered and numbered his army. Ænos, formerly Poltiobria, that is to say, city of Poltys; from whence Poltys went to the assistance of the Trojans; here also was the tomb of Polydorus; it was a colony of the Æolians in the territory of the Cicones, and still bears the name of *Enos*, at the mouth of the *Maritza*, or ancient Hebrus. Zirinia, Zervæ, with a temple of Apollo Zerynthus, and the Zerynthian cave of Hecate. Cypsella, a strong place, now *Ipsala*, or *Chapsylar*.

Cities in the Chersonesus Thracica, the inhabitants of which were called Dolonci. Cardia, the birth-place of Eumenes, and of the historian Hieronymus. Pactye, founded by the elder Miltiades. Lysimachia, built after the destruction of Cardia, by Lysimachus; from A.D. 819, this place bore the name of Hexamilium, and is still called *Ecsemil;* it was taken by the Turks A. D. 1308. The above places stand on the isthmus. Panhormus. Alopeconnesus, situate on a peninsula, now *Alexi*. Chidria, now *Chritia*. Elæus, on the extreme southern land's end, a harbour with promontory of the same name; here Alexander passed over into Asia, but without his army. Madytus, now *Maito*, with Hecuba's tomb, near the old European castle of the Dardanelles. Cœlus, near *Boix*, with the trophy of the Athenians. Sestos, an Æolian colony, opposite to Abydos in Asia, famous by Xerxes's bridge, and Hero and Leander; supposed to correspond with the modern village *Ialova*. Ægospotamos, a harbour on the river of the same name; here the Athenians, in the Peloponnesian war, in a battle fought B. C. 406, Dec. were completely subjected by the Lacedemonians. Agora, subsequently Aphrodisias, in the vicinity of the tomb of Helle. Cissa, or Cressa, on the Ægospotamos, near the place now called *Galata*. Callipolis, still *Gallipoli*, so denominated from the beauty of the neighbouring country; probably identic with Crithote.

Digitized by Google

Cities on the Propontis and Euxine sea: the Longus Murus (μακρὸν τεῖχος) of Pliny, bounding the Chersonesus from the Propontis to the gulf of Melas; not to be confounded with the wall subsequently erected for the defence of Constantinople between the Propontis and the Euxine. Tiristasis, still existing under nearly the same name. Macron Teichos, and in Xenophon and Scylax, Neon Teichos, a Thracian fort. Bisanthe, or Rhædestus, a colony of the Samians, now the small harbour of *Rodosto*. Ganos, or Bornos, still called *Ganos;* this and the two foregoing belonged to Alcibiades. Perinthus, originally named Mydonia, subsequently Heraclea, or Heraclea Perinthus, a Samian colony, near the Astica Thrace, a tract inhabited by a tribe of Thracians called Astæ; this place was famous for its trade and wealth, "Mydoniæ opes;" its modern name is *Erecli*. Heræupolis, appears to have been the name of a suburb of Perinthus. Selymbria, a colony from Megara, now *Selivria*. Cœnophurium, where Aurelian, through the treachery of his secretary, was murdered. Melantias, an imperial villa. Region, or Bathynias, a place adorned with country-houses, now *Cuchuk Chekineh*. Atyra, on the Atyra, formerly Poros, now *Buiuk Chekineh*. Byzantium, on the Bathynias river, so called from Byzes, who brought hither a Dorian colony of Megarians; its earlier name was Lygos; represented to have been a colony of Milesians: this city stood on the promontory called the Goldenhorn, in a situation pre-eminently advantageous for trade. The name was subsequently changed by Constantine the Great for Constantinopolis; in the Arabic it is still called *Costhantinia*, in Turkish *Istambol*, in modern Greek *Polis*. Proceeding up the Bosporus, we find on the European shore, Sycæ, subsequently Justinianæ, a harbour answering to the bay near *Pera*, one of the suburbs of Constantinople: Portus Mulierum, the Harbour of the Women, now *Balta Liman:* Portus Senum, the Harbour of the Old Men, now *Steina:* Sinus Caspenes, or Bathycolpus, now the bay of *Boiuk-Dere:* Daphnes Portus, with a temple of Jupiter Urius,

Digitized by Google

on the spot where the Euxine enters the Bosporus. Phinopolis, now *Dercus*, the first town on the shore of the Euxine. Phrygia, Philia, or Philea, with a cape of the same name, and a marsh or lake; still called *Fillea* or *Filina;* it was a colony of the Byzantines. Halmydessus, or Salmydessus, on the bay of the same name; it is now called *Midiah:* this coast was rendered infamous by the Thracian wreckers and pirates, so much so, that the sea received at first from the Greeks the name of Axenus, or inhospitable; the establishment of Byzantium, on the Goldenhorn, put an end to those robberies and disorders, so that the name of the sea was changed into Euxinus; thus in modern geography, we have seen the southern headland of Africa change its ill-boding name for that of *Good Hope.* Thynias, or Thynia, a town and cape in the land of the Thyni. Aulæi Castrum, a landing-place. Apollonia, or Apollinis Urbs, and subsequently Sozopolis; a Milesian colony, with a large temple to Apollo, from which Marcus Crassus removed the colossal statue of the god to the capitol of Rome; modern name *Sizeboli.* Anchialus, likewise Anchialum, belonged to Apollonia; but rose above the mother-city after the fall of Apollonia; subsisted by its salterns; modern name, *Achiolu.* Mesembria, previously Menebria, a Milesian colony, mentioned above; Odessus and Naulochus, settlements from Mesembria, were subsequently reckoned as belonging to Mœsia Inferior.

Inland cities of Thrace: Iamphorina, capital of the Mædi, on Mount Pangæus. Pautalia, subsequently Ulpia Pautalia, city of the Pentheletæ. Uscudama, capital of the Bessi, somewhere near Philippopolis, on the Hebrus. Philippopolis, likewise called Eumolpias, Poneropolis, and Trimontium, answers to the modern *Filibe* on the Hebrus or *Maritza.* Nicopolis ad Nestum, founded by Trajan on the Nestus river. Milolitum, a place near the Hebrus. Tempyra, or Timporum, now *Gurschine,* a terrible defile near the Hebrus. Trajanopolis, a town built by Trajan on the left bank of the

Digitized by Google

Hebrus; was still in existence in the fifteenth century. Plotinopolis, founded by Trajan, and called after his wife; in the middle ages it bore the name of Didymotichos; it stood in the vicinity of modern *Uzun Kiupri*. Dyme, or Dymæ, probably on the Hebrus. Aprus, or Apri, or Apros, subsequently Theodosiopolis. Bergulæ, or Bergule, subsequently Arcadiupolis, now *Burgas*. Bizya, or Bizye. Develtum, Dibeltum, or Dibellum, now *Zagora*.

Via Egnatia.

Through the countries we have described ran the Roman road, known by the name of the Egnatia Via. This road commenced both at Dyrrachium and Apollonia, the landing-places from Brundusium and Hydruntum; the two branches, after uniting at a place called Clodianæ, proceeded through Lychnidus, Heraclea of Lyncestis, Edessa, Pella, Thessalonica, Amphipolis, Philippi, &c. to Cypsela on the Hebrus: thus crossing Illyria Græca, Macedonia, and good part of Thrace.

Islands of Thrace.

The islands reckoned under the head of Thrace are, Thasos, Samothrace, and Imbros, all situate in the Ægæan sea, now called the *Archipelago*, and by the Turks, *Adalar-Denghisi*.

Thasos lies off the mouth of the Nestus river; first colonized by Phœnicians, subsequently by Parians; famous for its fertility, its wine, marble, and gold mines; it still preserves its name.

Samothrace, previously bearing the different names of Melite, Dardania, Saoris, Leucania, Leucosia, and now known by that of *Samodraki*, lies west of the Thracian Chersonese; it was famous for the mysteries of the Cabiri, Corybantes, Curetæ.

Imbros, now *Imbro*, situate off the promontory Mastusia: sacred to Hermes and the Cabiri.

Digitized by Google

GREECE.

GREECE is bounded on the north, by the Cambunian mountains, which divide it from Macedonia; on the east and south by the Ægæan sea; on the west by the Ionian sea. Boundaries.

The Pierius, Pœus, and Citius mountains, the Stymphe and Lacmus, are parts of the range that extends between Macedonia and Thessaly: from the eastern extremity of that range, Olympus, now *Olymbo*, Ossa, now *Kissavo*, and Pelion, now *Zagora*, diverge southward, crowning the Ægæan sea; at the western extremity of the range above alluded to we find the Ceraunian mountains, commanding the Ionian sea. From the centre a range diverges towards the south-east; it bears for a considerable distance the name of Pindus, and then like the fingers of a hand spreads into the branches Othrys, Œta, Tymphrestus, Parnassus, Helicon, Cithæron, Parnes, and ends in Pentelicus. In the Peloponnesus the most important mountains are Cyllene in the north, and Taygetus in the south. Mountains.

Sepias promontory, now *C. Giorgio*, and Posidium promontory, now *C. Stavro*, between which lies the Pegasæus Sinus, now the magnificent bay of *Volo*. Sinus Maliacus, now gulf of *Zeitoun*. The Euripus, now called in its northern part gulf of *Talanta*, in its southern part gulf of *Evripo*. Sinus Saronicus, between the Sunium promontory and the island of Calauria; it is now called gulf of *Engia*. Sinus Argolicus, now gulf of *Nauplia*. Sinus Laconicus, between Malea promontory, and Tænarum promontory, now *C. Metapan;* the modern name of this gulf is *Kolokythia*. Sinus Messenius, now gulf of *Kalamata*, between the promontories of Tænarum and Acritas, the latter now called *C. Gallo*. Sinus Arca- Promontories and gulfs.

Digitized by Google

dicus or Cyparissius, now gulf of *Arcadia*. Sinus Corinthiacus, now gulf of *Lepanto*, between the promontories Rhium and Anti-Rhium. Finally, the Sinus Ambracicus, now gulf of *Arta:* between which and the former is the promontory Leucate, now *C. Ducato*.

Rivers and lakes.

The main rivers are the Peneus, or *Salambria* of the modern Greeks; the Achelous, now *Aspro Potamo;* both these rivers have their sources in the Pindus range, the former, celebrated as watering the delicious vale of Tempe, between Ossa and Olympus, falls into the Ægæan; the latter flows into the Ionian sea. In the Peloponnesus the principal rivers are the Alpheus, now *Rouphia*, falling into the Sinus Cyparissius, and the Eurotas, now *Megalopotamo*, falling into the Laconicus Sinus. The important lakes are the Copais, Stymphalus, and Lerna; the first in Bœotia; the others in Peloponnesus.

Products.

The mild climate of this beautiful country, which lies between the 37th and 40th degrees of north latitude, the number of little rivers with which it is intersected, the variety of soil, the mixture of plains and mountains, will readily lead us to conclude that Greece must have abounded in natural products: and when to this we add the consideration of its situation in the centre of the old world; its vast comparative extent of shore, resulting from its being washed on three sides by the sea, and the sea penetrating deep inland by so many gulfs, and forming innumerable harbours and ports, we shall see that the inhabitants possessed every local excitement to the cultivation of trade and navigation. The products will be enumerated in the individual descriptions.

Names of the country.

The name Hellas, originally confined to a town of Thessaly where Hellen was born, extended first to the whole of Thessaly; after Homer's time the name was given likewise to all the countries from Thessaly to the Peloponnesus; in the war with the Persians it was extended likewise to the Peloponnesus; and after the time of Philip the Great was applied to all countries in which the main language was the Greek. As for the name

Digitized by Google

Græcia, derived from one Græcus, a son of Thessalus and king in Phthiotis, it was used by the Romans only to designate this country. Hence it follows, that in early times there was no common name for Greece, and therefore Homer denominates the inhabitants Achæi, Dorians, Argians, after the names of the principal tribes that appeared before Troy.

Inhabitants.

The first inhabitants we hear of are the Pelasgi, probably of Asiatic origin; to these there is not a doubt that the Leleges and Curetes belonged, to the latter of whom the Hellenes, of whom we shall presently give some account, were indebted for many of their mythi, and religious rites. The first settlement of the Pelasgi was in Peloponnesus under Inachus; here they founded the states of Sicyon and Argos. From hence they spread northward, into Attica: and under Achæus, Phthius, and Pelasgus, they settled in Thessaly, where they remained a century and a half, and applied to agriculture. The next tribe we hear of are the Hellenes, so called we are told from their patriarch Hellen; these likewise are supposed to be of Asiatic origin. This people, destined to supply the place of the Pelasgi as dominant tribe of Greece, first appear in Phocis, under king Deucalion: driven from thence by a flood, they pass northwards into Thessaly; drive out the Pelasgi from their settlements in that quarter, and gradually increasing, expel them from most other parts of Greece. The Hellenes were divided into four branches, which remained for centuries distinct from one another by various peculiarities of speech, dress, and government; they were the Æolians, Ionians, Dorians, and Achæans. These tribes gradually spread all over Greece: the Æolians, from their main seat in Phthiotis of Thessaly, overrun the west of Greece, Ætolia, Phocis, Locris, and Elis in the Peloponnesus; they likewise occupied the western isles. The Dorians, driven from Histiæotis in Thessaly by the Perrhæbi, passed over into Macedonia and Crete, and subsequently into Doris or the Tetrapolis Dorica. The Ionians, driven out

About B.C 1800.

B.C. 1700 —1550.

About B.C. 1550.

B.C. 1550 —1300.

Digitized by Google

of Athens, settled on the northern shore of the Peloponnesus, which then took the name of Ionia; while the Achæans settled in Laconica and Argolis.

B.C. 1600—1400. The germs of religion and civilization had, however, been scattered at a very early period among these ancient inhabitants of Greece; Cecrops had come with a colony of Egyptians into Attica; Danaus had brought a similar colony to Argos; Cadmus the Phœnician had introduced the art of writing in Bœotia; and Pelops had come from

1200. Mysia to Argos. The Hellenes were now barbarians, but no longer savages, when a great national undertaking, the war against Troy, infused among them a spirit not easy to be extinguished. At this period Greece was divided into several small states, the most eminent of which were Argos and Mycenæ. At the head of each was an hereditary king, who performed the duties of leader in war, and judge in peace; and was held in more or less estimation according to his mental and bodily qualifications: the king was assisted by a council of the nobles. The nation dwelt in towns, attended to the cultivation of the soil and rearing of cattle; was particularly affected to war, but applied likewise to navigation, trade, and piracy.

B.C. 1200—1030. But another migration shook Hellas to its foundation; and after that had subsided, most of the Hellenic tribes settled for ever in the places which they then selected. The rude tribes of the north, particularly the united Dorians and Æolians, under the conduct of the Heraclidæ, who had been driven out of the Peloponnesus, endeavoured to possess themselves of the peninsula. In pursuit of this object, the Dorians wrested Argos, Sparta, Messene, and Corinth from the Achæans; the Æolians appropriated to themselves Elis. The Achæans, in consequence, drove the Ionians out of Ægialus, or Ionia, and that country then took the name of Achaia; the Ionians fled over to Attica, and six years afterward bent their way to Asia-Minor. And indeed it was about this time that the Æolians, Ionians, and lastly the Dorians, established in

Digitized by Google

Asia-Minor those colonies, the influence of which on the further developement was so important and sensible. This progress in civilization wrought throughout all Greece a great political revolution: every where except in Epirus republican forms of government were established, and as many independent and free states arose as there were cities and districts. These states not only defended their freedom in the Persian war, but, under Alexander the Great, appointed generalissimo of Greece, overthrew the might of Persia, and transferred the rule of the world from Asia to Europe.

B. C. 1100—900.

B. C. 500.

2 Oct. 335.

It belongs to history to shew how much Europe is indebted for her civilization to this gallant, and polished, and learned nation; it will be sufficient to complete this sketch to observe, that, after the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, Greece was converted into a province of Rome under the name of Achaia. It subsequently made a part of the eastern empire; suffered much and repeatedly from the inroads of barbarians; and finally became a portion of the Turkish empire; the yoke of which has, however, in some measure, been cast off in our day[a].

B. C. 146.

A. D. 1453.

Divisions of Greece.

Greece was divided into Northern Greece, extending from the northern boundary to the range of Œta, and comprised between the Ambracic gulf on the west, and the Maliac gulf on the east: Central Greece or Hellas, down to the isthmus of Corinth: and Southern Greece, or the Peloponnesus.

[a] During the progress of this work through the press, the independence of Greece has been recognized and guaranteed by the two greatest powers of Europe. The debt we owe to this most illustrious people has then, late though it be, been partly paid. Favoured with a mild and liberal government, and flourishing under the blessings of a rational religion, we have good cause to hope, that the Hellenes of our day will be no longer excluded from the career of glory first thrown open to Europe by their ancestors.

Digitized by Google

NORTHERN GREECE.

Northern Greece comprises Thessaly in the east, and Epirus in the west; countries now seldom visited, and consequently but little known.

THESSALY.

Thessaly. This is the largest and one of the most fertile countries in Greece; famous for its cavalry: the boundaries are, north, the Cambunian mountains; west, Epirus; south, the Pindus and the chain of Œta; east, the Ægæan sea. The names Hellas, Æolis, Pyrrhæa, Hæmonia, and Pelasgia, which applied to separate tracts, are not unfrequently used by the poets to designate the whole country.

Mountains. In the north, Ossa and Olympus; in the south, the chains of Œta and Othrys; in the west, Pindus; in the east, Pelion.

Rivers. The principal rivers in this basin, which is nearly surrounded by mountains, are the Peneus, and its tributary the Apidanus, with many other smaller streams: one lake claims our notice, that of Bœbeis.

Products. All kinds of corn, oil, wine, kine, horses, medicinal and magical plants; the country abounded in serpents, and hence the stork was held sacred.

Divisions. Thessaly is divided into five districts; Histiæotis, Pelasgiotis, Thessaliotis, Phthiotis, Magnesia.

HISTIÆOTIS.

Mountains. Cercetius; Elacatæon; Lingon.

Rivers. Ion; Lethæus; Curalius; Eurotas; and Atrax; all tributaries from the north to the curving Peneus.

Tribes. The tribes we meet with here are the Histiæi, and the Perrhæbi, who were not pure Greeks; to these latter belonged the districts of Pelagonia and Tripolitis: we likewise meet with the Æthices, non-Hellenic tribe, resident in Æthice.

Digitized by Google

Gomphi, a small but very ancient city, destroyed by Cæsar. Tricca, now *Tricala*, on the Lethæus river, now called *Tricala* river; a boundary fort, with a temple of Æsculapius in the vicinity. Phæstus, north-east of Tricca. Phaloria, the same with Phaleria, in the defiles, north-west of Tricca. Metropolis, near the head of the Curalius: it was called in the middle ages Neopatræ. Cymenes. Angiæ. Chyretæ, or Cyretiæ. Atinium. Ctemenæ. Ithome, a castle on a high rock, subsequently belonging to Metropolis. Pelinna or Pelennæum, a small place with a temple. Æginium. Ericinum. Tymphæi. Silana. Pharycadon, at the juncture of the Curalius and Peneus. Topography.

PELASGIOTIS.

This land suffered particularly from the inundations of the Peneus, until an earthquake opened to that river a passage between Ossa and Olympus: its principal streams are, the Onchestus, and its tributary the Anaurus: its lakes are the Nessonis and Bœbeis, the latter near a place called Bœbe, and answering to the modern lake *Carlos*. Rivers, &c.

Larissa on the river Peneus; in some respects the capital of Thessaly; its modern name is Larissa or *Ienisher*, and it is the capital of the pachalic. On the same river stood Atrax, the inhabitants of which sprung from the Perrhæbi. Scotusa or Scotussa, near which was Cynoscephalæ, where Philip II. of Macedon lost the battle with the Roman T. Q. Flaminius. Gonni or Gonnos, a strong but important town at the entrance of the vale of Tempe. Doliche and Pythum, mentioned by Livy. Pheræ, celebrated by its kings, and Jason in particular. Pagasæ or Pagasa, harbour of the foregoing. Cranon, celebrated in the Lamiac war. Gyrtone, situate together with the former in the Campi Thessalici. Elatea, probably identic with Elone or Limone. Mopsium. Topography.

Digitized by Google

THESSALIOTIS.

Rivers. The Apidanus, which, after receiving the Enipeus, joins the Peneus; the Sperchius falling into the Maliac gulf, and now called *Hellada* river.

Cities. The inhabitants of this district were called Ænianes. The principal towns were: Hellas, first seat of the Hellenes; Strabo speaks of its ruins. Hypata, the key to Thessaly from the south. Sosthenis. Cyparæ, a small town between Cranon and Metropolis. Phalachthia, said to be still in existence. Phocium. Pharsalus, now *Farsa*, near the Palæpharsalus, and the district of Pharsalia, where Pompey was put to flight by Cæsar. Between the two places is Thetidium, a chapel or sacellum of Thetis.

PHTHIOTIS OR ACHAIA.

Rivers. The Achelous, not to be confounded with the river of the same name in Ætolia: the Dyras: the Amphryssus, with the Crocius campus, where Apollo tended the flocks of Admetus: the Onchestus, &c.

Mountains and promontories. Mount Callidromus, or the eastern extremity of Œta, between which and the sea was the famous pass of the Thermopylæ, in which the Amphictyons held their sittings, and where Leonidas fell. Promontories; Posidium at the entrance of the Pegasæan or Pelasgic gulf; higher up the gulf, Pyrrha, near which was the small island of Pyrrha and Deucalion.

Inhabitants and cities. The general name of the inhabitants was Phthii, or Achæi; we read however of the Lapithæ and Centaurs, Dolopes, Pelasgi, and Myrmidones, as dwelling in this quarter: in the times of authentic history, the inhabitants were the Ænianes, or Œtæi, that is to say, inhabitants of Œta, and the Malienses, north of the Maliac gulf. The more remarkable towns are: Phthia, the capital and birthplace of Achilles. Larissa Cremaste, i. e. Suspended, likewise called Pelasgia. Near this city the island of Myon-

Digitized by Google

nesus. Thebæ of Phthiotis, famous for its beauty of situation, the fertility of the neighbourhood, and its commerce; it was conquered by Philip III. augmented, and called Philippopolis: the modern name is *Armiro*. The harbour of this town, on the Pelasgic gulf, was called Pyrasus, and sometimes Demetrium, from the temple of Ceres there. Pteleum, south of Thebæ, and on the gulf; the place where Antiochus landed; said still to preserve its name. Antron, near Posidium promontory, with the sand bank called Antron's Ass, Antronis Asinus. Halos, one of the possessions of Achilles, different from Halos on the sea. Iton, or Itonus, with a temple to Minerva Itonia. Echinus, chief place of the Myrmidons, now *Echino*. Phalara, on the Maliac gulf, now *Stillida*. Lamia, famous by the Lamiac war between the Greeks and Macedonians, now *Zeitun*. Malia, on the Maliac gulf. Anticyra, famous for its hellebore, the snuff of the ancients. Heraclea Trachinia, or Phthiotidis, previously Trachis, built by the Spartans to the honour of Hercules, who here ended his days. Anthele, with a temple to Amphictyonic Ceres, &c. Thaumaci, on an eminence with a beautiful view of the Maliac gulf; still known by the same name. Proerna. Narthacium, near Pharsalus. Coronea, not to be confounded with that of Bœotia. Melitæa. Ephyra. Eretria.

MAGNESIA.

Pelion, or Pelios, at the south extremity of which Pelias ruled, where it forms the Æantium promontory; high up in the mountain, near the cave Chironium, stood the temple of Jupiter Actæus, to which they climbed in the dog-days, wrapped in thick skins. Mountains.

The inhabitants were called Magnetes. The principal places are: Magnesia, celebrated for its healthy situation. Demetrias, at the top of the Pelasgic gulf; founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes, and peopled with colonists from the neighbouring towns; important as commanding the passes of Pelion: its harbour is now called *Volo*. Iolcos, Cities.

Digitized by Google

birth-place of Jason, and rendezvous of the Argonauts. Ormenium. Aphetæ, the point from which the Argonauts took their departure; its position quite uncertain. Methone, one of the possessions of Philoctetes. Olizon. Elone. Melibœa, on the east shore. Ortha. Casthanæa, celebrated by the mishaps of Xerxes's fleet. Spalathra. Sicurium. Homolium.

EPIRUS.

Boundaries. This country, which answers to the modern pachalic of Ianina, received the name of Epirus, or Continent, probably from the inhabitants of Corcyra, and other islands in its vicinity. It was, next to Thessaly, the most extensive, but, at the same time, the least cultivated, country of Greece. Its boundaries were: west, the Ionian sea; north, Illyris Græca, from which it was divided by the Aous river; east, Macedonia and Thessaly; south, Ambracic gulf, now gulf of *Arta* and Acarnania.

Mountains. The Acroceraunian mountains; Pindus; Tomarus, or Tmarus, or Ismarus.

Rivers. The Acheron, which, after flowing across the Acherusian marsh and receiving the Cocytus, falls into the Ionian sea at Glycis Limen: in consequence of the bitterness of its waters, much referred to in mythology: the Celydnus: the Thyamis, previously called Cadmus: the Aracthus or Arethon, now *Arta*.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants were divided into fourteen tribes of Illyrian, Pelasgic, and Hellenic origins: the Athamanes, Æthices, Tymphæi, Orestæ, with the city of Orestia, birth-place of Ptolemy son of Lagus, the Paroræi, Atintanes, all subsequently belonging to Macedonia, the Cassiopæi, Dryopes, Dolopes, resided in and about the Pindus, of which the Chaones, Molossi, and Dryopes were the most remarkable.

Products. The inhabitants attended more to grazing than to agriculture; the products were; large oxen; cows, with excellent milk; fine sheep; fleet horses; excellent forests of oak; dogs remarkable for their fidelity and strength.

Digitized by Google

Epirus is divided into three regions, Chaonia, Thesprotia, Molossis. Divisions.

CHAONIA.

Seventy cities of Epirus are said to have been destroyed by Paulus Æmilius during the Macedonian war, B. C. 186: in Chaonia, which comprises the north-western angle of the country, and the Ceraunian mountains, we meet with Oricum, a harbour said to have been founded by the Colchians. Palæste, the place where Julius Cæsar landed in his expedition against Pompey. Chimæra, a castle on the Ceraunian mountains, which still preserves its name, and is a village of the Cimariots, the name of the present inhabitants of that rugged chain: in its vicinity we place Aquæ regiæ, and Aornus, so fatal to the feathered race. Panormus, a large harbour, now *Panormo*. Southward of that place, Onchesmus. Then Cassiope, the next harbour in importance to Panormus, and belonging to the people of Corcyra opposite: its modern name *Quaranta Santi*, in Greek *Agioi Saranta*, i. e. *Forty saints*. Inland: Phœnice. Antigonea, in one of the defiles of the Ceraunians; modern name *Agyro Castro*. Hecatompeum, Omphalium, Etæus, places totally unknown, in the north-west of Chaonia. Cities.

THESPROTIA.

Thesprotia was so called from the Thesproti, probably of Pelasgic origin, of which the Cassiopæi were the most remarkable subdivision: the Paravæi, with their neighbours the Orestæ, are supposed to have been of Illyric origin. Inhabitants.

Following the coast we find, Buthrotum, on a deep bay, the channel leading to which was called Pelodes; modern name, *Butrinto*; it was founded by the Romans. Passing the Thyamis promontory, we meet with Sybota, which still preserves its name: near this port was an island called likewise Sybota, and famous for its pigs. Glycis, a place near the modern site of *Parga*. Cities, &c.

Digitized by Google

Ephyre, subsequently Cichyrus, an old city on the Selleis or Acheron river, at the place where it issues from the Acherusian marsh. Comarus. Nicopolis, built by Augustus in commemoration of the naval victory off Actium: its ruins are still seen near *Prevesa*. Ambracus, a fort on that bay of the Ambracic gulf, which is called the Port of Ambracia; its present name is *Veio Castro*. Inland we have Ambracia, near the modern *Arta*; a Corinthian colony founded by Gorgos, a son of Cypselus; subsequently the residence of the Æacidæ, and the Pyrrhus, who waged war against the Romans. Gitanæ, Elatria or Elatia, Batuæ, Pandosia, Cassiope or Cassopia, unknown places in the territory of the Cassiopæi.

MOLOSSIS.

Inhabitants.

Molossis was so called from the Molossi, an Hellenic tribe, brought thither by Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, and added to the Athamanes, an Hellenic tribe, likewise, it appears, who had long before settled in the country. By amalgamation with the Antitanes, the Illyrian aboriginals, the speech and customs of these Molossi were so altered, that they were ranked by the Greeks among the Barbari, or non-Hellenic, races; and that more especially after they had taken possession of the oracle of Dodona.

Cities.

Dodona, in the middle ages Bonditza, famous for the oracle of the Thesprotian Pelasgi, and a temple of Jupiter Dodonæus on Mount Tomarus, built by Deucalion: it was in the vicinity of the lake on which *Ianina* now stands: the bare-footed priests of this temple were called Selli and Tomuri; it was destroyed by the Ætolians in the war against Philip III. Tecmon, Phylace, and Horreum, were places of small account. Passaron, an ancient, strong, and populous city of Molossis, where the king, at his accession, on one hand, and the subjects, on the other, met to swear the constitution oath. Damastium, a silver-mine.

Digitized by Google

CENTRAL GREECE, OR HELLAS.

CENTRAL GREECE comprises those parts which lie between Thessaly and Epirus north, the Ægæan sea east, the Myrtoan sea south, and the Ionian sea and Corinthian gulf west. It consists of nine countries; namely, Attica, Megaris, Bœotia, Phocis, East Locris, West Locris, Doris, Ætolia, Acarnania. Boundaries.

ATTICA.

Attica is a headland nearly triangular in form, stretching from north-west to south-east, and washed on the west by the Saronic gulf, on the east by the Ægæan sea. Country.

Parnes, the northern boundary, which with Cithæron forms a barrier extending from sea to sea. Lycabettus. Pentelicus, on which there is a monastery still called Pendeli; famous for its marble, used in the buildings of Athens; between this mountain south, Lycabettus north, and the connecting range of Brilessus west, lies the celebrated plain of Marathon, open to the sea on the east. Hymettus, famous for its honey. Laurion, with abundant silver-mines. Anchesmus, with the colossus of Jupiter. Corydalus, on the shore opposite the island of Salamis, in the Saronic gulf. Pœcilum, near Eleusis. Mountains.

Amphiale, the headland jutting towards Salamis. Phoron, Etioneia, and Alcimus, inclosing the harbour of Piræus. Colias, famous for its potteries. Zoster. Astypalæa. Sunium, the south-eastern land's end, now *C. Colonna*, with a temple of Minerva. On the eastern shore, Cynosura. Promontories.

The inhabitants of Attica, in the time of its prosperity, are supposed to have amounted to 550,000 men, who drew almost all their corn from Eubœa, and the coasts of Thrace: for although many ingenious expedients were had recourse to, by erecting terraces along the steep declivities to insure crops, the harvest of this mountainous country was not sufficient for the consumption. The other Products.

Digitized by Google

products of Attica were wax, honey, sea-salt, olives, and oil; the trade in the latter, which with the ancients was a substitute for butter, was very considerable.

Rivers. The Cephissus, on the west side of Athens, a mere brook in summer time. Ilissus, on the east side of Athens. The salt canals between Athens and Eleusis.

Cities. Athens, still called among the Greeks by its ancient name *Athenæ*, by the Arabs *Medinat al Zeïtunah*, the city of olives, or *Medinat al Hokama*, the city of the learned. It stands in the south-east part of Attica, a few miles from the Saronic gulf: this noble city was at first founded by the Pelasgian Cranai, upon the top of the precipitous rock since known by the name of Acropolis; it was completed by Cecrops, and took the name of Cecropia. Theseus, about B. C. 1233, commenced building round this citadel at the foot of the rock, and the city thus begun was extended by Themistocles to a size approaching that of Rome, being sixty stades in circuit, containing 10,000 houses and 30,000 inhabitants, divided into the upper and lower city, and adorned with suburbs. The government of this state remained monarchical till the time of Codrus, B. C. 1068; the people were divided into three classes, the Nobles or Eupatrids, the Peasant or Georgi, the Artisans or Demiurgi; these were likewise divided into *four*, and subsequently into *thirteen*, wards, and one hundred and seventy-four demi or cantons, the inhabitants of those cantons being members of such and such a ward, in respect to their privileges as Athenian citizens. From B. C. 1068 to 725, the power was in the hands of Archons, descended from Codrus, who held their places for life, but were responsible: from B. C. 725—682, the power was confided to Archons of the same family, who held their places for ten years only: finally, from B. C. 682, to the time of Solon, the government was managed by nine Archons, chosen yearly. Solon, however, did away with this abominable aristocracy, and, by introducing a judicious mixture of aristocracy and democracy, laid the foundation of the glory of Athens. This city then

Digitized by Google

became the great school of civilization, and, by defending the freedom of Greece against the Persians, obtained the honour of being the head of Greece; it was subsequently deprived of its precedence by the Spartans in the Peloponnesian war. By the loss of the battle of Chæronea, fought against Philip of Macedon, B. C. 338, it was once more humbled; but was resuming its former splendour, when it fell a victim to the barbarity of Sylla. Hadrian and Julian promoted the interests of this Roman university; it was however fired by Alaric, king of the Goths, and what remained of the splendour of the ancient Athenians, has since suffered in the struggle between the Turks and Venetians. Among the remarkable objects at Athens, we may enumerate the Acropolis, with the Propylæa; the Parthenon, or marble Doric temple of Minerva, containing the statue of the goddess in gold and ivory, sculptured by Phidias; the Opisthodomus, or public treasury; the Erechtheum, temple of Minerva Polias, Pandrosos, all full of the noblest works of art: the chief theatre; the Odeum of Pericles; the Musæum; the Pnyx; the temple of Jupiter Olympius; the Pantheon; the Areopagus; the temple of Theseus; the Prytaneum; the Stoa Basileos; the Poicile; the Agora; the Ceramicus and Academy, where Plato taught; the Cynosargos, with a temple to Jove Lyceus, where, in the Lyceum, Aristotle and his disciples the Peripatetici read their lectures; the Stadium, erected by Herodes Atticus; on the south side, the spring of Callirrhoe, or Enneacrune, the most ancient temples of Jove Olympius, Bacchus, Gæa, &c. Piræus, the harbour of Athens, on the peninsula of Munychia, founded by Themistocles, now *Porto Draco*, or *Leone*. Phaleron, the earlier port, now *Poro*, or *Tripyrgi;* both these harbours, with a third Munychius, or Munychia, were united to the city by two long walls.—Cities and cantons (*demi*) on the west and north of the capital, and in the interior. Agræ, with a temple of Diana and Ceres; in the latter, the lesser mysteries were celebrated. Decelia, or Decelea, a fort celebrated in the Peloponnesian war, now *Vigla*.

Digitized by Google

Œnoe, long besieged by the Peloponnesians. Not far from it was Hysiæ, a fort. Tricorythus, and Probalinthus, together with Œnoe and Marathon, constituted the well-known Tetrapolis, in and about the plain of Marathon. Phyle, from whence Thrasybulus fell upon the thirty tyrants; a place on the northern frontier, now *Argero Castro*. Harma, different from that of the same name in Bœotia. Acharnæ, a large place, now the church of the Saranda Agioi, or forty saints; according to Aristophanes, inhabited by numbers of charcoal makers. Corydallus, with the freebooter's port of Phoron. Thria, in the Thriasian plain. Eleutheræ, the ruins of which are still seen, on the border of Bœotia. Eleusis, now *Lefsina*, with the temple of Ceres, in which the greater mysteries were celebrated by yearly processions from Athens. Aphidna, where the Tyndaridæ recovered their sister from Theseus. Cythærus. Sphættus, known for its good vinegar. Cephissia, on the Cephissus; preserves its name.—Places on the east and south-west coast. Rhamnus, with the temple and statue of Nemesis Rhamnusia, now *Tavro Castro*, opposite the harbour of *Bufallo* in Eubœa. Marathon, where Miltiades, Sept. 29, 490, defeated the Persians; now a village bearing the same name: in its vicinity the mountain of Pan, with a wonderful cavern. Alæ Araphenides, the place of passage over to Eubœa. Brauron, with the temple of Diana Brauronia. Panormus, now *Porto Raphti*, the chief harbour of Attica on the east shore. Prasiæ, famous for its temple of Apollo; its ruins are still seen, and the old name has been preserved. Steria. Potamus, with Ion's tomb; its ruins still extant. Thoricus, now *Porto Mandri*, in the vicinity of the mines, fortified place: the name of *Thorico* is still given to its ruins. Sunium, on the promontory, with a temple of Minerva Sunias, now *C. Colonna*. Off the land the island or *vallum* of Patroclus, now *Guidaronisi*. Azenia. Anaphlystus, fortified on account of the mines in the neighbourhood. Ægilia. Lampyreis. Thoræ. Anagyrus, with a temple to the mother of the gods, and celebrated

Digitized by Google

for the production of the *Anagyros fœtida*. Æxonis, or Alæ Æxonides, where, as at Alæ Araphenides, salt was made. Alimus.

MEGARIS.

The small tract between Attica and the Isthmus of Corinth, the Alcyonian sea and the Saronic gulf, bore the name of Megaris. It was first inhabited by Leleges, Æoles, and Iones, dependent on Athens; subsequently to Codrus, it was taken possession of by Dorians from the Peloponnesus. Boundaries.

Oneia mountains, now *Makriplaia*, and the Gerania mountains, now *Palæo Vouni*; these bar up as it were the isthmus, and join a branch from Cithæron. The Kerata, which still preserve their name; between Athens and Megara; they take their name from two conspicuous peaks. Mountains.

Minoa, with the little island of the same name, so called in memory of Minos, now the *Dodeka Eklesiai*. The Scironian rocks, famous haunt of the freebooter Sciron. Promontories.

Megara, the capital, with its two citadels Caria and Alcathoos; subsequently a Roman colony; it still preserves the name. Nisæa, the port of Megara on the Saronic gulf. Rhus, north of Megara. Tripodiscus, at a pass over the mountain. Pegæ, a port on the Alcyonian sea. Ægosthena, near the frontier of Bœotia. Cities, &c.

BŒOTIA.

Bœotia bounds on the north Megaris and Attica, extending from the Corinthian gulf to the channel which divides Eubœa from the main land. This country is known among the poets by the names of Aonia, from the first inhabitants, and Ogygia from the first king. Boundaries.

Helicon, now *Zagara*, in the west, abounding in timber and medical plants, the territory of Apollo and the Muses; famed for the Hippocrene, the spring of Narcissus, the cavern of the Libethrian nymphs, the sacred precinct of the Muses, Ascra the native city of Hesiod. Mountains.

Digitized by Google

Cithæron, *Elatea*, famed for the birth-place of Bacchus in the vale Eleutheris, the death of Actæon, Pentheus, the children of Niobe, as the place whence Œdipus set out, and for the festival of Juno Taleia, and Jove Cithæronius, celebrated every sixty years by Platææ. Cnemis. Ptous. Libethrius, where the grotto and statues of the nymphs were to be seen. Sphinx, celebrated by the riddle of the Sphinx. Onchestus. Tilphusion. Teumessus or Hypatos. Messapion. Acontius.

Rivers, &c. The Asopus, which flows from west to east; it preserves its name. The Ismenus near Thebes flows north into a lake. Cephissus, descends from the north into Bœotia, and falls into a lake. The smaller streams are the Platanius, boundary between Bœotia and the Opuntian Locrians; the Lamus, Permessus, Olmius, Lophis, Triton. The lakes are Copais, previously Cephissis, a large expanse of water, with subterranean drains: and Hylice.

Products. Bœotia is a mountainous and marshy country, abounding in sources, streams, and mists, and has suffered much from Volcanic eruptions; corn it produced in abundance, but it was particularly celebrated for the grazing of cattle.

Inhabitants. The first inhabitants of the south of Bœotia were the Hectenæ under Ogyges, subsequently swept away by the plague, and succeeded by Hyantes, or original Ætolians, and by Aones, or original Æolian Hellenes: in the north of Bœotia settled the Pelasgi, under Andreus, a son of Peneus; the wild Phlegyæ from Thrace and the Minyæ; the latter of Æolian origin established the kingdom of Orchomenus under their king Minyas. The Phœnicians arriving under Cadmus expelled the Hyantes, and amalgamating with the Aones, gave rise to a race which took the name of Bœoti; to these likewise were added the Temmites, a Greek tribe, from the north. Although poetry seems to have flourished upon these mountains at an early period, and though Pindar as a poet sheds great honour on his country, still the stout Bœotian had the character of being rude in his manners and gross in his eating, and of shewing great torpidity of intellect, as the adage

Digitized by Google

"sus Bœotica" demonstrates: it certainly does appear that to some such cause must be attributed the fact, that they did not play a more important part in the history of Greece. The descendants of Cadmus reigned long in Thebes; of that line were Laius, Œdipus, Eteocles, and Polynices. After the taking of Thebes by the Epigoni B. C. 1215, the Bœotians were compelled by the invading Thracians to flee to Arne in Thessaly, whence at the Dorian migration they returned with the Æolians to the land of their forefathers. Bœotia was split into as many states as there were cities, and Bœotia contained the most of those among all the countries of Greece; each had its own independent district under a form of government generally oligarchical. Platææ, Thespiæ, Tanagra, Chæronea were the most important, but Thebes was the first of all. These separate states connected themselves in a federation under the superintendence of Thebes, and eleven Bœotarchs held the offices of first magistrates at the head of the federation. Thebes frequently arrogated to herself, and at last assumed, the supremacy; this gave rise to unhappy broils: under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, Thebes held even the principality of Greece, but its power was annihilated by Philip and his son Alexander the Great.

Cities, &c.

On the north side: Orchomenus, even in Homer's time, celebrated for its situation on the main road from the north to the south of Greece, and for its wealth acquired by trade: it was built by Orchomenus, a son of king Minyas, who, with an Æolian colony named after himself Minyæ, had come out of Thessaly; this city and Aspledon once constituted a separate kingdom, but after the battle of Leuctra was overthrown by Thebes. The most remarkable objects of the city were the first temple of the Charites ever erected in Greece, built by king Eteocles, Minyas's treasury in the shape of a rotunda, &c. The ruins of this place are found near the present village of *Scripou*. Chæronea, previously Arne, birth-place of Plutarch; it had once belonged to Orchomenus, and was

Digitized by Google

famous as the scene of Sylla's battle; the ruins of the acropolis and theatre are still found at the modern village of *Capourna*. Lebadea, on the river Hercyna, which falls into the Copais lake, celebrated for the Trophonian oracle; now *Livadia*. Coronea on an eminence; in its vicinity stood the temple of Minerva Itonia; famed by the victory the Bœotians won over the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war; its site near the village of *Diminia*. Alalcomenæ on the river Triton, which falls into the Copais lake, with a temple of Minerva. Haliartus, destroyed by the Romans for siding with Perseus: here the best reeds were grown for musical instruments in the Oxea Campe on lake Copais, and in the quarter called Pelecania. Ocalea on mount Tilphusion, with the tomb of the prophet Tiresias. Onchestus on mount Phœnicius or Sphinx, with temples of Neptune, Ceres, Proserpine, the Cabiri, and an Amphictyonic tribunal; near the present monastery of *Maxareki*. Acræphiæ, with an oracle of Apollo Ptous on mount Ptoon; now *Kokino*. Copæ in the north of lake Copais.—Cities on the east coast and in the interior: Corsia, an insignificant place. Halæ, a small fortress on the boundary of Locris. Larymna, with a canal in the vicinity conveying the waters of the Copais lake into the sea. Anthedon, a harbour known by its trade in sponge, and the deification of Glaucus the fisherman. Salganeus, on the ferry across the Euripus. Mycalessus, destroyed by the Thracian mercenaries of Athens. Harma, so called from Adrastus's chariot having broken here, or from the disappearance of Amphiaraus in the war of the Seven against Thebes. Teumessus, a place on mount Hypatus or Teumessus, where Jupiter was said to have hidden Europa. Glisas or Glissos. Schœnus. Thebæ on the Ismenus and Dirce, with the Cadmeia or citadel founded by Cadmus, surrounded with walls by Amphion; this city of the Aones had seven gates, temples of Apollo Ismenius, Ammon, Tyche, Bacchus Lysius, Diana Euclea, Dindymene, Themis, &c. the Gymnasium of Iolaus, hippodrome, Pindar's monu-

Digitized by Google

ment; it was celebrated as the birth-place of Bacchus and Hercules, of Pindar, Epaminondas, and Pelopidas; was taken by the Epigoni, and by Alexander the Great; the latter destroyed the whole place with the exception of the temple and Pindar's house; it was rebuilt by Cassander of Macedon, but was again devastated by Sylla, and has been so ruined by time, that nothing now remains of it but the Cadmeia, known by the name of *Thiva:* the lower town of Thebes was called Hypothebæ. Potniæ, an ancient city.—Cities on the west and south sides: Thespia or Thespiæ, at the south-eastern fort of Helicon, celebrated for its temple of Cupid, and the statues presented by Phryne, the work of her lover Praxiteles: the inhabitants were honourably distinguished in the Persian war at Thermopylæ and Platææ; near the modern village of *Neo Chorio.* Creusa or Creusis, the harbour of Thespia on the Corinthian gulf. Thisbe, remarkable for the number of wild pigeons' nests in the neighbouring crogs. Siphæ or Tipha, a harbour on the gulf; birth-place of Tiphys, the pilot of the Argo. Ascra, birth-place of Hesiod, east of Helicon. Ceressus, a castle. Platææ or Platæa, in the extensive plain between Helicon north, and Cithæron south, with a temple of Juno; of this unshaken friend of the Athenians, celebrated by the rout of the Persians, 25 Sept. 479, B. C. there now remain but a few ruins at *Palæo Castro*, near *Kokla:* in its vicinity were the Gargaphia fons, and Œrœ and Percœ. North-east of Platææ, was Leuctra, a place famous by Epaminondas's victory over the Spartans; its ruins are found at *Eremo Castro*, near *Lefca.* Hysiæ, at the foot of the Cithæron, and Erythræ, from whence the Ionian colony of the same name in Asia-Minor came. Tanagra, remarkable for its good wine, stood on an eminence near the Asopus river; modern name *Scamino.* Delium on the Euripus, with a temple of Apollo, built after a model of that on Delos; occupied as a fort by the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war. Oropus, a harbour,

Digitized by Google

now *Ropo.* Delphinium, a sacred port. Psaphis, in the neighbourhood of which the oracle of Amphiaraus was frequently consulted. Aulis, a place belonging to Tanagra, where the Greek fleet collected for the expedition against Troy, with two harbours on the Euripus, the greater and lesser, and still called *Megalo-bathy*, and *Micro-bathy;* celebrated by Agamemnon's temple of Diana; now inhabited only by a few potters.

PHOCIS.

Boundaries. Phocis is bounded south-west by Bœotia; north-east by Locris; north-west by Doris and western Locris; south-east by the Corinthian gulf: the inhabitants were called the Phocenses; and in English Phocians, who are to be carefully distinguished from the Phocæi or Phocæenses of Asia-Minor, called in English Phocæans.

Mountains. All are parts of the Parnassus, a lofty mountain visible from Corinth, and famous by the oracle of Delphi, sacred to Apollo, which stands at its southern foot: above this town rise two peaks; one of these peaks was called Nauplia, the other Hyampea, near which was the Corycian cavern, remarkable for its singular stalactites. The broad and ever frozen plain, which constitutes the real top of the mountain, was called Tithorea. Corax was the name given to the northern rise of Parnassus, and Cirphis to its southern rise from the Corinthian gulf.

Rivers. Cephissus, the principal which discharges its stream into the lake Copais: the Cachales; Pleistus; Charadrus.

Gulfs. The Sinus Crissæus, now *bay of Salona;* and the Sinus Anticyranus, both in the Corinthian gulf.

Products. Phocis was smaller than Attica, and equally mountainous, but the country was cultivated with great industry, ledges or terraces being run along the declivities to obtain a sufficient depth of soil; the products wine and oil.

Digitized by Google

The Hellenes were originally settled here on Parnassus, but under Deucalion migrated to Thessaly: their place was supplied by the Hyantes, driven out of Bœotia by Cadmus, by Argians, Athenians, Corinthians, Æginetæ, Phlegyæ, a Thracian tribe, often injurious to the Delphian oracle, and by Arcades; the Phlegyæ were expelled by the Arcades, but after the Trojan war the Æoles, expelled from Thessaly, passed over into this country, amalgamated with the different tribes they found there, and gave rise to the Phocenses. Phocis was at first governed by kings, descended from Phocus, whom tradition represented as the leader of a Corinthian colony into this quarter. It subsequently assumed a republican form of government, and waged successful wars with Thessaly. The city of Crissa, however, constituted itself a separate and independent state, and so remained till B. C. 600; this town standing on the road from the Crissæan gulf to Delphi, the inhabitants enriched themselves by plundering the pilgrims; in consequence of which the Amphictyons declared war against them, which ended in the destruction of the town, B. C. 590; the territory belonging to Crissa was then made over as sacred land to Delphi. About 134 years afterward, in consequence of the Phocians taking possession of the sacred glebe, which had constituted an independent ecclesiastical state, the Amphictyonic council passed a sentence against them, with the execution of which the Thebans were charged, but Philip, nothing loth to meddle in these affairs, was the real executor: thus the Phocians were expelled the Amphityonic council, that great Hellenic federation, and Philip stepped into their place; that king soon after, under the specious title of Generalissimo, was enabled to turn Greece to his own views. Inhabitants.

Towns on the coast and round Parnassus: Cirrha at the mouth of the Plesrus in the Corinthian gulf; it was the port of Delphi. Crissa, eminent at an early period by its trade with Italy and Sicily; subsequently Cities.

Digitized by Google

destroyed by decree of the Amphictyons, and its territory adjoined to that of Delphi: in its vicinity was the fertile vale of Crissa, "campus Crissæus." Anticirrha, or Anticyra, the main port; destroyed by Philip in the sacred war; subsequently repeopled with Æolians by the Romans; famous for the preparation of hellebore. Marathus, now *Asprospiti.* Medeon destroyed in the holy war. Bulis, a mountain town; shared the same fate as the foregoing. Delphi, on the declivity of Parnassus, built in ledges or steps; here was the famous oracle of Apollo Pythius, near which the Pythian games were celebrated; now *Castri.* This temple was burnt down twice, and ransacked by the Phocians, the Gauls, and Sylla. Above the city was the famous Castalian spring. Cyparissus, near Delphi.—Towns more inland: Lilæa, destroyed in the sacred war. Amphiclea, by command of the Amphictyons, named Ophilia after the sacred war. Tithronium. Neon, first destroyed by the Persians, subsequently rebuilt under the name of Tithora, and destroyed again in the sacred war. Drymæa. Charadra. Ledon, birth-place of Philomelus, who was leader in the sacred war. Elatea, burnt by the Persians, destroyed in the holy war, &c. in its vicinity, was the temple of Minerva Cranaa. Abæ, with a temple and oracle of Apollo, and consequently spared in the holy war; said to be the original seat of the Abantes of Eubœa. Hyampolis, built by the Hyantes from Bœotia; here Adrian built his stoa. Parapotamii, so called from its situation on the Cephissus, destroyed by the Persian army. Panopeæ, on the boundary of Bœotia, burnt down by the Persian army, ransacked in the holy war, and plundered by Sylla; it was subsequently known by the name of Phanoteus. Daulis, famous by Tereus, Procne, and Philomela; the ascent of Parnassus was the easiest from hence; and here commences the Cut-way, or Schiste Hodos, a narrow pass where Œdipus slew his father Laius. Stiris. Ambryssus. Æolida. Phocicon, the great hall for the meetings of the Phocian deputies, on the left hand of the road from Daulcs to Delphi.

Digitized by Google

EASTERN LOCRIS.

Eastern Locris is the strip of land lying between Phocis on the west, and the sea on the east. It is divided into Epicnemidian Locris on the north, and Opuntian Locris on the south. Boundaries.

Epicnemidian Locris derives its name from the mountain Cnemis in that country: the inhabitants were called Locri Epicnemidii. Here we find the celebrated pass of the Thermopylæ and the Phœnix river, serving as a southern boundary to Thessaly. The cities are: Scarphea, or Scarphe, destroyed in the middle ages by an earthquake, together with 1700 inhabitants. Nicæa, a fort. Tarphe, and the neighbouring forest of Bassa. Calliarus. Thronium, with an harbour of the same name; the capital of this Locris; a strong place, frequently besieged; taken by the Phocians in the holy war. Cnemides, on a head-land. Aryca, probably the same with Naryx, Narycum, or Narycium, the birth-place of Ajax. Daphnus. Alope.

Opuntian Locris, the inhabitants of which were called Locri Opuntii, derives its name from the capital Opus, founded by Opus, a son of Locrus; the birth-place of Patroclus.

WESTERN LOCRIS.

Western Locris extends along the Corinthian gulf, between Phocis and Ætolia, being bounded on the north by Doris. It was inhabited by Æolians, who had come from Eastern Locris; these people, either from the smell of their skin dresses, or from the quantity of the "asphodelus ramosus," found in their territory, received the name of Locri Ozolæ, that is to say, Stinking Locrians. Boundaries.

The chief places were: Naupactus on the sea, now *Lepanto;* it was here that the Heraclidæ built their fleet for the conquering of the Peloponnesus; hence its name. Tolophon. Chaleos, a harbour on the Crissæan gulf. Cities.

Digitized by Google

Myonia, towards Doris. Amphissa, an ancient city; capital of the country, and having an acropolis.

DORIS.

Boundaries. The small inland country of Doris, likewise called the Tetrapolis Dorica, has the chain of Œta to the north, the mountains which close upon Thermopylæ to the east; on the other sides, it is surrounded by Phocis, the Ozalæ, Locri, and Ætolia.

Inhabitants. The original inhabitants of this country were the Dryopes; these were subsequently joined by the Hellenic Dorians, subjects of Hyllus: after the Trojan war, the latter, with the Heraclidæ, again migrated with the view of conquering the Peloponnesus.

Cities. Erineus, Boius, Pindus, and Cytinion. Others add Carphæa, and Dryope, as cities existing before the arrival of the Dorians.

ÆTOLIA.

Boundaries. The boundaries of Ætolia are, west, the Achelous river; south, the sea beyond the Corinthian gulf; east, the Locri Ozolæ; north, Doris and Thessaly.

Mountains. Tymphrestus, a prolongation of Pindus. Bomia. Panætolium. Corax. Chalcis. Aracynthus. Taphiassus.

Promontory. Antirhium, or Rhium Molycrinum, now *Castello di Rumelia;* it was opposite the promontory Rhium in the Peloponnesus, with which it formed the strait leading into the Corinthian gulf, and which is now called the *Strait of Lepanto;* on the cape stood a temple of Neptune.

Rivers. The Achelous, forming the boundary between Ætolia and Acarnania, now *Aspro-potamo.* The Evenus, previously Lycormas, falling into the sea eastward of the former, and conspicuous in the adventures of Hercules and Deianira; now *Fidari.* The Thermissus, which falls into the Achelous, now *Thernissi.* The lakes are Melite

Digitized by Google

near the mouth of the Achelous. Cynia. Hydra, or Hyria. Trichonis.

The earliest inhabitants were the Curetes, of the same race as the Leleges; and the Hyantes, who had migrated from Bœotia. But the most important of those earliest inhabitants were the Leleges, subdivided into Apodoti, Ophionenses, Callienses, Bomienses, and Eurytanes, in whose country Ulysses lost his life. Mention occurs likewise of tribes bearing the names of Aperantii, Agræi, and Amphilochi in the north of Ætolia. Subsequently the Epei, an Hellenic tribe from Elis, arrived in the country, and settled in that part distinguished by the name of Ætolia vetus: these were soon joined by Æolus from Thessaly; and the new comers partly expelled and partly amalgamated with the aboriginals. The increase of territory thus acquired was called Ætolia epictetos, in contradistinction of the Ætolia vetus near the sea, previously conquered by the Hellenes. The Ætolians, in consequence of their connexion with foreign tribes and the nature of their soil, were the most uncivilized of the Hellenes, and distinguished themselves as freebooters; but the excellence of their horses enabled them to furnish most effective cavalry: among their heroes were Ætolus, Œneus, Meleager, Diomedes, Thoas, Oxylus. Ætolia subsequently assumed the form of a great republic; the Ætolian league offered a great resistance to the Macedonians and afterward to the Gauls, but at last destroyed itself by domestic faction. Hereupon, Ætolia, in consequence of its connexion with Antiochus of Syria, was obliged to purchase dearly peace at the hands of the Romans, who incorporated it into the province of Achaia. Inhabitants.

Calydon, the capital, built by Calydon the son of Ætolus; ruined by Augustus: the neighbourhood called Caledonia, was celebrated as the haunt of the Caledonian boar, and the scene of Meleager's and of Hercules's prowess. Pleuron, built by a son of Ætolus of that name; destroyed by Demetrius the Macedonian, after which a new Pleuron was built west of the Evenus river. Cities.

Digitized by Google

Lycirna, the harbour of old Pleuron, somewhere near the modern *Messalongia*. Curium, from whence the Curetes are said to have taken their name. Elæus, a port. Macynia on mount Taphiassus, where the tomb of the centaur Nessus was said to be. Molycria, founded by the Corinthians, and afterwards taken possession of by the Ætolians. Proschion, previously Pylene. Conope, the name of which was changed for her own, Arsinoe, by the wife of Ptolemy the Second. Metropolis with a citadel, on the Achelous. Lysimachia, on the lake Hydria. Trichonium, on the lake Triconis. Phœteum, a small town. Metapa, a fort destroyed by Philip III. Thermon, on a high plain; with hot medicinal waters, and a temple of Apollo. Acræ or Acragos. Agrinium.

ACARNANIA.

Boundaries. Acarnania is bounded on the north by the Ambracic gulf, on the west by the sea, on the east by the Achelous river.

Mountains. Thyamus, in the north; Olympus, in the west.

Promontories. Crithote, now *C. Candili*. Leucate, the southern land's end of the peninsula of Leucadia, with a celebrated temple to Apollo; it is a white precipitous rock, overhanging the sea, and from which Sappho leaped; modern name *C. Ducato*. Anactorium. Actium, where Augustus defeated Antony.

Rivers. The Achelous, by which Acarnania is divided from Ætolia. The Eunapus, which falls into the Achelous. The Inachus, which falls into the Ambracic gulf; it is now called *Criceli*.

Inhabitants. The first inhabitants were the Curetes, a commercial and seafaring nation, dwelling on the shore; and the Leleges, resident on the mountains. To these Acarnan brought a colony of Hellenes. About the time of the Trojan war a part of Acarnania was subject to Ithaca. The name Acarnanes designates all the small tribes united in league, each city of which, however, had its own government. Argos Amphilochium remained nevertheless for a long

Digitized by Google

time an independent state, until its inhabitants, having been driven out by the people of Ambracia in Epirus, were restored by the Acarnanians with the assistance of the Athenians; from that time the city was occupied by Amphilochians and Acarnanes, who were constantly at war with Ambracia. During the Macedonian wars which followed the death of Alexander, the Acarnanes stood faithfully by the Macedonians, out of enmity to the Ætolians.

Argos Amphilochium, built by Amphilochus the son of Amphiaraus, according to others by Alcmæon, brother to Amphilochus; its ruins are known by the name of *Ambrakia*. Olpæ, a castle belonging to Argos. Metropolis, a place belonging to Argos. Ephyra, a place of the Agræi, governed by its own princes. Limnæa, a port on the Ambracic gulf. Anactorium, a colony of Cypselus from Corinth, upon a small peninsula of the Ambracic gulf. Actium, with the harbour Acte and a temple of Apollo belonging to Anactorium. Leucas, upon the peninsula of Leucadia, a Corinthian colony, now *Sta. Maura*, on the dioryctus or canal, by which the isthmus has been cut through. Upon the same peninsula Nericum, whose inhabitants transferred themselves to Leucas; Hellomenum, the modern harbour of *Elimeno*. Proceeding down the shore of Acarnania, we meet Palæros. Alyzia, with a port and temple of Hercules; from whence the deeds of that hero, sculptured by Lysippus, were taken to Rome. Astacus. Œniadæ, at the mouth of the Achelous. Pæanium, a strong place destroyed by Philip II. Ænea. Stratus, capital and place of meeting of the Acarnanes; on the Achelous river; the ruins at *Porta*, south of *Lepanto*. Ithoria. Phœteæ, built by Phœtius, a son of Alcmæon. Medeon, a fortified place. Coronta. Thyreon. Cities.

Digitized by Google

SOUTHERN GREECE.

Names. THE peninsula constituting Southern Greece was known by the name Peloponnesus; in modern geography it bears that of *Morea*, derived it is said from the resemblance of its outline to a mulberry leaf. The earlier names were Ægialea, Apia, Inachia, Pelasgia. It comprises nine countries; Arcadia, Laconica, Messenia, Elis, Argolis, Achaia, Sicyonia, Phliasia, Corinthia.

ARCADIA.

Boundaries. This country, the Switzerland of Greece, is situate in the centre of the peninsula, and on its mountains the rivers of Peloponnesus have their sources, from whence they flow in different directions to the sea. Its boundaries are; south, Laconica and Messenia; west, Elis; north, Achaia; east, Argolis.

Mountains. The lofty Cyllene in the north-east, consisting of the ridges, Lampe, Erymanthus, Pholoe, Stymphalon, and Artemision; it was sacred to Mercury, and is 5300 French feet high. Lycæus or Lycæum, a lofty mountain in the south, now *Tetragi*, dedicated to Pan, Apollo, and Jupiter Lycæus. Smaller mountains: Œnus, Acacesium, Nomia, Alesium, Parthenium, Anchisia, Orchomenus, Phalanthum, Mænalium, Cerausium.

Rivers. The Alpheus, now *Rouphia*, which, after flowing by the scene of the Olympic games, falls into the Cyparissian gulf: many smaller streams, most of which flow from the north to the south, contribute to swell its waters; they are the Gatheales, which joins the Alpheus, as does the Thius, a little below its source; the Helissus; the Gortynius; the Ladon, which itself receives the Tragus, the Aroanius, and Clitor; the Erymanthus. The Styx, which falls into the Crathis, and that into the Corinthian gulf. The Stymphalus. The Inachus, which flows towards the

Digitized by Google

Argolic gulf. The Eurotas, which, after flowing through Lacomica, falls into the Laconic gulf. The Ophis.

Corn introduced by Triptolemus. Cattle. Abundance of game. Eatable acorns. Olives, and all other kinds of fruit. Products.

The original inhabitants, named Proseleni, were at an early period joined by the Pelasgi, who taught them to build houses, and make skin garments. Lycaon, the son of Pelasgus, founded the first city Lycosura on mount Lycæus. In all the revolutions produced by the Dorian invasion of the Peloponnesus, the Pelasgi remained in quiet possession of their high-lands. They were at first ruled by hereditary kings of the house of Arcas: but in the second Messenian war, the last Arcadian king Aristocrates II. having been stoned to death by them for his treachery, they did away altogether with the royal dignity, B. C. 668. Then arose as many small republican states as there were cities, at the head of which were Tegea and Mantinea. The Spartans were by the battle of Leuctra in Bœotia expelled for ever from Arcadia, and by the advice of the Theban Epaminondas, the strong city of Megalopolis was built for future protection against the encroachment of that Dorian nation of soldiers. Inhabitants.

In the east Mantinea, built by Mantineus, the son of Lycaon; celebrated as the death-place of Epaminondas and his monument; named Antigonea by Antigonus of Macedon; embellished by Hadrian with a temple of Antinous, &c. now *Palæopoli*, north of *Tripolizza*. Orchomenus, north of Mantinea; the modern village of *Kalpaki*. Pheneus, north of Orchomenus, with a lake; now *Phonia*. Nonacris, near the boundary of Achaia; in its vicinity the Styx, placed by fable in hell, and by which the gods swore: now *Navcria*. Clitor, southward of the foregoing, preserves it name. In its neighbourhood, Lusi, with a temple to Diana Hemeresia. In the north-east corner of Arcadia, Stymphalus, now *Kiona*; with a lake and subterranean river; distinguished by the Stymphalides, Cities, &c.

Digitized by Google

those formidable birds destroyed by Hercules.—In the west: Psophis, previously Phegea. Lasio, Thelpusa. Heræa. Aliphera, a lofty mountain place, with the famed bronze statue of Minerva. Melæneæ. Buphagium. Gortys. Brenthes. Trapezus, the inhabitants of which migrated to the Euxine sea, to avoid being transplanted to Megalopolis. Lycosura on mount Lycæus. Acacesium, with the temple of Juno Despoina in the vicinity. Melpia, where Pan invented the shepherd's pipe. Bessæ. Phigalia, with a temple of Bacchus, and many others. Towards the south-east: Megalopolis, subsequently the capital; built after the battle of Leuctra, and peopled with the inhabitants of 38 Arcadian cities; destroyed by Cleomenes, king of Sparta; birth-place of Philopœmen, who restored it, and of Polybius; its ruins are found at a place called *Sinano*. Mænalus, on a mountain of the same name. Asea, near the source of the Eurotas. Pallantium, from whence Evander came, and settled on the Palatine hill, where Rome subsequently stood; the city in consequence favoured by Antoninus Pius. Tegea, famous for its forges; in its vicinity the temple of Minerva Alea; the ruins at *Paleo-Episcopi*, near *Tripolizza*. In the interior, Methydrium, on an eminence between two rivers; hence the name. Halissum. Caphyæ. Condyleæ, with a temple of Diana, &c. &c.

LACONICA.

Boundaries. Laconica is bounded on the north by Arcadia; on the west by Messenia and the Messenian gulf; on the east and south by the sea.

Mountains. Taygetus, now *Pente Dactylon*, a lofty range, which, commencing at mount Lycæus in Arcadia, extends in a direction due south down to cape Tænarium; it constitutes the boundary between Laconica and Messenia; Taletus and Evoras are the names of the highest peaks. Another range extends along the eastern shore from the frontiers of Arcadia down to cape Malea; this range

Digitized by Google

bears in different parts the names of Parnon, Olympus the highest peak, Evas, Thornax, Zarax, &c. These two ranges being united by Cronius on the frontier of Arcadia, from the basin through which the Eurotas rolls its limpid waters.

Promontories.

Malea, now *St. Angelo*, famous for the storms frequent about it, and dangerous to the navigator. Onugnathos, or the Asses Jaw, with a temple of Minerva; now *Servi*. Tænarium, now cape *Matapan*, famous for its temple of Neptune, and cave leading to the infernal regions. Dianæ promontorium, within the Laconic gulf. Thyrides, in the Messeniac gulf; now *C. Grosso*.

Rivers.

The Eurotas, which has its source in Arcadia, and falls into the Laconic gulf; it receives the combined waters of the Gorylus and Œnus, from mount Parnon, and the Tiasus and Phellias from Taygetus: its modern name is *Evro*, or *Vasilipotamo*. The lakes are Poseidon near Helos, and Nymphæum near Malea.

Products.

Wild and tame goats: wild boars: deer and abundance of game on the wood clad mountains: excellent hounds: plenty of corn in the valleys; purple bearing shells on the shore: wool wrought and dyed by the Lacedemonian women: whet-stones: blackish green marble (probably basalt) at Tænarus.

Inhabitants.

The first inhabitants were the Cynurii and Leleges; these were succeeded by the Achæi: finally, about B. C. 1080, the Dores, after conquering the Achæi, settled for good in the country, and converted the previous inhabitants into a sort of serfs, who were permitted to hold land, but were excluded from all political rights, and expected to furnish men and supplies. Lacedæmones or Periœci now became the name of the subjected inhabitants, Spartani that of the dominant Dorian race, citizens of Sparta. The inhabitants of Helos, in consequence of their obstinate resistance, were reduced to absolute slavery; they and their descendants are notorious in history under the name of Helots. At the head of the government as first magistrates in peace and leaders in

Digitized by Google

war, were alway two hereditary kings from the royal houses of the Proclidæ and Agidæ: to these Lycurgus subsequently added a senate and meetings of the commons. After the subjection of the Messenians, this warlike race extended its dominion over the whole of the south of the peninsula, and held it from B. C. 650 to 371; but in consequence of the battle of Leuctra, was again reduced to its ancient limits.

Cities. The cities on the coast were, Leuctrum in the west, on the boundary of Messenia; said to be a colony from Leuctra in Bœotia. Pephnos, birth-places of the Dioscuri. Thalama, now *Prastia*. Œtylos, still *Vitylo*, known by its temple of Serapis. Messa. Thyrides, now *C. Grosso*. Tænarum, a harbour with a cape of the same name; celebrated by the adventures of Arion and a temple of Neptune; it was subsequently denominated Cænopolis. Psamathus, now *Porto Quaglie*. Teuthrone, now *Kolocythia*. Pyrrhicus, the same as Pyrrhu Charax. Carnium, a temple of Apollo on mount Cnæadius. Laos or Las, subsequently Lapersæ, famous for its temple and gymnasium. Gythium, the arsenal of Sparta, with a port called Trinasus, from the three little islands at the mouth of the Eurotas. Cranae, a small island off the shore; the first place to which Paris took Helen; now *Maratonisi*. Helos, in the territory called Helia; the Achæan inhabitants of which were reduced to absolute slavery. Acriæ or Acræ. Geronthræ. Marios, among the mountains, famous for its many springs. Palæa Come. Asopus, with the citadel Cyparissia, enlarged by the Romans. Bœæ, on the Bœatic gulf. Epidelium, with a temple of Apollo. Side. Epidaurus Limera, with a temple to Æsculapius. Zarax or Zarex, destroyed by Cleonymus. Cyphanta. Prasiæ, a small place on the northern frontier. Cities more inland: Belemina, on the frontier of Arcadia. Pellana. Carystus. Ius, a fort, in the territory called Sciritis, which probably was the same as that called Tripolis. Caryæ, a place celebrated for its temple of Diana, and the virgin's dance instituted by Castor and

Digitized by Google

Pollux. Sellasia, scene of the victory won by Antigonus of Macedon and the Achæans, over Cleomenes. Thornax, with a temple of Apollo. Sparta or Lacedæmon, a little west of the Eurotas; a town without walls, but inhabited by 60,000 souls, every man of which was a soldier; its remarkable objects were the Persian hall, the Agora, the Gerusia or Senate-House, the theatre of white marble, the Dromos, the Hippodromos, &c.; some ruins are still found of this celebrated town at a place called *Palæo-Chorio*, a few miles east of *Mistrà*. Amyclæ, with a temple and colossus of Apollo; now *Schlavo-Chorio*. Pharis, on the Phelias river. Therapne, on the east bank of the Eurotas, with the temples of Menelaus, Æsculapius, and Mars. Alagonia. Taletum, high up on Taygetus.

MESSENIA.

Boundaries.

Messenia is bounded on the east by Laconica, on the north by Arcadia and Elis; on the other sides it is closed in by the sea.

Mountains.

A range of mountains, diverging from mount Lycæus, extends from north to south-west across Messenia to the Acritas promontory and the city of Methone, forming together with Taygetus on the east the basin of the Pamisus, which falls into the Messeniac gulf. This range in different parts bears the names of Cerausius, Ægaleus, Tematheas, and Ithomi or Eva.

Promontories.

Acritas, *Capo Gallo*. Coryphasium, *S. Nicolo*. Cyparissium, *C. Conello*.

Rivers.

The Pamisus Major, now *Pirnatza;* which falls into the Messeniac gulf. The Neda, now *Boutzi* river, which falls into the Cyparissic gulf, after marking the boundary between Elis and Messenia. Less important rivers are the Bias, Aris, Sela, &c.

This country being more level than those we have lately been engaged upon, was celebrated for the excellence of its corn; the soil however in some parts was sandy and sterile.

Digitized by Google

Inhabitants.

The first inhabitants were the Leleges; these were joined by Argivi or Achæi; and subsequently the Æoles and Dores arrived, and conquered this and the other parts of the peninsula. Previously to the arrival of the Dorians, the eastern part of Messenia, between the Pamisus and Taygetus, belonged to Laconica; the remainder belonged to Pylos in Triphyllia: but after the settlement of the Heraclidæ in Peloponnesus, this country, such as we have described its boundaries, was constituted a separate state. But the deep-rooted grudge between the Lacedemonians and Messenians, originating in the division of lands at the Dorian occupation, and fostered by the vicinity of the two nations, gave rise to the two Messenian wars which raged from B. C. 743, in the last of which the Messenian hero Aristomenes and the Spartan poet and hero Tyrtæus flourished. After the capture of the fort Eira, B. C. 668, the victorious Spartans divided among themselves the lands of the Messenians, and such of the inhabitants as did not take to flight were reduced to slavery, in which they and their descendants remained until after the battle of Leuctra, July 8, 371 B. C. when Messenia was restored to her independence, B. C. 369.

Cities.

Cyparissia or Cyparissæ, now *Arcadia*, a port in the north. Pylos, either at *Old Navarino*, or *Navarino* itself; of the three cities of this name in Peloponnesus, that which we have defined was probably the town of Nestor. Methone, now *Modon*, a harbour. Colone, a city with the harbour Phœnicus. Helos. Asine. Corone, now *Koron*, founded B. C. 371, by Epimelides, when the Messenians were restored to their country. Stenyclarus, residence of the Dorian kings of Messenia. Calamæ, now *Calamata*. Pharæ, in its vicinity. Cardamyle, which still preserves its name. Gerenia, probably the Enope of Homer. Abia. Inland Ithome, a mountain fort, with a temple of Jove on the mountain of the same name; now *Vourcano*. Lower down the mountain, so that Ithome was its citadel, stood Messene, founded by Epaminondas, now the village of *Mauromati*. Œchalia. Andania, the resi-

Digitized by Google

dence of the governors of the Leleges. Poliene. Dorium, where, in the contest with the Muses, Thamyris was struck blind. Ira or Eira, a frontier place defended in the second Messenian war, during eleven years, by Aristomenes. Thuria, thought by some to be Homer's Anthea, and Strabo's Æpia.

ELIS.

Boundaries.

Elis is bounded on the north by Achaia; on the east by Arcadia; in the south by the Neda river, which divides it from Messenia: the sea serves as boundary on all the other sides.

Mountains.

The Scollis, ranging along the northern frontier of Achaia. The Pholoe, sweeping from the Scollis to the Pheia promontory, and thus together with the Scollis closing the basin of the Peneus river. South of the Alpheus, and connected with mount Lycæus, is mount Minthes, &c.

Promontories.

Chelonates, now *Tornese*, with a bay of the same name. Hormina, now *Clarenza*, with the harbour of Cyllene. Araxus, now *C. Papas*.

Rivers.

The Neda, boundary between Elis and Messenia. Alpheus, now *Ruphia*. Peneus, now the river of *Gastuni*. Larissus, the boundary between Achaia and Elis. The Selleis, a little south of the Peneus; the Iardanus, and Enipeus. The Cladeus, which joins the Alpheus at Olympia, &c.

Products.

Corn. Byssus, as fine but not so yellow as that of the Hebrews, it is the "gossypium religiosum," or yellow cotton, such as is used in the manufactory of nankin.

Inhabitants.

The earliest inhabitants were the Autocthones, or aboriginals, under Œnomaus and Pelops: these were subsequently joined by the Epei, of Æolian origin, who had migrated from Thessaly. The Caucones occupied the banks of the Alpheus, and a remnant of the Pelasgi resided in the mountains of South-Elis, but were expelled by the Æolian Minyæ. The name of Eleans, like that of Epeans, was derived from an ancient king. In the time of the Trojan war, there were four kingdoms in this country,

Digitized by Google

and that of Pylus in Triphylia. At the Dorian migration, the Ætolians, an Æolian race, settled under Oxylus, in Elis, but did not drive out the previous inhabitants. One of the successors of Oxylus reestablished the Olympian games, in consequence of which the inhabitants of Elis were invested with high privileges, such as that their land should be held sacred, a privilege to which they were indebted for their constant peace, their civilization, and fame. In the year B. C. 780, the place of the kings was supplied by Hellanodicæ, superintendents of the games, and first magistrates, to whom was conjoined a senate, consisting of members chosen for life. The Elians, in consequence of their privileges, were enabled to give all their attention to the cultivation of the soil, and had no city, that could properly deserve the name, until Elis was built, B. C. 477.

Divisions. This country was divided at an early period into Northern Elis, or Elis proper; Pisatis, or Pissea; and Triphyllia.

Cities. In Northern Elis, called likewise the Cœle: Myrtuntium. Cyllene, now *Clarenza*, a harbour burnt down by the Corcyræans in the Peloponnesian war. Ephyra, a Pelasgic city. Elis, now the ruins named *Paleopoli*, east of *Gastuni;* it stood on the Peneus, and had three gymnasia, and a temple to Bacchus and the Moon; it was the capital of the country. Pylos, called Eliacus. Dyspontium. Letrini, near the modern *Pyrgo*. Pheia, on the Iardanus.—In Pisatis we have, Olympia, the scene of the Olympian games, with the grove of wild olive trees, called Altis, in front of which, near the Alpheus, was the temple built by Libon, with the colossal statue of Jupiter Olympius by Phidias. In the grove itself were seen the altar of Jove, 20 feet high, and 125 in circumference, the temple of Juno, the Hippodrome, and the Stadium, used as the standard of measures, the theatre or gymnasium, the building for the keeping of the sacred treasure on the declivity of the Cronian hill, north of the grove, &c. Pisa, where tradition represented Pelops as settling; whose

Digitized by Google

kingdom at the time of the Dorian invasion, fell into the hands of the Eleans. Harpinna, not far from Olympia. Salmone, an ancient city of the Æolians. Thalamæ, a fort. Acroria, south-east of the Alpheus. Lasio, a fort on the frontiers of Arcadia.—In Triphyllia: Samicum, a strong place near the modern *Neo Castro*, with the temple of Neptune. Epium, destroyed, like the foregoing, by the Eleans. Hypana, one of the seven cities of Triphyllia. Typanea, with the temple of Hades and Demeter Persephone, on the Acheron, one of the tributaries of the Alpheus. Scillus, on the Selinus river, the place where Xenophon wrote his history, and built the temple of Minerva, near the hill Typæon, from whence the women were precipitated who had dared to be spectators of the Olympian games. Pylos Triphylliacus. Lepreum, or Lepreus, founded by the Minyæ, near the modern *Strobitsa*; which paid yearly one talent to the temple of Jupiter Olympus. Pyrgi.

ACHAIA.

Boundaries. Achaia is bounded on the south by Elis and Arcadia, on the east by Sicyonia, in other parts by the sea.

Mountains and promontories. The range of Panachaicus in the west. Promontories; Rhium, now *Castello di Morea*. Drepanon, so called because Saturn here threw his sickle, with a temple of Neptune. Araxus, with the castle Teichos, now *Capo* and *Castro Papas*.

Rivers. The rivers are of little importance; as the Crius; Crathis; Selinus; Phœnix, &c. falling into the Corinthian gulf. The Peirus. The Larissus on the frontier of Elis.

Products. Good wine: oil: vegetables: corn. In summer, the country suffered generally from drought, and the lands on the coast were exposed to sea floods.

Inhabitants. The oldest inhabitants of this country were the Ionians, who, under the conduct of Ion, migrated from Athens, and settled here; it was then called Ægialus. But at the time of the Dorian migration, the Achæans, pressed

Digitized by Google

out of Argolis and Laconia, came to this part of Peloponnesus, and, under the command of Tisamenus, compelled the Ionians to return to Athens; they settled here, and gave the country the name of Achæa. The successors of Tisamenus ruled until the time of Gyges's tyranny, when Achaia became a federation of twelve small democratical republics, or cities with their separate districts, each of which consisted of seven cantons or *demi*. In the Macedonian period arose the famous Achæan league, against which the Lacedæmonians were excited, and employed by the Romans, until after the capture of Corinth, the Achæan power was annihilated, and this country, together with the rest of Hellas, became a Roman province, bearing the name of Achaia.

Cities. Pellene in the east, on a rugged rock inland; in its vicinity, the fort of Olurus. Aristonautæ, a town on the shore of the Corinthiac gulf, strongly fortified. Ægira, now *Vostica:* to the territory of this town belonged Phellus and Ægæ. Helice, the ancient capital of Achaia, with noble temples of Neptune, &c. swallowed up by the sea in an earthquake, Ol. CI, 4. Cerynia, or Ceraunia, with the temple of the Eumenides. Bura, destroyed at the same time, and by the same cause, as Helice. Ægium, on the Selinus river, with a theatre, stoa, many temples, &c. the capital of Achaia after the destruction of Helice. Ænarium was reckoned in the territory of Ægium; a city with the grove and temple of Jupiter Homagyrius in its vicinity; not far from the modern *Vostitza:* both places are famous for the many meetings of the Achæan league held there. Rhypes, or Rhypæ, with the harbour of Erineum. Minervæ Castrum, now *Psato Pyrgo.* Panormus, an extensive roadstead, opposite to Naupactus; now *Teket.* Bolina. Argyra. Patræ, an Ionian city, called likewise Aroe; converted into a Roman colony under Augustus, and the grand arsenal and emporium of the Romans; now *Patrasso.* Olenus, with a temple of Æsculapius. Dyme, now *Kamenitza.* Pharæ, adjoined by Augustus to the territory of Patræ; its ruins near *Kato Achaia.*

Digitized by Google

Tritæa or Tritia, likewise added by Augustus to Patræ. Leontium, a mountain place.

SICYONIA.

Sicyonia is bounded on the north by the Corinthian gulf; on the west by Achaia; on the south by Arcadia and the small country of Phliasia; on the west by Corinthia. Boundaries.

The Elisson and Asopus, small streams, which fall into the Corinthian gulf. Rivers.

This country was at first regarded as belonging to Ægialus, or Ionia, and as such was occupied by the Ionians: about the time of the Trojan war it was subject to Agamemnon. At the Dorian migration, Phalces the son of Temenus occupied the city of Sicyon, which together with its circumjacent territory was considered thereafter to be Dorian, and wholly distinct from Achaia. After the abolition of the royal power an uncurbed democracy took its place; but the tyranny was assumed by Orthagoras, and remained in the hands of him and his successors about a century B. C. 700—600. Sicyon shone as an important state in the Achæan league, and was long famous for the cultivation of the arts. Inhabitants.

Sicyon, previously named Ægialea, Mecone, and Telchinia; situate on an elevated plain, resembling a garden, amidst olive groves; with a citadel and suburbs; Demetrias, famous for its school of painting and architecture, for the manufactory of vases; celebrated also for its manufacture of ladies' slippers; its ruins still found near the village of *Kamari*. Titane, with a temple of Æsculapius; derived its name from the mountain shrine of Titan or Helius in its vicinity. Doras, a small town. Cities.

PHLIASIA.

The small territory of Phliasia is isolated, as it were, between Sicyonia, Arcadia, and Argolis. Boundaries.

Phliasia, like Sicyonia, was first inhabited by Ionians, who at the Dorian migration fled for the most part to Inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

Samos under the conduct of Hippasus, one of the ancestors of Pythagoras. An aristocratical Dorian republic was then established in those highlands, which subsequently fell into the hands of the Macedonians, next into those of tyrants, and finally was absorbed into the all-grasping empire of Rome.

Cities. Phlius or Phliæ on mount Colossus, where formerly Aræthyrea had stood; with temples of Ganymede and Hebe, &c. very celebrated for its wine; so much so, that tradition represented the Argonaut Phlios, the founder of this town, as a son of Bacchus Phloios. Celeæ, with a temple, where the mysteries of Ceres were celebrated.

CORINTHIA.

Boundaries. Corinthia is bounded on the north by the gulf of its name and the Geranea mountains; on the west by Sicyonia; on the east by the Saronic gulf; on the south by Argolis. To this country belongs the isthmus, by which the Peloponnesus adheres to the main land.

Inhabitants. The first inhabitants were the Pelasgi; these were joined by the Æolians, subject to the house of Sisyphus. These were subsequently expelled by Dorians, who settled here under Aletes, one of the Heraclidæ. After Telessus, the last king of that race, the family of the Bacchiadæ, likewise a branch of the Heraclidæ, introduced, B. C. 777, an oligarchy, which lasted till Cypselus, B. C. 657, possessed himself of the tyranny; he was succeeded by his son Periander, and his grandson Psammeticus, when in B. C. 584 a republican aristocracy was introduced.

Cities. Corinthus, celebrated for its opulence even in the time of Homer: this wealth proceeded chiefly from trade in Asiatic and Indian wares: this city founded the eminent colonies of Corcyra, Epidamnus, Leucas, Syracuse, Potidæa, &c., reached to great naval power, and invented the trireme: here likewise the metal called "æs Corinthium," and the famous "vasa Corinthia" made from it, and so esteemed by the Romans, and especially by Augustus, that that emperor was called "Corinthiarius;" Corinth was

Digitized by Google

also the inventor of the Corinthian order in architecture, and was famous for its palaces; its manufactures of woollen and other stuffs; for its cultivation of the arts; the expensive debauchery of the inhabitants; its most excellent earthenware; its isthmian games, celebrated in honour of Neptune; its temple of Venus with a thousand prostitutes; its citadel or Acrocorinth, 2100 feet high, the key of the Peloponnesus, with a magnificent view from the top, and the spring of Pirene, which supplied the city with water. This great commercial city, the legislator of luxury and fashion, fell in the same year as Carthage. The Roman Mummius destroyed in B. C. 146 this town, which contained in itself and neighbourhood 600,000 souls, and was deemed such a wonder, that the saying "non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum" became a current adage. Julius Cæsar caused another city to be built on its site for the descendants of Roman freedmen; this place however lay on the north of the citadel, whereas the old town surrounded the hill on which it stood. Its modern name is *Corinto*. The well known fruit of the "vitis viniflora apyrena," called in England dried *currants*, is said to derive its name from this place; but the author of these pages, who resided some time at Corinto, could find no traces of the plant, although he saw instances of it in many other parts of Greece, particularly Zacynthus, Patræ, and Ceos. The ancient Ephyra, a settlement of the Pelasgi, very near, if not on the site of, Corinth, is said to have been famous for its trade, especially in drugs, for the poisoning of arrows, and it is frequently placed for Corinth. Near Corinth was Craneum, a pleasant grove, with the temples of Venus and Bellerophon. On the Saronic gulf were the harbours of Cenchræa, Piræus, and Bucephalon; on the Corinthian gulf that of Lechæum. Œnoe, a strong place. Solygia, the same. Tenea.

ARGOLIS.

The tongue of land which constitutes Argolis, lies opposite Attica, with which it closes the Saronic gulf; on Boundaries.

Digitized by Google

the north it is bounded by Corinthia, on the west by Arcadia, on the south by Laconica.

Mountains. Parnon, on the frontier of Laconica. Parthenius and Artemisium, on the frontier of Arcadia. Arachnæum, in the north. Buportmus, &c.

Promontories. Scyllæum, now *capo Skillo*. Bucephalum. Struthuntum or Struthnus, in the Argolic gulf.

Rivers. Inachus, now *Splanissa*. Erasinus, now *Cephalari*. Chimarrus. Phryxus, &c. all of them dry in summer.

Products. Corn was produced in the plain of Argos only; the stony, dry nature of the land in other parts precluding its cultivation: this country, however, presented great advantages for navigation, as a glance at the map will instantly shew.

Inhabitants. The first inhabitants were the Cynurii, of Ionian origin, settled about the town of Orneæ. These were joined by the Pelasgi, under Inachus, whose son Phoroneus founded the Asty Phoronicon, out of which, under Argos and Pelasgus, sons of Niobe, the daughter of Phoroneus, arose Argos, one of the earliest cities in Greece: hence its inhabitants were always called Argivi. Subsequently the Egyptian Danaus arrived and settled here after expelling the Pelasgian Gelanor; from him the people took the name of Danai. The next revolution was caused by the arrival of the Achæans, under Archander and Architeles; these spread over Laconica and Argolis, in which many kingdoms now arose. In Argos and Sicyon, the forefathers of Perseus reigned; but Perseus exchanged his kingdom for that of Tiryns, where his descendants reigned until driven out by Eurystheus. In Mycenæ, and at a later period, over nearly the whole country, ruled the family of Pelops, to which Agamemnon and Menelaus belonged. After the Trojan war, the Heraclidæ accompanied by the Dorians returned to Peloponnesus; the Achæans were driven to Achaia; and the Dorians under Temenus possessed themselves of Argolis. In B. C. 984, the royal dignity was abolished, and there arose as many independent free states as there were cities.

Digitized by Google

Cities of Argolis, properly so called, that is to say, the cities of the more northern and western parts, dependent on Argos. Thyrea, near the southern frontier, the constant subject of quarrels and wars between the Argians and Spartans. Lerna, famed for the Lernæan marsh in which the Hydra was, for the Alcyonian lake, and the Lernæan mysteries, celebrated in the plane grove. Temenium. Cenchreæ, with the tomb of the Argians, who, at the battle of Hysiæ with the Spartans, lost their lives. Argos, a name frequently extended to the whole peninsula, as that of Argivi to all Greeks; it was one of the chief cities of Peloponnesus; its citadel was called Larissa; this town, celebrated for its temple of Apollo Lycius and others, still preserves its name. Tiryns, a strong town, with a citadel called Lycimna; the residence of Prœtus and Perseus; remarkable for its strong *Cyclopean* walls, remains of which are still seen; the inhabitants were forcibly transferred to Argos. Nauplia, the harbour of Argos, a little north of the modern *Napoli di Romania*. Prosymna, with a temple to Juno. Lessa, now *Ligurio*, with a temple of Minerva. Midea, a fort built by Perseus. Mycenæ, the residence of Agamemnon, destroyed Olym. 78. by the Argians; famous for its Cyclopean walls, and other gigantic ruins still seen: near it the Heræum, with a colossal statue of Juno, made by Polycletus of gold and ivory. Œnoe, known by the fawn with the golden horns hunted by Hercules. Lyrcea, known by Lyrceus. Ornesæ, in the forest at the foot of Cyllene. Cleonæ, celebrated as near the lair of the Nemean lion. Nemea, with a noble temple of Jupiter, built by the seven against Thebes; here the Nemean games were celebrated.—Cities and places of the smaller states of Argolis, taken in its wider sense: Hermione or Hermion, a trading port on the Hermionic gulf; its territory called Hermionis; now *Castri*. Eiones, on the Scyllæum promontory. Trœzen, with the port Pogon, and its separate territory; full of magnificent temples and works of art; now *Damala*. Methana, a fort built by the Athenians in the Peloponn-

Digitized by Google

nesian war. Epidaurus, a Carian colony, originally called Epicorus; likewise a separate state; with a temple of Æsculapius, both within and without the walls; now *Pidavro.*

GRECIAN ISLANDS.

THE GRECIAN ISLANDS may be divided into those along the coasts; into those that are in groups, and those that stand solitary in the open sea. These almost innumerable spots were first occupied by Non-hellenic tribes, such as the Phœnicians, Carians, Pelasgi, &c. They were afterwards occupied by Hellenes, and, until Athens established her sovereignty over the sea, each consisted of one or more independent free states.

ISLANDS ALONG THE COASTS.

On the western coast, and in the Ionian sea, which had its name from the Ionians, who long occupied the country since called Achaia, were the following islands.

Opposite Epirus, Corcyra, the earlier names of which were, Scheria, Phæacia, and Drepane, the last from its sickle shape: it was the country of the Phæacians, and famed for the gardens of Alcinous: subsequently it became a colony of the Corinthians; its modern name is *Corfù.* The promontories are, Phalacrum, on the north-west, off which was the rock on which the Phæacian ship, that had brought Ulysses to Ithaca, was said to have been wrecked. Cassiopeum. Leucimna, now *C. Lechino.* Amphipagus in the south, now *C. Bianco.* The towns are, Corcyra and Cassiope. The smaller islands about Corcyra are Ptychia, now *Vido:* Sybota: Paxi.

Opposite Acarnania. Leucadia, originally a peninsula, now *Sta. Maura.* Its cities are Leucas and Nericus. The southern promontory, Leucate, now *Ducato,* was celebrated for its temple of Apollo, and Sappho's death.

Digitized by Google

Near Leucadia are the small islands called Teleboides or Taphiæ, inhabited by the Teleboæ, or Taphii, from Acarnania, some of whom migrated to the Italian island of Capri. Ithaca, now *Theaki*, the country of Ulysses; with the mountain Neritus and Neium; the fountain of Arethusa, now the spring of the rock *Koraka;* the Hieron Nymphaon. Eastward of Ithaca, the island of Prote: that of Asteris, between Cephallenia and Ithaca.—Cephallenia, called likewise Same, or Samos, now *Cefalonia;* with the Ænus mountain, and four cities, namely, Same, on the eastern side of the island, now *Samo;* Pronos; Cranion; and Pale, the modern *Lixuri.* East of Cephallenia, the island of Dulichium; the Echinades islands; and the Oxeæ.

Opposite to Elis: Zacynthus, previously Hyrie, now *Zante;* this island founded the colony of Saguntum in Spain. Between Zacynthus and Cephallenia, the small island of Lotoa or Letoia. South of Zacynthus, the Strophades or Plotæ islands; residence of Celæno and the Harpies; now *Strivali.* Off the shore of Messenia, Prote, an island famed in the Peloponnesian war; now *Prodano.* Sphacteria, celebrated also in the Peloponnesian war; lying off the city of Pylos; now *Sphagia.* The Œnusæ islands.

On the southern coast we find the following:

Theganusa, off Acritas promontory; now *Venedico.* Cothon; Cranae, both in the Laconic gulf. Cythera, opposite cape Malea, famous for the most ancient and holy temple of Astarte, or Venus, built on the top of the highest mountain by the Phœnicians, who made a settlement here for the fishery of the purple bearing shells; its modern name is *Cerigo:* the Lacedæmonians, who occupied the island after the Phœnicians, traded in wine, rosin, honey, wax, cheese, &c.

On the eastern coast in the Myrtoan sea, we have:

Within the Argolic gulf: Pityusa, now *Tulea;* Irene, *Psili;* Tiparenus, *Spezia;* Colonis, *Spezia-Pulo;* Ha-

Digitized by Google

liusa, *Caravi*; Aperopia, *Bello-Pulo*; Hydrea, *Hydra*; Ephyre; Aristeras.

Within the Saronic gulf: Calauria, with the temple of Neptune, whither Demosthenes fled and took poison; now *Poro.* Ægina, previously called Œnone, now *Egina*; country of the Myrmidons, celebrated for its mines, coins, navigators, and trade; it was an object of envy to the Athenians, and was ultimately conquered by them; it still attracts travellers by its ruins of the temple of Jove Panhellenius, built by Æacus. Salamis, the earlier names of which were Pityussa, Cychreia, Sciras; now *Colouri*; celebrated as the kingdom of Ajax, and by Themistocles's gallant victory over the Persian fleet, 23 Sept. 480 B.C. The Pentenesiæ: the Pharmacusæ: Psyttalia: Hydrusa: Eleusa: Belbina: Helena, or Macris, &c.

Eubœa. In the Ægæan sea, and opposite to Bœotia and Attica, lies the very important island of Eubœa, at a more early period named Abantis, Macris, Oche, and now called *Negroponte:* it is separated from the main land by the long strait called the Euripus. The principal promontories are: Caphareus, now *Capo dell' Oro*, and Chersonesus, now *C. Cherronisi*, both on the eastern coast. Of the rivers, the Cireus and the Nileus are remarkable, the former said to produce white wool in sheep, the other to produce black. The cities are: Cerinthus, near the temple of Diana. Proseoes, on the coast called Artemisium, now *C. Syrochorion.* Histiæa, subsequently, when colonized by Pericles, named Oreus; productive of good wine; in its vicinity, the headlands Phalasia, Dium, Cenæum, and the small town of Dium. Ædepsus, the baths of which Sylla tried as a remedy for the gout: the temple of Neptune Ægeus. Orobiæ, with an oracle. Chalcis, a large trading place, now *Evripo*; the bridge still seen over the Euripus, that channel so celebrated for its irregular ebb and flood. Eretria, another eminent commercial town; birth-place of Menedemus, the founder of the Eretrian school of philosophy; its harbour, Porth-

Digitized by Google

mus, now *P. Bufalo*. Amarynthus, with a temple of Diana. Tamynæ, with a temple of Apollo. The Lelantus campus, with baths, and iron and copper mines. Œchalia, destroyed by Hercules. Carystus, at the foot of mount Oche, famous for its marble, asbestos, and wine. The Petaliæ islands, at the entrance of the Euripus. The city of Geræstus. This island was successively peopled by Leleges, Dryopes, Histiæi, Ellopii, Abantes, and Ionians; the last founded Chaleis and Eubœa.

Opposite to Eubœa on the east is Scyrus, now *Sciro*; famous as the birth-place of Achilles. Scandila, now *Scanda*. Icos.

Off the coast of Thessaly: Sciathos, *Sciatho*. Scopelos. Halonesus. Eudemia. Solimnia. Gerontia. Peparethus, celebrated for its wine and olives; birth-place of the historian Diocles.

Farther north on the Thracian coast: Thasus, Samothrace, Imbros, mentioned above. Lemnos, called likewise Æthalia and Hypsipalæa, now *Stalimene;* a volcanic island, the residence of the well-armed pirates, called Sinties; the place where Philoctetes abode so long; in it the Monychlus, an extinct volcano. Between Lemnos and Peparetheus, the isle of Neæ. Off the coast of Lemnos, the small island of Chryse.

GROUPS OF ISLANDS IN THE ÆGÆAN SEA.

The well-cultivated and wealthy islands, called the Cyclades, from their forming a sort of circular group, between Southern Greece and Asia Minor. They are these:

Delus, called likewise Cynthia, Ortygia, Asteria, Lagia, Chlamydia, Cynethus, Pyrpilis, now called *Dili:* with the mountain Cynthus, and the city of Delus, in which was the temple of Apollo and Diana; honoured by the *theoriæ* of the Greeks: this birth-place of Latona's children was destroyed by Menophanes, the general of Mithridates. The inhabitants buried their dead on the neighbouring

Digitized by Google

island of Rhenea. Myconus, east of Delos, still, *Micono.* More north Tenus, previously Ophiussa and Hydrussa, now *Tino;* birth-place of Erinna. Andros, denominated likewise Cauron, Antandron, Lasia, Nonagria, now *Andro;* sacred to Bacchus. West of Andros lies Gyarus, now *Joura.* Farther on, Ceos or Cea, the country of Simonides and Bacchylides; now *Zia.* South-east of the foregoing, Syros or Syra, now *Siro.* West of Syros is found Cythnus, now *Calchi.* South of the foregoing, Seriphus, now *Serpho;* the place where Danae and her child Perseus landed; and where Polydectes was converted into a stone by the head of Medusa. Siphnos, called likewise Meropia, with the city of Apollonia; now *Sifano.* Cimolus, a chalk island. Prepesinthus. Olearus, or Oliarus, now *Anti-Paro.* Paros, famous for its marble; birth-place of Archilochus; now *Paro.* Naxus, called likewise Dia, Strongyle, and Sicilia Minor; now *Naxia;* on account of its abundant vintages sacred to Bacchus; here Theseus forsook Ariadne. Melos, south-west of Cimolus; it was likewise named Mimallis, Byblis, Zephyria, and is now called *Milo;* birth-place of Diagoras the atheist: the neighbouring little island, now called *Anti-Milo,* is a volcanic production of a comparatively late date. Polyægos, according to Ptolemy. Pholegandrus, perhaps the modern *Polycandro.* Sicinus, now *Sicino.* Ios, called also Phœnice, now *Nio,* where Homer was said to have been buried. Dionysia. Macia. Hippuris. Anaphe, now *Anafi.* Thera, called likewise Calliste, now *Santorin;* metropolis of Cyrene in Libya; this island, as well as the four smaller ones that lie off its coast, are supposed to be the productions of volcanic eruptions; one of the smaller islands made its first appearance, it is said, at the beginning of the last century. The small islands of Phocusa, Nicasia, Schinussa, between Naxos. and Amorgos. Amorgos now *Amorgo.* Astypalea, now *Stumpalia.*

Sporades. Eastern islands along the coast of Asia-Minor; scattered, or sown as it were, about those stormy parts of the Ægæan sea, called the Icarian and Carpathian seas: they

Digitized by Google

are called the Sporades; it must be observed, however, that several islands, reckoned by some among the Cyclades, are reckoned by others among the Sporades, and vice versa.

Icaria, otherwise Doliche, Macris, or Ichthyessa, famous for its pastures: it had two towns, Œnoe and Draconum; a temple of Diana called Tauropolium; now *Nigaria.* South of the foregoing, Patmos, now *Patmo* or *Palmosa*, a sterile rock; used by the Romans as a place of banishment; famous by St. John's Revelation. Lepsia; Hyetussa; Pharmacusa; Lade; Minyia; Lerus, &c. or the twenty Argiæ islands. Lebynthus, now *Leuda.* Cinara, the native land of the artichoke. Galymna, now *Calamino.* Carpathus, called likewise Porphyris, now *Scarpanto:* it had four cities, the more important of which were Posidium, and Nisyrus. Casus, south of the foregoing island. Platææ, between Crete and Casus.

Creta, called likewise Curetis, Idæa, Aeria, Asteria Chthonia, Macaron Nesus. This island, stretching from east to west between the 35th and 36th parallels of north latitude, forms a sort of southern rampart to the Ægæan sea, and to the islands we have been describing: its modern name is *Candia* or *Creti:* it was celebrated for its lofty mountains; its abundant produce in wine, oil, fruit; its early legislative code, and civilization; the superstitions of the Corybantes, or Dactyli Idæi.

Mountains. Leuci montes, in the eastern part of the island: Dicte in the eastern part, now called *Lasthi:* in the middle of the island, the lofty crest of Ida, now *Pfiloriti;* in which Jupiter was represented to have been educated.

Promontories. In the east, Samanium or Samonium, now *C. Salomon.* In the west, Criu Metopon, i. e. *Ram's Front* or Head; now *C. Crio.* Corycum, &c.

Rivers. The Lethæus, on which Gortyna stood; falls southward into the sea, near Metallum promontory. The Pycnus, falls northward into the sea, near Corycum promontory, &c.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants of this large island consisted of Doric

Digitized by Google

and Æolic Hellenes, mixed with Curetes, Pelasgi, &c. They were originally ruled by kings; among whom are distinguished Minos I. and II. to whom Rhadamthus was brother, Idomeneus, Meriones in the time of the Trojan war; the last king, about B. C. 800, was named Etearchus: after his reign the constitution became an aristocratic republic. The Cretans bore the character of liars and cheats.

Cities. Of the many places belonging to this island of the hundred cities, we distinguish on the coasts: Dictamnum or Dictynna in the north-west, near the promontory Dictynæum. Cisamus, now *Chiasmo*. Corycus, near the promontory of that name. Phalasarna, with a temple of Diana Dictynne. Phœnicus or Phœnix, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; a harbour upon the southern shore of the island. Leben or Lebena, a trading place, with an extensive temple of Æsculapius. Lasæa, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. Itanos, near Samonium promontorium. Minoa, a harbour on the north coast. Olus, with the wooden statue of Britomartis or Dictynna, made by Dædalus. Cydonia, a large city famous for its arches, and for the cultivation of the quince, or 'mala Cydonia:' now *Canea*. Etea, birth-place of Myso, one of the seven sages. Pergamea, where Lycurgus was said to have died. Matium, the present city of *Candia*. Miletus, built by Sarpedon.—In the interior, Polyrrhenia. Eleutheræ. Gortyna, an ancient colony of the Phœnicians, famous in the history of Hannibal; its ruins are still found near *Ajuxdeca*. Cnossus, with its harbour called Heracleion, the residence of Minos, burial-place of Jupiter, in the vicinity of the Labyrinth; famous also for its archers. Lyctus, a colony of Lacedemonians. Phæstus, built by Minos. Lycastus. Amnisus, with a temple to Ilithyia. Pliny mentions several insignificant islands off the coast of Crete.

Cyprus, now *Cipro*. This island will be described under the head of Phœnicia.

Hellenic islands along the coast of Asia-Minor.

Digitized by Google

Tenedos or Leucophrys, now *Tenedo:* famous in the Trojan war; it had a town of the same name, two harbours, and a temple of Apollo Smintheus: off the shore of this island, some place the Calydnæ islands; while others attach that name to Calymna and the islands about it. South of Tenedos we have Lesbos, called likewise the Æolian island, as being the chief settlement of the Æolians, now *Mitylene:* famous for its wine; birth-place of Alcæus, Sappho, Arion, Terpander, Psittacus, Theophrastus, Theophanes, Hellanicus, the rhetor Diophanes, &c. with six cities, Antissa, Pyrrha, Eressus, Arisba, Mitylene, now *Castro,* and Methymna. Between Lesbos and Asia, the Hecatonnesi. South-east of Lesbos, the three Arginusæ; famous by the great naval victory of the Athenians, and by the defeat and death of Callicratidas in the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 406. Chios, now *Scio,* called likewise Pityusa: its principal mountain is the Pellenæum or Pelinæum, in which were marble quarries, and a celebrated temple of Jupiter: this island, rich in wines, and the residence of the Homeridæ, was originally occupied by the Pelasgi and Leleges, who were succeeded by Ionian Hellenes: the chief town was Chios, the harbour of which was near the southern promontory of Phanæa, and bore the name of Phanæ. In its vicinity the smaller islands of Œnussæ and Drymussa. Psyra, north-west of Chios. Samos, now *Samo;* likewise an Ionian colony; with the promontories of Ampelos and Chesium; the rivers Imbrasius and Chesius; its inhabitants famous for their skill in navigation and other arts, especially that of the potter; birth-place of Pythagoras: its chief city was Samos, on the site of modern *Cora.* Near Samos the small islands; Narthecis; the three Trogiliæ, Psilon, Argeunon, and Sandalion; the Corseæ. Cos, a Dorian colony, with a city of the same name; equally fertile with Chios and Samos; rich in wines, and now called *Stanco:* birth-place of Apelles, the author of the Venus Anadyomene in the temple of Æsculapius, and of Hippocrates, and of Aristo the philosopher. Southward of the foregoing,

Digitized by Google

Nisyros, famous for its mill-stones; Telos; and Chalcia. Rhodes, off the south-west corner of Asia-Minor; a Dorian colony called likewise Ophiusa, now *Rodi;* originally inhabited by the Heliadæ or Telchines, a Phœnician race, who were succeeded by Carians and Dorians; the inhabitants famous for their industry, the working of metals, the manufacture of arms, especially oriental scymetars, their vast navy, and extensive trade; but particularly eminent by their good laws, their attention to the arts and sciences, especially mathematics, philosophy, and rhetoric; country of Aristophanes and Æschines.

Digitized by Google

LANDS NORTH OF THE DANUBE.

DACIA.

Boundaries.

THIS country, so named from its inhabitants, the Dai or Daci, one of the tribes of the Getæ Thracians, who had fled hither before Philip of Macedon and his successors, was made into a Roman province, A.D. 106, by Trajan: it comprised Hungary east of the Theiss river, Moldavia west of the Pruth, and Wallachia. It was bounded south by the Danube; west the Tibiscus, now *Theiss;* east the Hierassus, now *Pruth;* north Sarmatia and the Carpathian mountains, up to the bend of the *Dneister.*

Mountains.

The Carpates, a prolongation of the Sylva Hercynia, &c.

Rivers.

The Ister, *Danube:* Thibiscus, or Pathissus, or Tibissus, *Theiss;* Marisus, *Marosk;* Cœres; Rhabon, *Ryl;* Sargetia; Aluta, *Olt;* Ordessus; Naparis; Ararus; Hierasus, or Gerassus, *Pruth.*

Inhabitants.

The Cistoboci, in the east; the Anarti, known to Cæsar, resident in the north; the Teurisci; the Predavensii; Rhatacensii; Cacoensii; Biephii; Buridiensii; and Cotensii; Albocensii; Potulacensii; Saldensii; Ciagisi; Piephigi; Amicenses; Picenses. Trajan transplanted new inhabitants to this country, and availed himself of the treasures of Siebenbürgen in gold, salt, &c. At the great migration, the Goths and Sclaves spread over this region; the Roman subjects withdrew to the south side of the Danube, in that country, thenceforward called Dacia Ripensis, that is, *Servia* and *Bulgaria;* the name of Dacians has disappeared, although the people itself, who had adopted the Latin tongue, still exist speaking that language, corrupted it is true by an admixture of

Digitized by Google

Sclavonian words; they are called by the Sclavonians, Vlaches, but by themselves, Romunje. This, the only Roman province made on the north side of the Danube; it was rich in corn, timber, metals, &c.; the courage of the inhabitants was particularly distinguished under Decebalus.

Divisions. Dacia was divided by its conquerors into Dacia Ripensis, (different from the later Dacia Ripensis of Aurelian, on the south side of the Danube, and between the two Mœsias,) into Alpensis, along the Carpathian mountains, and into Mediterranea.

Towns. Arcidava, with the Roman mines yet visible, near *Slatina*. Centum Putea, near *Oraviza*. Bersovia, near *Carashova*. Ahixis. Caput Bubali, near *Brehul* or *Volialent*. Tiviscum or Tibiscum, a Roman municipium, near *Cavaran*. Tierna, near *Altershova*. Mendia, famous for the Aquæ Herculis. Prætorium, near the post-house of *Cornia*. Ad Pannonios. Gaganæ near *Flova*. Masclianæ near *Kirpa*. Tiviscum, fourteen R. miles from the former; at the junction of two military roads. Agnavæ, near *Kertchina*. Pons Augusti, near *Bonizar*; the bridge across the Bistra. Sarmizegethusa, the residence of Decebalus; subsequently Ulpia Trajana, near *Varhely*, where its ruins are still seen. Ad Aquas, near *Clausenburg*. Petræ, near *Pad*. Blandiana, near *Mühlenbach*. Apulum, subsequently Alba Julia, near *Carlsburg*, a Roman municipium. Marcodava, near *Mirizlo*. Salinum, now *Salinæ Torda*. Patavissa, near *Mar-Uivar*. Napoca, *Doboca*. Cersie, not far from *Remexel*. Singidava, near *Deva*. Pons Trajani across the Danube, built by Apollonius, near the place now called *Severin*. Drubetis on the *Syl* river, not far from *Craiova*. Castra Trajana. In Wallachia, Argidava, between the *Syl* and *Olt* rivers; Arcina; Pinum on the Aluta; Zusidava; Comidava; Rhamidava; Ægypsus Ovidii. In Moldavia, Paloda near *Folkshany*; Augustia, not far from *Bacou*; Sandava above *Piatra*. Triphulum in the mountains. Carsidava, on the Pruth, south of *Choczim*.

Digitized by Google

GETARUM SOLITUDO.

This country, called ἡ τῶν Γετῶν ἐρημία, extends eastward from Dacia, between the Pruth and the Black sea, from the efflux of the Danube to the Tauric peninsula; it answers partly to modern *Bessarabia.* Boundaries.

The Ister, Danube; which has from five to seven mouths; namely, Ostium Sacrum, north of lake Halmyris, near *Tiltsha,* opposite *Ismael;* here Darius placed his bridge for the expedition against the Scythians: Naracu Stoma: Calon Stoma, with the island of Sarmatica, now *Ostrobeni:* Pseudo Stoma, with the Conopon Diabasis: Psilon Stoma or Steno Stoma. The Tyras, *Dniester.* The Axiaces, *Teligol.* The Rhode with the Sagaric bay. The Borysthenes or Danapris, *Dnieper.* Hypanis, *Bog.* Hypacyris in the Sinus Carcinites, now the bay of *Canicshac.* Lake Buges, now *Metchnoe.* Rivers.

The Peucini; Britolagæ; Arpii, about the Tyras river, probably of Sarmatian race. The Iazyges Metanastæ, a warlike Sarmatian race, which had migrated under Claudius, and therefore received the name of Metanastæ, resided in the mountains west of the Theiss, and east of the Gran and Danube. Inhabitants.

Harpis, near *Adshud.* Cremniscus, near *Islama.* Ophiusa, not far from *Akierman.* Serimum, south of *Ekaterinoslav.* Sarbacum, near *Conietzpol.* Leinum, near *Braklov.* Cephalonesus, &c. In the country of the Iazyges Metanastæ, Uscenum, east of *Shemnitz;* Bormanum; Abinta; Trissum, east of *Waitzen;* Candanum; Pessium, between *Ofen* and *Segedin;* Partiscum, east of *Csongrad.* Cities.

SARMATIA EUROPÆA OF PTOLEMY.

This name applied to the northern part of Europe from the Vistula, to the Tanais or *Don,* moderately known in consequence of the amber-trade carried on on the coasts Boundaries.

Digitized by Google

of the Baltic. Its boundaries therefore are; east the Tanais or *Don*, by which it is divided from Sarmatia Asiatica; north the Sarmatian or northern ocean; west the Vistula; south the Carpathian mountains; the Tyras and the shores of the Euxine to the Palus Mæotis or sea of *Azov*.

Mountains. Peuce, above Dacia and the Carpates. Amadoci montes, in modern *Charcov*. Riphæi, south of *Novgrod*, at the source of the *Don*. Venedici montes, between Prussia and Poland. Budinum, at the head of the Dnieper. Alauni montes, near the sea of *Azov*. Hyperborei montes, in the high north.

Rivers. The Vistula, or Vistulas, Οὐιστούλας. Tyras or Tyra, subsequently Danastris, now *Dniester*; the boundary towards Dacia. Axiaces, *Teligol*. Hypanis, *Bog*. Borysthenes, subsequently Danapris, now *Dnieper*. Panticapes, a tributary of the former. Tanais, *Don*. Chronus, *Pregel*; Rhubon, *Memel*; Agarus, *Shiret*; Gerrhus, *Samara*, an arm of the Borysthenes; Turuntus, *Windau*; Chesinus, *Düna*.

Inhabitants. The Sarmatæ, or Sauromatæ, dwelt originally between the *Don*, the *Volga*, and Caucasus; they soon extended their settlements on this side of the Don; subsequently they spread between the Don and Danube, and to the Cimmerian Bosporus, and at last over the whole of Sarmatia. They were subsequently divided into three main tribes, the Wends, or Veneti, the Sclavi, and the Antes. The Wends, together with the Sclavi, penetrated after the sixth century into Germany as far as the Elbe. Like the Antes, they founded new and extensive kingdoms, Servia, Sclavonia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, &c. Among the inhabitants of European Sarmatia, which, as we shall see in the progress of this work, is different from Asiatic Sarmatia, were reckoned four large tribes; the Venedæ, or Wends, along the Venedic bay from the Vistula into the west of Prussia, through the whole of the east of Prussia to Memel, where the Æstyi were seated: the Peucini and Bastarnæ, in the Carpathians down to the mouth of the Ister, sub-

Digitized by Google

sequently merged into the Goths: the Iazyges, and Rhoxolani, along the whole west and north sides of the Palus Mæotis, and next to them more inland, the Hamaxobii, the Mæotæ or Mæotici, on the sea of Azov: the Alauni, or Alani Scythæ, in the southern provinces of Russia, between the Dnieper and Don.—Besides these were one and forty tribes either belonging to the above large nations, or settled among them.

1. On the Vistula, but not immediately from the sea-coast, (where the Venedæ were,) from north to south were the Gythones, or *Goths;* the Phinni; the Bulanes, or Sulanes; the Phrugundiones; the Avareni, at the head of the Vistula, near Cracow; the Ombrones; the Anarthophracti; the Burgiones; Arsietæ; Saboci; Piengitæ and Biessi, on mount Carpatus: among the Venedæ were the Galindæ, Sudeni, and Stavani; inland the Igilliones, Cistoboci, and Tramontani.

2. Along the north coast from the Venedæ northward: the Veltæ, Hossii; Carbones.

3. In the interior: the Careotæ and Sali; the Agathyrsi; the Aorsi, together with the Pagyritæ; the Savari and Borusci; the Acibi and Nasci, among whom were the Vibiones, and Idræ; below the latter the Sturni; the Caryones and Sargatii in the south of Russia; the Ophlones, and Tanaitæ; the Osyli; the Rheucachalci; the Exobygitæ.

4. From the east to the west in the southern parts: the Crapiani in Podolia; the Gevini; the Bodini, or Budini, so called from the mountain of Budinum; the Chuni; the Amadoci and Navari in the government of Charcov and Kiov; the Torrecadæ, among whom Mela places the Satarchæ, and Pliny the Auchetæ; the Tauroscythæ, or Scythotauri, from the Tauric isthmus westward on the coast to the Borysthenes; the Tagri and Tyrangitæ near the Dniester.

Of the Peucini, Carrodunum, at the source of the Dniester. Clepidara, now *Kaminiek.* Vibantavarium, now *Bar.* On the Dnieper, or Borysthenes, Oliba, Olbia, Cities.

Digitized by Google

or Miletopolis, subsequently Borysthenis, a colony of Miletus. Ordessus, more properly Odessus, westward of *Ocsacov*, at the mouth of the *Teligol*.

Islands and Peninsulas.

Island of Achilleus, likewise Leuce, in the Sagaric gulf, opposite the efflux of the Borysthenes, with a temple of Achilles, who was said to be buried here. Dromos Achilleus, the peninsula of Hylæa, now *Rossa Jarigach*, east of the *Dnieper*.

CHERSONESUS TAURICA.

The Chersonesus, or Cherronesus Taurica, answering to the modern *Crimea*, abounding in corn and wine, was so called from its inhabitants the Tauri or Taurisci, a wild race of freebooters, settled on the south-coast and on the mountains.

Inhabitants.

The inhabitants, besides the Tauri just mentioned, were the Tauroscythæ, a mixture of the Tauri and the Scythians, occupying the salt plains of the peninsula, and the western coast up to the Borysthenes: the Satarchæ, eastward on the shores of the Palus Mæotis or *Sea of Azov*.

Promontories.

Parthenium, with the temple of Artemis Taurica, or Oriloche, to whom strangers were offered in sacrifice. Criu Metopon, now *Aia*. Corax, in the east, now *Circinos Burun*.

Cities.

On the coast, Taphrus, *Perecop*. Eupatoria, founded by Mithridates Eupator. Cherronesus, or Chersonesus, or Cherson, a settlement of Heraclea in Pontus, vast ruins of which are found at *Shurshi*. Symbolon Portus, an important harbour, now *Balaclava*. Charax, *Cara-Kaia*. Lagyra, *Bolbec*. Athenæon, now *Sudac*, the port of the Scythotauri. Theodosia, an old commercial town, with an extensive harbour, now *Caffa*. Nymphæum, south of *Cerch*. Panticapæum, called likewise Bosporus, capital of the ancient Tauri, now *Cerch*. In the interior: Tarona; Postigia, north of *Cerch*. Cimmerium, probably *Eski-Crimm*. Portacra, near *Acanshid*. Iluratrum, north of *Caffa*. Sartache, near *Mangut*, &c.

Digitized by Google

SCYTHIA EUROPÆA OF HERODOTUS.

The Scythian race who had pressed in from Asia were, in the days of Darius Hystaspis, settled between the *Don* and the *Dnieper;* they were divided into the Free or Royal Scythians, and the Nomad and Agricultural Scythians: other Scythians, sundered from the main septs and mixed with Greeks, had extended themselves westward from the Dnieper to the Danube.

Inhabitants.

Following the steps of Herodotus, we will proceed from the Grecian colony of Olbiopolis. Next to this town resided the Callipidæ on both sides of the *Bog*, as far as the *Dnieper;* they were a mixture of Greeks and Scythians. North-west of these, and on both sides of the *Bog*, were the Alazones, probably synonymous with the Lazi, in the palatinate of *Bratzlaw*, or government of *Podolia*. Beyond these dwelt a race of genuine Scythians, who applied to agriculture for the purposes of exportation; they extended beyond the head of the Bog, and westward to the lake out of which the *Dniester* flows, by which they were separated from the Neuri; they must therefore have occupied the eastern part of *Gallicia*, and western of *Podolia*. The γεωργοὶ Σκύθαι of Herodotus were seated along the Borysthenes, ten days' voyage up from the region called Hylæa, and extended five days' journey eastward from that river. Above them was the Desert of Gerrhus, with the tombs of their kings. Eastward roved the Nomad Scythians, in the steppes extending from the Panticapes river to the Gerrhus stream. Farthest to the east were the Royal Scythians, Βασιλήϊοι Σκύθαι, extending south to the Tauric or rocky Chersonese, which was here bounded by a canal, τάφρος. Northward, this tribe abutted on the Melanchlæni, distinct from the Scythians. The Royal Scythians, therefore, occupied the land of the present *Don Cossacks*.

Boundaries.

South, the Ister. East, the Palus Mæotis and Tanais. West, the mountains of the Agathyrsi, and the Neuri near

Digitized by Google

the source of the Bog. North, the great desert; behind which were the Androphagi, and Melanchlæni. South, the Euxine, and the Tauri in the peninsula.

Products. Good pastures; corn; salt at the mouth of the Borysthenes; fish in vast quantities; fleet horses; kine without horns. The ass, the olive, and the vine, unknown in these regions.

Rivers. The Ister, *Danube;* the Poras, or Pyretus, *Pruth;* Tiarantus, *Syl,* in the west of *Wallachia;* Ararus, *Olt;* Naparus, *Ardshish,* with the *Dunibrovitza;* Ordessus, *Sireth;* Maris, *Marosh,* with the *Theiss* in the country of the *Agathyrsi;* Tyres, *Dniester;* Hypanis, *Bog;* Borysthenes, *Dnieper;* Panticapes, a tributary of the former; Hypacyris, *Calmius;* Gerrhus, or Lycus, *Samara,* an arm of the Borysthenes; Tanais, *Don;* Hyrgis, *Donitz.*

Towns, &c. The Scythians had no towns; with respect to them, considered as a separate people, we have to observe the sacred terrritory of Gerrhus, or Gerrhi, on the *Samara* river; the Hylæa region, extending from modern *Cinburn* to the sea of Azov along the shore; it was the mustering place of the Great Scythian nation; at its southern extremity was the Dromus Achillis, now *Rossa Jarigach.* Grecian colonies were however settled at a very early period among the Scythians: Olbiopolis, residence of the Olbiopolitæ, or Borysthenitæ, on the left bank of the Hypanis, where that river disembogues into the Borysthenes; it was a colony from Miletus. Cape Hippolaus, (Ἱππόλεω ἄκρα,) with a temple of Ceres. The Tyritæ, Greeks, about the efflux of the Tyras, or *Dnieper.* The Istriani, a Milesian colony, settled about the mouths of the Danube, for the purpose of carrying on trade up that river. East of Olbiopolis was Carcinitis, at the mouth of the Hypacyris, modern *Mariupol:* Cremni, on the north side of the sea of *Azov,* not far from the *Don,* probably about *Taganrock.*

Digitized by Google

GERMANIA.

Boundaries.

In Roman geography there was a Germania Cisrhenana, Prima and Secunda, which has already been treated of under the head of Gallia: it remains to speak of Germania Transrhenana, or Magna or Barbara. The boundaries of this region were, south, the Danube; west, the Rhine; north, the Sinus Codanus, or Mare Suevicum, now *Baltic sea*. East, for the most part the Vistula river.

Rivers.

The main rivers are: the Danubius, *Danube*, rising in mount Abnoba, *Arnoba*, and from Axiopolis in Mœsia, down to its efflux, bearing the name of Ister. Rhenus, the *Rhine*, which rises in the Rhætian Alps on mount Adula, now *St. Gothard;* at no great distance from its source it forms the Lacus Venetus and Acronius, now the *Boden* and *Unter-see;* approaching the sea it divides into several arms; the left one of which, called Vahalis, *Waal*, flowed into the sea by the Helium Ostium, while the right one, preserving the name of the river, joined the ocean near Leyden: Drusus, however, having drawn a canal, Fossæ Drusianæ, from the right arm of the Rhine into the Sala, now *Yssel*, the western efflux received from the Romans the name of Helium Ostium; that on the north was called Flevum Ostium; while the middle one preserved the name of Rhine. The Amisius, *Ems*. Visurgis, *Veser*. Albis, *Elbe*. Chalusus, *Trave* near Lübeck. Viadrus, *Oder*, called likewise Guttulus. Vistula, the *Weichsel* of the Germans. Secondary rivers. Nicer, *Necker*. Mœnus, *Mayn;* Luppia, *Lippe;* Aliso, *Alme;* Adrana, *Eider;* Alera, *Aller;* Salas, *Saale* in Thüringia; Suebus, *Warnow*.

Mountains and forests.

The Taunus, between Francfort and Mayence, with a castle of Drusus. Rhetico, *Siebengebirge*, near *Bonn*.

Digitized by Google

Melibocus, not far from *Buntebock* of *Blocksberg* or *Harz*, belonging to the Sylva Hercynia. Asciburgius, *Riesengebirge*. Sudeti or Suditi Montes, *Erzgebirge*, *Fichtelgebirge*. Hercynii Montes, the mountain chain stretching through the Thuringerwald and Bohmerwald to the Carpathians, taken therefore as the general name for the mountains of the east of Germany. Sudetus, *Thuringerwald*. Abnoba, stretching along the Rhine, from the head of the Danube, near *Doneschingen*, to the *Lippe*. Teutoburgensis Sylva, in the south of Westphalia. Cæsia Sylva on the boundaries of Cleve and Munster. Bacenis Sylva. Semana Sylva. Marciana Sylva, *Black Forest*. Gabreta Sylva, *Bohmerwald*. Luna Sylva, on the boundary of Austria and Moravia.

Inhabitants.

Germany, the whole of the south of which was occupied by the Hercynian Forest and fens; abounded before its cultivation in reindeers, elks, bears, and wild oxen. The German, of tall stature and robust frame, with blue eyes and red hair, was distinguished by the simplicity of his costume, his affection for liberty, his courage, fidelity, hospitality, and attachment to his chief: in the picture of this people, which Tacitus presented to his debased countrymen, the historian seems in the contemplation of these virtues to have willingly passed over the vices, to which barbarous tribes must of necessity be inclined; the German was addicted to gaming and drunkenness, was contentious, passionate, and cunning. Hunting and war were of course the chief and the favourite occupations of this people. Although they applied a little to agriculture, and grazed to a large extent, and even had at an early period a sort of strong towns, they sent out yearly their warriors or bandits, for the purpose of collecting booty. Dislike of peaceful and domestic employments was the natural consequence of this inclination to war and rapine. Beer supplied with them the place of wine.

In the vicinity of the Romans, trade was attended to, and the Roman coins were current. They knew how to procure salt from brine, and began to be acquainted with

Digitized by Google

the art of mining; caverns were no longer used as residences, but the inhabitants dwelt in fixed and separate huts.

The different ranks were: first, the Nobiles, from the highest of whom were elected the kings and high priests; while the dukes, judges, and priests were chosen from the others: the Comites or counts of districts were likewise elected from the noble class. Second, the Ingenui or Freemen. Third, the Liberti, or *Freedmen.* Fourth, the Servi or slaves, who were well-treated. Kings, however, did not preside over all the German nations: the power of such as they had was limited; the most important affairs were settled in national assemblies. The laws were simple and humane, death being awarded only to treachery and cowardice. The religion was equally simple; they had no temples, no images of the gods: Thor and Wodan were the first of their deities; all believed in a future state.

Germany remained till a late period unknown to the Greeks and Romans; Gothones, Teutones, and Ambrones, were the first names heard of. In B. C. 102, Marius routed the Teutones near Aquæ Sextiæ; Julius Cæsar, from Gaul, made his countrymen better acquainted with Germany; but the most abundant information on the subject was furnished by Tacitus. For Drusus, the step-son of Augustus, had already made four campaigns in Germany, (B. C. 12—9.); dug the Drusian canal, from the Rhine, near *Duisburg*, (Asciburgium,) to the Yssel near *Yselort;* built or fortified Aliso, *Wesel*, on the *Lippe* and *Alme*, Emden on the mouth of the *Ems*, Cassel near *Idstein* on the Taunus, and above fifty castles on the Rhine, such as *Bonn*, *Mayns*, &c. Domitius Ænobarbus had already (B. C. 6—1.) penetrated beyond the Elbe. Varus (A. D. 9—10.) had been beaten by Hermann, near Horn and Lippespringe: and Germanicus the son of Drusus (A. D. 14—16.) had endeavoured to reinstate the Roman authority in the north of Germany, which was now partly *romanized.* The Germans, with the decline of the

Digitized by Google

Roman empire, became better known, and finally overthrew the Imperium Orbis Terrarum.

BETWEEN THE RHINE AND THE ELBE.

The Batavi, in *Holland*.—The Frisii in modern *Friesland*, about *Utrecht*, and the north of Holland. In their country was Flevum Castellum, now *Fliedorp;* the harbour of Manarmanis between Grœningen, and West Friesland; Amisia; Mediolarium, *Midlaren;* Corbulonis Monumentum, *Grœningen;* Cruptoricis Villa, and in its vicinity the Sylva Baduhennæ.—The Ansibarii, under the Franks Ampsivarii, originally on the west bank of the *Weser*, about *Minden*, *Ravensberg*, *Lippe*, in part of Paderborn, expelled by the Chauci.—The Marsi, with the temple of Tanfana, stretching from the Rhine, into modern Westphalia, along both sides of the Lippe, subsequently united with the Bructeri.—The Bructeri, in *Münster*, *Osnabrück*, from *Lippestadt* to *Halteren;* the Bructeri Majores were, east, the Minores, west of the Amisius river.—The Chauci, in *Bremen*, *Oldenburg*, *E. Friesland*, on both sides of the *Weser*, the Minores westward down to the sea, the Majores eastward to the Elbe.—The Chamavi, originally in the north of *Westphalia*, near the Bructeri; afterwards in Eichsfeld, between *Harz* and the *Weser*.—The Angrivarii, east of the *Weser*, on the *Aller* river.—The Tubantes, in *Mark*.—The Usipii, or Uspii, sometimes on the *Lippe*, at others on the *Sieg* and *Lahn*, sometimes on the *Rhine*.—The Tencteri, between the *Lippe* and *Sieg*.—The Sicambri or Sigambri, on the Sigus or *Sieg* river, and *Lippe*, partly transplanted into Gaul by the Romans; in their country were found Aliso, now *Lisborn;* Luppia, *Lippestadt;* Teutoburgum, *Teutoburg;* Alisum, now *Wesel*.—The Dulgumnii, Dulgibini, in the south of *Calenberg*, and west of *Grubenhagen;* a branch of the Cherusci, as were likewise the Chasuarii, Cattuarii.—The Catti or Catti, along the *Lahn* to the Rhine, in *Hesse Cassel*, and *Thuringia;* in their country stood Matium, *Marburg;* Aquæ Mattiacæ, *Wisbaden;* Lupodunum, *Ladenburg;*

Digitized by Google

Castellum Cattorum, *Cassel.*—The Cherusci, in *Brunswick*, *Magdeburg*, *Halberstadt*, *Thuringia*; in their country stood Tropæa Drusi, in the district of *Corvei*; Campus Idistavisus, *i. e. Ids*, between *Minden* and *Vlotho*; Sylva Herculi Sacra, *Deister*; and the Melibocus. These people went with the Frank federation into Gaul, where they founded the French empire, and their country was occupied by the Saxons, south of *Dransfeld.*

BETWEEN THE ELBE AND VISTULA.

The inhabitants of eastern Germany, as well as the Chatti and Alemanni, were in the times of Cæsar and Augustus all comprised under the common name of Suevi, until their divisions came to be better distinguished. These tribes were the Fosi, neighbours of the Cherusci, along the *Fuse* river: their country was subsequently occupied by the Saxones from *Sleswic* and *Holstein*, to whom the Angli belonged near *Hamburg.*—The Cimbri, in the Chersonesus Cimbrica, (*Sleswic* and *Holstein*, with the promontory Cartris, now *Jutland.*)—The Teutones, neighbours of the Guttones.—The Varini, about Laciburgium, *Lubeck* or *Lauenburg.*—The Semnones in *Mittelmark.*—The Langobardi, so called from their long beards in *Altmark*; subsequently in the land of the Cherusci; in the sixth century in Lombardy in Italy.—The Rugii, on the island of *Rügen*, and on the coast of the *Baltic;* their principal place was Rugium, near *Camin.*—The Lemovii, east of the former.—The Lygii, in Silesia and Poland; in their country stood Calisia, *Calish;* and Carrodunum, *Krakaw.*—The Sideni, in Pomerania, on the right bank of the Oder.—The Gothones or Guttones, at the efflux of the Vistula, and the islands there, in *Poland* and *Siebenbweger;* subsequently divided into East Goths, who, A. D. 489, occupied Italy, and West Goths, who, A. D. 412—478, subjected the south of France and Spain.—The Burgundiones, who, A. D. 411, settled on the Rhone and Aar rivers, in the country named after them Burgundy.

Digitized by Google

SOUTHERN GERMANY.

The Hermundari, between the Saale, Elbe, and Danube; in their country are found Canduum, *Weissenfels;* and Alcimœnum, *Eichstadt.*—The Narisci, east of the former.—The Marcomanni, further east: after the destruction of Boiœmum, and the expulsion of the Boii, they founded here Marobodunum, *Budweis.*—The Alemanni, in whose country were the Decumates Agri.—The Quadi, in whose country were Celemantia, *Braunau;* Eburum, *Ollmütz;* Robudunum, *Brünn.*

BEYOND THE VISTULA.

The Bastarnæ, Carpani, Pennici, Borani, and Burgiones, dwelt in Podolia, and east of the Carpathians; their towns were Carrodunum, *Krakaw,* and Mœtonium, *Rohatyn.*—The Veneti or Venedæ, on the coast of *Prussia.*—The Æstyes or Estiones, Ostiæi.—The Hirri, Sciri. The northern countries of Europe were regarded as islands in the German ocean, and therefore were referred to Germany. Scandinavia, or Scandia, the south of *Sweden:* Nerigos, *Norway;* Eningia, *Finland.* The islands round and about Germania were, in the Baltic, Rugia, now *Rügen,* belonging to the Rugii, who worshipped Hertha, or the earth. Latris, *Iceland.* Sinus Lagnus, *Cattegat.* In the German ocean or North sea, the Tres Insulæ Saxonum, *Heligoland, Strand,* and *Busan;* Burchana, called likewise Burchanis and Fabaria, now *Borkum,* at the mouth of the *Ems* river; discovered and conquered by Drusus. Glessaria, *Ameland;* called likewise Austeravia, with an amber fishery: off west Friesland. Actania, probably *Schelling.*

Digitized by Google

ASIA.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ASIA.

ASIA, the largest quarter of the globe, occupies the greatest part of the north temperate zone. Of the three parts of the old world, none is more deserving of the attention of the studious inquirer: here, according to the most authentic traditions, appeared the first rays of civilization.

Boundaries.

The limits of Asia are partly natural, and partly the matter of convention. In the present day, they are held to be the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the gulf of Arabia, or Red sea, on the south-west, where it is joined to Africa by the isthmus of Suez. On the west, the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles strait of Constantinople, and the Black sea, and strait of Caffa, separate Asia from Europe: the frontier, reckoning from the strait of Caffa, to that of Vaigatz near Nova Zembla, is a subject of dispute; the opinion of the ancients is generally followed, who regarded the Tanais, or modern Don, as the natural limit of the two parts of the world. From the strait of Vaigatz, the Frozen sea constitutes the boundary of Asia. In the south-west, general opinion now receives for the most natural limits the straits of Malacca, and the passage between the Philippine islands and Formosa. South, the Indian ocean separates Asia from Africa.

Regions.

Nature has divided Asia into several great regions. The first is that immense plateau which rises between the 30th and 40th parallels, and stretches from the Caspian sea to the lake Baikal, and from the sources of the Indus to the great wall of China; it may be called central Asia; north and south of this plateau are two systems of moun-

Digitized by Google

tains, leaving between them an immense region, consisting mostly of sandy plains, but ever inhabited by many nations. The two main mountain ranges just alluded to are, the Altai in the north, nameless among the ancients; in the south, Taurus; the Caucasus, between the Caspian and Black seas; the Mustag, or Imaus, bordering the desert of Cobi; the Paropamisus, on the north of India; and the Ural, likewise without a name among the ancients.

Rivers. The most remarkable of the rivers in ancient history are, the Euphrates, and Tigris, which fall into the Persian gulf; the Indus, or Sind, and Ganges, which fall into the Indian sea; all running from north to south: and two flowing from east to west, formerly into the Caspian sea, but now into the lake of Aral; they are the Oxus, or *Gihon*, and the Iaxartes, or *Sir*.

Divisions. From what has been said it will be seen, that the most natural division of this continent will be into SOUTHERN ASIA, or the country south of Taurus, now Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, India, Thibet, and the islands of Southern Asia. CENTRAL ASIA, consisting of the Caucasian region, Asiatic Tartary, Mongoley, Tungusey, Corea, Japan. NORTHERN ASIA, now Asiatic Russia, consisting of Casan, Astrachan, Orenburg, and Siberia.

Digitized by Google

SOUTHERN ASIA.

Southern Asia comprises the countries from the 40th degree of north latitude, nearly to the equator: it possesses great advantages over Central and Northern Asia, in respect of agriculture, and the abundance of its costly and varied products. Here it appears that man first adopted political governments and fixed residences; here therefore was always the main seat of Asiatic industry exhibited in the manufacture of fine cottons, silks, &c., and the principal theatre of trade, until the discovery of America. The natural marts in the interior were on the great rivers, *Balk*, or Bactra, on the Oxus; and *Samarcand*, or Sogdiana; the principal caravan roads were from the Euxine across Armenia, or from the Volga across the Iaxartes, far into the east, passing through Balk and Samarcand: on the Euphrates and Tigris stood Babylon: marts of the Greeks and Phœnicians crowded the western shore.

Southern Asia is divided into, 1. South-Western Asia, from the Mediterranean to the Indus. 2. South-Eastern Asia, from the Indus to the Eastern ocean.

SOUTH-WESTERN ASIA.

We shall commence our description of this continent from the west, and describe Western Asia, that is to say, the countries comprised between the Mediterranean sea and the Indus, dividing our observation into three parts; first, the countries between the Mediterranean and the Euphrates; secondly, the countries between the Euphrates and Tigris; thirdly, the countries between the Tigris and Indus.

Digitized by Google

COUNTRIES WEST OF THE EUPHRATES.

The grand divisions of the land between the Mediterranean and Euphrates are Asia-Minor; Syria, with Cœle-Syria, Phœnicia, and Palæstine; lastly, Arabia.

ASIA-MINOR.

Boundaries. Asia-Minor is bounded north by the Black Sea from Colchis to Constantinople: north-west by the Thracian Bosporus, the Propontis, and Hellespont: west by the Ægæan sea, and those parts of that sea which bear the names of Icarian and Carpathian seas: south, by the Mediterranean, or Mare Internum: east, from the Cilician coast to Colchis, by mount Taurus, a chain connected with that of Caucasus.

Chief rivers. The Halys, now *Kizil-Irmak*. West of the Halys the river Sangarius, now *Sakaria*; both these fall into the Euxine. The principal rivers that fall into the Ægæan are the Hermus, *Sarabat*, and the Mæander, *Mender*; the former receives the tribute of the golden Pactolus.

Divisions. Fourteen countries are mentioned in Asia-Minor: three on the south coast; Cilicia, Pamphylia, Lycia; three on the west coast, Caria, Lydia, Mysia; three on the north coast, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Pontus; five in the interior, Pisidia and Milyas, Isauria, Lycaonia, Phrygia and Galatia, Cappadocia. This order will be followed in the description: but first of all it will be proper to direct the attention to the important Greek colonies along the coasts.

GREEK HARBOURS AND COLONIES.

Along the southern shore of the Euxine sea, the principal Greek harbours and colonies we meet with are:

In Pontus: Amisus, a colony from Trapezus more eastward; it was subjected by the kings of Pontus, and subsequently by the Romans. In Paphlagonia; Sinope, the most important of the Greek colonies in this quarter:

Digitized by Google

it was long the queen of the Euxine, but was subjected B. C. 100 by the kings of Pontus, and subsequently by the Romans: this city, the birth-place of Diogenes, was famous for its gymnasium, and for its extensive trade in fish, caught in the Palus Mæotis. In Bithynia: Heraclea, in the land of the Maryandani: it preserved a republican constitution under various changes of form, until B. C. 370, when Clearchus abolished the senate, and established himself as tyrannus: although Clearchus himself was killed by two of the disciples of Plato, his descendants long inherited his power. On the Propontis, but still in Bithynia, was Chalcedon, opposite Constantinople, at the southern entrance to the Bosporus, famous for the General Council held there. Farther west, upon an island united to the main land of Mysia by a bridge, was Cyzicus, famous for its harbour, walls, citadel, and marble towers: under the protection of the Romans it became one of the finest and most flourishing towns of Asia: said to have its name from a certain Cyzicus, who was killed here in the Argonautic expedition.

Along the west coast of Asia-Minor were the Æolian, Ionian, and Dorian colonies, with their cities, founded for the most part by Greeks.

Æolia.

The first in point of time of these colonies was the Æolian, established B. C. 1124, on the coast of Mysia, which strip of land was thence named Æolis: to this colony belonged likewise the islands of Lesbos, Tenedos, and Hecatonnesi: the territory of the Æolians extended here from the sea to the range of Ida: each town had its own constitution, although on certain occasions they all formed a federation, at the head of which stood the town of Mitylene in Lesbos; all of them likewise, with the exception of Smyrna, preserved their freedom until the times of Cyrus.

Towns.

The chief towns on the main land were Cyme or Cuma, with the cognomen of Phriconis: Larissæ, on the Hermus river: Smyrna, now the greatest commercial town in the Levant. The less important towns are Neon Teichos,

Digitized by Google

Temnus, Cilla, Notium, Ægiroessa, Pitane, Ægææ, Myrina, and Grynia. Smyrna subsequently fell into the hands of the Ionians; this place was famous for its temple and statue of Homer; it was destroyed B. C. 600 by the Lydians, and not rebuilt till four centuries after by Antigonus.

Ionia. South of Æolis, and occupying the whole coast of Lydia and part of that of Caria, was the Ionian colony, from whence that strip of land took the name of Ionia: the native land of Homer. Samos and Chios were comprehended in Ionia.

Towns. The cities on the main land were from north to south: Phocæa, whose inhabitants, rather than brook the rule of the Persians, fled, B. C. 541, with their wives and children, to Alaria, a colony they had previously settled in the island of Corsica: beaten in a naval engagement with the Etruscans and Carthaginians, B. C. 536, they withdrew, part to Rhegium in Lower Italy, and founded Elea, part to the south-coast of France, where they founded Massilia, now *Marseille:* the trade of the Phocæans extended to the west of Gades, now *Cadix*. Then follow Erythræ, famous for the sibyl, in the time of Alexander the Great. Clazomenæ. Teos, birth-place of Anacreon. Lebedus, a place but little peopled. Colophon, one of the candidates for the honour of having given birth to Homer. Ephesus, founded by the Carians, and taken possession of by the Ionians; this town was famed for its rich and beautiful temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world, and on the building of which two centuries were spent, burnt down by Herostratus B. C. 355, but rebuilt with still greater magnificence; this city remained independent until B. C. 560, when it was taken by Crœsus, king of Lydia.—The above cities were in Lydia; the following were in Caria. Miletus, built by the Carians, but taken possession of by the Ionian emigrants from Greece, who raised it to such a height of wealth and prosperity, that from B. C. 700—500, it was the next commercial town in the world after Tyre and Carthage: its trade was carried on prin-

Digitized by Google

cipally upon the Euxine sea and Palus Mæotis, on the shores of which stood three hundred Milesian colonies; this sea trade consisted in the importation of corn, dry fish, slaves, and furs; the land trade, on the other hand, was carried on by the Persian military road into the innermost parts of Asia; the navy of this colony was powerful; frequently from its four harbours it sent out from eighty to a hundred men of war; but in the year B. C. 500, Miletus took a part in the insurrection of Aristagoras against the Persians, in punishment of which it was destroyed in B. C. 496, the devastation was completed afterwards by Alexander the Great, and the place has been in modern times wholly annihilated by the Turks; it was the birth-place of Thales, Anaximander, Hecatæus, and Cadmus. Priene, the birth-place of Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece; still extant A. D. 1280; now in ruins at *Samson Calesi*. In its vicinity, the last town on the main land, Myus. To these must be added Samos and Chios, in the islands of the same name, which have already been described.

Each of these Ionian towns was independent, but by means of the Panionium, a temple of Neptune on the promontory Mycale, in the privileges of which they all shared, and where they all assembled to celebrate certain festivals, and thence to debate on matters of common interest, they assumed something of the appearance of a federation. Their separate constitutions became at an early period republican, and, as in most prosperous trading countries, were moderate aristocracies; but those constitutions were often set aside by individual usurpers or tyranni. They preserved their freedom, until the time of the Mermnadæ in Lydia, and of Cyrus in Persia; their conquerors, however, left them, for the most part, their own forms of government, and merely subjected them to the payment of tribute. Government.

On the western coast of Caria, and the adjoining islands of Cos and Rhodus, were the settlements of the Dorian emigrants, formed gradually, and at a later period than Doris.

Digitized by Google

those of the Ionians. This quarter therefore received the name of Asiatic Doris, in contradistinction of Doris in European Greece.

Towns. Halicarnassus, the birth-place of Herodotus and Diodorus; this town was frequently subject to the sovereigns of Caria, as for instance under Mausolus, and the younger Artemisia; the monument erected by the latter to the memory of her husband was one of the seven wonders of the world: of the town nothing now remains but the citadel, with the ruins called *Bodru* or *Budron*. Cnidus, sacred to Venus, with a statue of the goddess carved by Praxiteles, on the model of Phryne: it was the birth-place of Eudoxus, Agatharcides, Theopompus, and Ctesias. Upon the island of Cos was the town of the same name, birth-place of the elegiac poet Philetas, of the painter Apelles, and the father of medicine Hippocrates; famous also for its manufacture of Coan garments, a sort of silk. Upon the island of Rhodes were three towns, Ialyssus, Camirus, and Lindus. These six Dorian colonies were united by a common temple, that of Apollo Triopius; from whence subsequently Halicarnassus was excluded; and thus this quarter came to be called the Dorica pentapolis. Rhodus in the island of that name was not built till B. C. 480, after the invasion of Xerxes, and did not reach its greatest prosperity till the time of Alexander the Great.

The Greek cities in the interior were: Sardes or Sardis, subsequently the royal residence of the wealthy Crœsus in Lydia. In Mysia was Pergamus, subsequently the residence of the kings of Pergamus, Attalus, Eumenes, &c. Here parchment was invented and brought into use, in consequence of the establishment of a library, and the prohibition of the exportation of papyrus from Egypt by Ptolemy.

Having taken this rapid glance at the celebrated Greek colonies, we shall now commence our description of Asia-Minor, according to the divisions already enumerated.

Digitized by Google

CILICIA.

Cilicia, consisting of the high lands of Taurus, occupies the south-eastern part of Asia-Minor. Its boundaries are, west, Pamphylia and Isauria; north, Cappadocia; east, that part of Syria which is called Commagene; south, the Issic gulf, and Cilician Aulon or Channel, both parts of the Mediterranean. Boundaries.

The eastern part of this country bore the names of Cilicia propria, and Cilicia campestris; by reason of its fertility, its eminent cities, and its roads for trade and war over the Taurus, considered of great importance; its boundary on the west was the small stream of the Lamus, and the promontory Zephyrium. The western and smaller half bore the name Cilicia Aspera or Trachea. Divisions.

The rivers, all of course coming down from Taurus, are; the Pyramus and Sarus, both navigable, and the main streams of Cilicia: the former now bears the name of *Gihan*, the latter that of *Sihan*. West of the above Cydnus, in which Alexander bathed. The gulf or bay between the shores of Cilicia and Syria is the Issic, or in Herodotus the Mariandynic gulf. Rivers.

Cilicia propria is described as an extensive well watered plain, with vineyards, fields of wheat, barley, and millet: here were found mountains with beautiful prospects, forts, and country houses, delightfully cool for summer retreats. This country produced also much timber, cedar especially, and oak for ship-building; in the vicinity of Corycus, excellent saffron, olives, &c. The Taurus, not so high here as the Anti-Taurus more north. Products.

The Cilicians were the inhabitants of this country; sprung, probably, as well as all the races in the east to the Euxine, from Syrian origin: on the coast were Phœnicians, who, being driven out of Mysia, where they possessed two towns, mentioned by Homer, Thebe and Lyrnessus, took from the Syrians the country between Taurus and the sea, and, like the natives, called themselves Cilices from Cilix, the son of Agenor. Piracy was with them a Inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

darling passion; and the adage is well known, μὴ ῥᾳδίως ἀληθεύειν τοὺς Κίλικας. They first bowed to the Assyrians, and afterwards to the Medes: under Persian supremacy they preserved for a while their kings called Syennesis. It was not till the time of Alexander the Great that any Grecian city was erected here; and then, in consequence of the establishment of the Grecian supremacy, and the frequent marches of armies through the country, one small Greek town, Soli, was bullt. Among the better classes, and in the cities, Greek now became the language of general communication; but the greater of the ancient inhabitants had, even previously to the Persian dominion, taken to their mountains, and there settled under the name of Eleutherocilices. In the time of the Romans, Cicero, as proconsul, endeavoured to subdue these people, but they preserved their freedom, paid obedience to none but their native heroes, harassed and plundered the intruders that occupied the cities; such as the Romans found them, so do the Turks describe them. On the same mountains, and on the north-east, were the Tibarani, a people mentioned by Cicero.

In the time of the Seleucidæ and the Ptolemies, the Cilicians on the coast became addicted to piracy, ample opportunities for the practice of which were furnished by the quarrels between the two courts. For although Cilicia had been adjudged to the Syrian monarchs, the Ptolemies were ever desirous of getting possession of it for the ship-timber it produced in such abundance. Tigranes of Armenia conquered a part of Cilicia; the western half remained free, and became the head quarters of all sorts of robbers; the nefarious practice of stealing men and sending them to Delos, the grand slave market of antiquity, grew to an enormous height; castles of banditti were found in every part of the mountains of the Cilicians; their vessels were innumerable, and not a Roman ship could stir in safety on the Mediterranean. Pompey subdued these banditti, and transplanted them into the interior of the continent; still however the Isauri, who had made

Digitized by Google

a part of those banditti, remained on the mountains, and could be reclaimed neither by Publius Servius Isauricus, nor by Pompey: in the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian æra, these spread over the whole of Cilicia Trachea, which was therefore reckoned as belonging to Isauria.

Cities, reckoning from the defile of mount Amanus between Cilicia and Syria. Issus: this town, celebrated by the victory Alexander won there over Darius, lies not far from the mouth of the Pinarus river; it is the first town in Cilicia as you come from Alexandria, now *Scanderun*, the last port to the north in Syria: this place was subsequently called Baiæ, and is now known by the name *Bayas*. Between those two places the Amanus mountains, famous by Cicero's campaign, now *Almadag*, and Chieria, branches of the Taurus, which form along the coast the narrow defile called the Syriæ Pylæ, the only entrance into Syria out of Cilicia, and strengthened by walls on both sides stretching down to the sea: between the two walls rises the small stream of the Cersos, now *Merkes*, and trickles towards the sea. North-east of the plain of Issus, another steep and shorter pass into the north of Syria, called the Amanicæ Pylæ; it was through this defile that Darius penetrated into Cilicia, while Alexander the Great was passing into Syria by the lower defile. In the time of the Romans the road from Mopsvestia to Samosat, and the Euphrates ran along this defile. Here was the theatre of Cicero's military exploits. Two miles north-east of Issus was Catabolon, now *Carabolat*, a night stage for the traveller. Cities.

The sea-towns of Cilicia Propria are: Ægæ, Ægææ, or Ægeæ, a small place with anchorage for ships; now *Aias Kala*. Serrepolis or Seretile, a small town near the promontory called Januaria Acra. Twenty-five miles west of Ægæ stood Mallus, a colony of Mopsus and Amphilochus in the Trojan war: here Alexander the Great offered sacrifice to the Argive Amphilochus; to this town belonged Margasus or Magarsa, at the mouth of

Digitized by Google

the Pyramus. Ammodes Promontorium, i. e. the Sandy Cape. West of the mouth of the Cydnus, the ancient city of Anchiale, Anchiales, or Anchialos, famous for a statue of its founder Sardanapalus, with an inscription commemorating his intemperance: in consequence of its disadvantageous situation, without harbour, river, or high road, this place had ceased to exist in the time of Ptolemy. A little farther west the small town and promontory of Zephyrium, now *Zafra*. Soli, a colony of the Argians and inhabitants of Lindus in Rhodes; birth-place of the stoic Chrysippus, of the comic poet Menander, and of the astronomer Aratus: by their communication with the Cilicians, the inhabitants corrupted the grammar of their mother language to such a degree, that *Solœcism* came to signify among the Greeks any corrupt mode of speech. The city was for its fidelity to the Persian mulcted two hundred talents by Alexander the Great: from this place, as from eleven other Grecian cities, Tigranes transplanted the inhabitants, probably to his new capital Tigranocerta; Pompey consequently found the place desert, and placed the remnants of the pirates in it; from that time it took the name of Pompeiopolis. A few miles west of the foregoing place, the Lamus flows into the sea, marking the western boundary of Cilicia Propria; here likewise was a place called Samus, and the district of Samotis.

The sea-coast towns of Cilicia Trachea are: Eleusa, a little west of the mouth of the Lamus, upon a small island connected with the main land: it was built by the Cappadocian king Archelaus, to whom the Romans had given Cilicia Trachea, and in honour of the emperor the town received the name of Sebaste: in the time of the crusades it had ceased to exist. Corycus, now *Corco;* rose to importance under the latter emperors of Rome; the beautiful Roman ruins scattered about the shore demonstrate the great extent of this sea-port, at which Mercury was particularly adored: this was the chief landing place from Crete. Northward of Corycus, was the Corycium Antrum, or Corycius Specus, a deep vale surrounded with

Digitized by Google

mountains, full of springs and groves of trees, famous for the best saffron, and a real cavern or *antrum* in which a river springs out of the rock, and after a short course sinks into the ground with a murmuring noise. Still farther north the Typhonian cavern. Seleucia Trachea or Trachestis, founded by Seleucus Nicator; it was taken by the Isaurians in the fourth century of the Christian æra, and, becoming the capital of Isauria, was known by the name of Seleucia Isauriæ: this town stood upon the Calycadnus river, and it still answers to that of the modern *Seleyki*. Celeuderis, with a harbour; now *Calandro*. Arsinoe, with good anchorage and roadstead; founded by the Egyptian kings, who received this territory for a time from the Romans. Anemurium, a town and promontory, in that part of Cilicia which is nearest to the Crommyon promontory of Cyprus: now *C. Anamour*. Antiochia, on the Cragus mountain, called likewise Antiochia Isauriæ. Selinus, where Trajan died; after his death called Trajanopolis; now *Selynti:* the district about this town was called Selentis. Hamaxia; grew the best cedar for ship building. Coracesium, according to Strabo the most western town of Cilicia, with a harbour and fort; a nursery of pirates; still known in the seventh century.

Inland towns of Silicia Trachea. The towns of this part having been destroyed in the pirate's war, the few that were found there must have arisen under the rule of the Romans; therefore Ptolemy is the only author that mentions any of the kind. He enumerates several districts, namely: Cetis, separated from the coast by the Cetis mountains; in this district was the town of Olbasa, different from that of the same name in Cappadocian Lycaonia. Selentis, in which were the cities, Clystrus, Domitiopolis on the Erymogdus river, Philadelphia, and Dio Cæsarea. Lalasis, with the city of Necica. Characine, about the source of the Calycadnus, with the town of Flaviopolis. Lacanitis, with the town of Irenopolis. Bryelica, with the town of Augusta. These

Digitized by Google

positions are, however, far from being determined. The famous pass leading through the mountains from Cappadocia into Syria is still well known and frequented: this defile of the Taurus commences at Podandus, a town of Cappadocia, which still preserves its name, and ends in Cilicia at Mopsucrene, i. e. the head of the Mopsus, near the source of the Cydnus; it was by this defile that Alexander the Great penetrated into Cilicia; here likewise Pescennius Niger, whom Severus marched against, took possession of the road, flanked on one side by a precipitous rock, on the other by a deep abyss. It was at Mopsucrene that Constantine died, as he was making stations on the rugged road between this and Tarsus.

Finally, the inland towns of Cilicia Propria: Tarsus, the capital; under the Persian supremacy, the residence of the dependent kings of Cilicia, who had here a noble palace: the Cydnus, two hundred feet wide, rolled its waters through this populous city, which was the grand thoroughfare of all who were going to or returning from Upper Asia: under the Seleucidæ, the inhabitants were chiefly Greeks: here was established a school of philosophy and philology which flourished greatly in the reigns of the first Roman emperors; Tarsus produced many learned men; but was particularly honoured by the birth of St. Paul. In the time of the civil wars of Rome, it took the name of Juliopolis, the inhabitants siding with Julius Cæsar: it was much devastated by the inroad of the Isaurians; still it was a flourishing place in the time of the crusades: even now, poor as it is, under the name of *Tarsous*, its walls are of vast extent: in the suburb was the tomb of Julian the Apostate. Adana, previously Antiochia, on the Sarus; residence of the Armenian kings in the middle ages; (their capital however was Sis;) preserves its name. Mopsvestia, on both banks of the Pyramus, now the miserable hamlet of *Messis*: the remains of the magnificent bridge, erected over the river by Constantine, are still seen: this town, as well as the foregoing, stood on

Digitized by Google

the high road: the beautiful plain in its vicinity was called the Aleius campus. Anazarbus, a castle on an insulated hill: Augustus was so struck with the beautiful situation in his journey in the east, that he founded a town at the foot of the mountain, and called it Cæsarea ad Anazarbum: it was partly destroyed by earthquakes in the reigns of Justinian and Justin, and the havoc was completed by the crusaders: a miserable village on its site is now called *Anazarba*. Quinda, a castle used by Alexander as a depôt for part of the treasure brought from Upper Asia. Castabula. Epiphania, previously Œniandos, famous for its firs. Nicopolis, on mount Amanus. Pindenissus, chief fortress of the free Cilicians, taken by the Romans, after fifty-seven days' siege. The inhabitants of Amanus, against whom Cicero made war, preserved constantly their freedom; their chief place was Erana; Sepyra, and Commoris, were not so important.

PAMPHYLIA.

Pamphylia is bounded, east, by Cilicia; north, by Pisidia; west, by Lycia; south, by that part of the Mediterranean called the Pamphylian sea, now the *gulf of Adalia*, or *Satalia*. Boundaries.

The Melas, regarded by some as the eastern boundary. The Eurymedon. The Cestrus, navigable. The Catarrhactes, &c. Lake: Capria. Rivers, &c.

The inhabitants were either pure Pamphylians, a race of banditti settled in the mountains of Taurus under the name of Pisidæ; or a mixture of these with Phœnicians and Greeks: having settled here after the destruction of Troy under the guidance of Amphilochus and Calchas. Under the Syrian dynasty, this country made part of the kingdom of Syria; subsequently it became part of the kingdom of Pergamus; lastly, it was absorbed in the Roman empire. Inhabitants.

Ptolemais, first town on the coast towards the east; founded by the kings of Egypt for the purpose of pro- Cities.

Digitized by Google

curing ship-timber, which is so scarce in Egypt; it was soon wrested from them. Several castles were erected on the shores hereabouts, such as Anaxion, Augæ, Cyberna or Cibyra, which were all destroyed by Pompey in the war against the pirates. Side, an Æolic settlement, made by the inhabitants of Cuma; with a good harbour. West of Side was Seleucia, one of the nine towns of that name founded by Seleucus Nicator. Aspendus, a sea-port on the Eurymedon, with a citadel; according to Strabo, a colony from Argos; in a civil war under the Seleucidæ this place furnished 4000 men. Perge, an important place on the west bank of the Cestrus; with a port, where St. Paul landed from Paphos: in its vicinity, and on an eminence, stood a temple of Diana, much venerated by the neighbouring inhabitants. Syllium. Attalia, more to the west; founded by Attalus II. of Pergamus; mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; and flourishing in the time of the crusades; now *Adalia*, or *Satalia*, the most important town in those parts. Phaselis, a Dorian free city, with one or three ports; its inhabitants, the inventors of the light craft called *phaselis*, were celebrated pirates; destroyed by Servilius Isauricus. Here the Taurus commences its rise, bearing the name of Solyma mons. Climax, a dangerous pass over the mountains. Corycum, south-west of Phaselis; destroyed by Servius Isauricus. Olympus, near that part of Taurus which bears this name; an ancient, strong, and opulent city; destroyed by Servius Isauricus. Promontorium Sacrum, the south-western extremity of Pamphylia, off which were the Chelidoniæ islands, abounding in turtle fish.

LYCIA.

Boundaries. Lycia, originally called Milyas, lies between Caria, Phrygia, Pisidia, and Pamphylia; it is famous for its volcano Chimæra, and the worship paid to Apollo Lycius.

Mountains. This country is much intersected with mountains, among which we distinguish the Masicytes, Climax, Cragus, with seven or eight peaks; and Chimæra.

Digitized by Google

The Xanthus, previously Sirbes, which waters the Xanthian plain, and falls into the Telmissic or Glaucus gulf. Rivers.

Wine; wheat; cedar wood; beautiful plane trees; a sort of delicate sponge about Antiphellus; fine officinal chalk at Bubon. Products.

The original inhabitants of this country were the Solymi, called likewise Milyæ, and these were the long-haired subjects of Iobates, and Bellerophon: subsequently Sarpedon having arrived from Crete with his subjects, of Pelasgic origin, the Termilæ, drove back from the coast the aboriginal Solymi: next came Lycus from Athens, whence he was expelled by his brother Ægeus, and from him the country took the name of Lycia, and the race formed by the amalgamation of barbarians and Greek immigrants was denominated Lycians. Milyas now was restricted as an appellation to the northern mountain range, which extends above Lycia towards Phrygia. The Lycians had a republican form of government; each city being independent, but all united into one federation against foreign enemies. Harpagus, one of Cyrus's generals, destroyed their city of Xanthus; and Lycia, although preserving its constitution, then became dependent of Persia; the country next fell into the power of Alexander the Great, and afterwards into that of the Syro-Macedonian kings, until Antiochus the Great was obliged to give up all Asia-Minor this side of the Taurus to the Romans, who presented the territory of Lycia to the Rhodians: the Lycians however soon asserted their freedom, and now the old federation of the Lycian cities was renewed and perfected; three and twenty cities had seats and votes at their national assemblies; the six most important ones, Xanthus, Patara, Pinara, Olympos, Myra, Tlos, had each three votes; the cities of middle rank two; the others one each: at these assemblies were chosen, the Lyciarch or president, and the persons that were to fill the offices of general magistrates; here likewise all matters of common interest, peace, war, treaties, &c. were debated. Commerce and navigation fostered by the Roman friendship Inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

now flourished: but in the civil wars Lycia sunk from her proud eminence; and finally the emperor Claudius annexed this country to the prefecture of Pamphylia.

Cities, &c. The cities of Lycia are: west of Sacrum promontory, the town called Melanippe. Limyra, on a river called Limyros. Gagæ. Andriace. Myra, the place where the apostle Paul landed; raised by Theodosius II. to be the chief town of the province of Lycia. Phellus and Antiphellus, the latter on the sea side, and famous for its sponge. Megiste called likewise Cisthene, an island off the shore, with a town of the same name; its harbour very extensive: the islands of Xenagoras, the longest of which was called Dolichiste. Patara, built by Patarus son of Apollo; an eminent city, containing the oracle of Apollo, which gave responses during the six winter months, as did that of Delphi during the summer: the ruins of this town, among which is a theatre in good preservation, still bear the name of *Patera*. Latona's Temple and the city of Xanthus, on the river of that name; the largest town of Lycia, taken and fired by the Persians, and subsequently by Brutus; rebuilt, however, and adorned with a temple of Sarpedon; now *Eski Senide*. The island of Lagusa. Telmessus or Telmissus, different from that in Pisidia, was a flourishing city even in the time of the Persians; famous for its soothsayers; its harbour is in the innermost corner of the Telmissic gulf, or Glaucus sinus, so called from the Glaucus river, which flows into it opposite Rhodes: its ruins, comprising a theatre now found near *Macri*.—Cities inland: Pinara. Tlos. Sidyma. Corydallus or Corydalla. Rhodia or Rhodiopolis. Olympus, one of the most important. Hephæstium, probably a district. In the parts inhabited by the Solymi, that is to say in Milyas and Cabalia, were Bubon, near which a fine red clay was dug. Balbura. Œnoandros.

Digitized by Google

CARIA.

Caria is the south-western country of Asia-Minor: the boundaries are, south and west, the sea; north, the Mæander; north-east, Phrygia; east, Lycia. Boundaries.

The Albacon, of which a part called Latmus, near the mouth of the Mæander, was celebrated by Endymion; another part was called Phœnix. Mountains.

Pædalium or Artemisium, jutting into the Glaucus gulf. Cynosema or Onugnathos, opposite Rhodes. Triopium, near Cnidus. Termerium, facing the north-eastern extremity of Cos. Posidium, near the mouth of the Mæander. Promontories.

The Telmissic or Glaucus gulf on the east. The Doridis sinus. The Ceramicus sinus, at the entrance of which lies Cos. The Bargyliacus or Iassius sinus. Finally, the Sinus Latmicus, in which the Mæander falls. Bays.

The Harpagus, and the Marsyas, both of which fall into the Mæander. Rivers.

The land is fruitful, and produced, like the surrounding countries, wheat, oil, wine, &c. Products.

The Cares or Carians were the aboriginal inhabitants, but of the same descent as the Lydians and Mæonians; these, it appears, were joined by Leleges, from the islands subjected by Crete, who settled near Halicarnassus, and founded eight towns, among which was Pedasa, spread to the banks of the Mæander, and at last were fused into the Carians and immigrating Greeks: Mausolus transferred the inhabitants of six of their towns to Halicarnassus, and the Greeks, who subsequently migrated to this country, adopted several of the inventions of the Leleges, such as the crest, the shield-strop, &c. On the sea-coast about Caunus we find the Cauconii, either aboriginals, or immigrants from Crete, similar to the Carians in speech, but different in manners. Besides the Ionian Greeks on the north part, and the Dorian Greeks on the south part, of the coast of Caria, Phœnicians are likewise said to have settled on the shore. The Carians were, even in the time of the Trojan war, famous for their achievements on the sea. Common kings Inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

they had none; although Mylasa was at one time the residence of a native prince. Crœsus of Lydia conquered the whole country, with the exception of a few sea-ports; it afterwards submitted to the Persian yoke, under which, the ancient institutions not being altered, small *tyranni* here and there arose under the protection of the supreme power in the most important cities; such was the case, for instance, with Lygdamis, whose descendants, after the fall of the Persian empire, used alternatively Mylasa and Halicarnassus as their residence. Hecatomnus, one of that family, fixed his residence at the latter place; and the last female scion of the house, named Ada, was living in Alinda, when Alexander the Great made his campaign in Asia, and added Lycia to the Macedonian provinces. At the division after Alexander's death, this country was assigned to the Seleucidæ of Syria, and remained with them, until the Romans wrested the whole of Asia-Minor from Antiochus, and divided it between Eumenes king of Pergamus, and the Rhodians. To the latter, Caria was given as far as the Mæander, with the exception of the cities along the northern coasts, which were given to Eumenes. Finally, the Romans took it to themselves, and in the first century of our æra moulded it into a Roman province. Subsequently to that, Caria has formed a part of the Byzantine empire, and now it belongs to Turkey.

Cities, &c. Before the Romans gave Caria to the Rhodians, those islanders had already appropriated to themselves the southern shore, called Peræa Rhodiorum, extending from the frontiers of Lycia, to the Phœnix mountain. In this quarter were: Dædala, close upon Lycia; Callimache; Crua, called likewise Crya and Carya. Then follow Clydæ: the foreland Pædalium, or Artemisium: Panormus (i. e. Anchorage) of the Caunii: Cymaria: Pasada. The grove of Latona inland; Calymna or Calynda. Caunus one of the most ancient cities of Caria; with a harbour and roadstead; and a citadel called Imbros; its site answers to the modern village of *Kaigues*. West of Caunus, the river Calbis. Physcus or Phusca, with a

Digitized by Google

grove of Latona. The island of Eleusa, usual station for crossing over to Rhodes. Phœnix castle and mountain: Loryma, the name of the shore. Proceeding along the indented western shore, we enter Doris, and meet: Cnidus, near the Triopium promontory; Bargasa; Ceramus; Halicarnassus; Myndus, an old Doric city, now *Mendes;* Caryandia, in an island off the shore, birth-place of Scylax; Bargylia; Iassus, celebrated for its fisheries, now *Assen Kalesi*, where may be still seen a theatre of white marble: from Rhodes up to this place, the Dorian colonies we have already spoken of extended; beyond, the Ionian settlements commence. Here we find the temple of Apollo Didymæus, originally the oracle of the Branchidæ, an hereditary priesthood. Pyrrha. Miletus. Heraclea ad Latmum. Myus.

Cities in the interior of Caria: Magnesia on the Mæander, at the foot of mount Thorax, near the small river Lethæus; an Æolian settlement; destroyed by the Cimmerians, rebuilt by the Milesians: here was the temple of Diana Leucophryene, esteemed for its architecture, and of which considerable remains are still found at *Guzelhissar*. Tralles, an important stand against the invasion of the Turks in the middle ages: now *Eskihissar*. Nysa or Nyssa, south of which was the plain of the Mæander; the scene of Strabo's youthful studies. Aromata, its wine the best grown upon the Mesogis. Antiochia on the Mæander. Alabanda, one of the three important cities in the interior of Caria; its beautiful ruins found at *Carpuseli* on the Marsyas. Harpasa, where was a rock so nicely poised, that it might be moved with one finger. Mylasa, the most beautiful and important city of the interior, founded by the Greeks; residence of Hecatomnus; supposed to be the modern *Moolah*. Ruins still found of the ancient Pedasum at *Melasso*. Labranda, with the temple of Jupiter Stratius. Stratonicea, one of the three important cities of Caria; built by Antiochus Soter, and named after his wife Stratonice; embellished by Hadrian; its ruins found near *Eski-Hissar;* here was

Digitized by Google

a temple of Jupiter Chrysaorius. Lagina, with a temple of Hecate, now *Lacena*. The less important places: Amyzon, near *Baffi:* Euromos: Pedasa, once the chief place of the Leleges, subsequently annexed to the territory of Halicarnassus. Pidasus, Pedasus, or Pedasum, near the modern *Melasso.* Alinda, a small place known as the residence of Ada, the daughter of Hecatomnus.

LYDIA.

Boundaries. Lydia is situate between the coast, Mysia, Phrygia, and Caria; its boundaries, like those of the other countries of Asia-Minor, were frequently changing, and cannot be regarded as fixed until the time of the Romans, when they were: on the north towards the sea, the Hermus; inland, a chain of mountains; west, the Grecian islands of Ionia; east and south, the mountain range of Mesogis.

Mountains. The Mesogis, Mesogis, or Mesogeiotis, terminating in promontory Mycale. Tmolus, east of Smyrna; now *Bos-dag.* Sipylus, north of Smyrna. Mimas, &c.

Rivers. The Cayster or Caystrus, falling into the sea near Ephesus. The Hermus, which, after receiving the Pactolus from the south and the Hyllus from the north, falls into the Smyrnæan gulf.

Products. Lydia, being a fertile land, and blessed with a mild and healthy climate, produced in abundance the fruits peculiar to the temperate zone; its wine was excellent; saffron, inferior however to that of Cilicia, was grown on mount Tmolus; gold-dust was picked up in the Pactolus river.

Inhabitants. The original inhabitants were the Lydi, on the Cayster river and neighbouring mountains: the Mæonians about mount Tmolus, and in the north-eastern parts: those two races were of one and the same origin, connected with the Carians, but distinct from the Phrygians; and in later times they both took the name of Lydians from one of their kings. Three dynasties are reckoned among the Lydians; that of the Atyadæ until B. C. 1225, under which a colony, under the guidance of Tyrsenus, a son of Atys, proceeded to Italy, and there gave rise to the

Digitized by Google

Tyrrhenians: that of the Heraclidæ to B. C. 720: that of the Mermnadæ to B. C. 538. The last king Crœsus was conquered by Cyrus, and the whole of Asia-Minor became a province of Persia; it subsequently formed part of the Macedonian and Byzantine empires, and now acknowledges the power of the Turkish Sultan.

Cities.

The coasts were occupied by important Grecian colonies, which we have already described; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the inland places. Sardes, or Sardis, now *Sart;* the ancient residence of the Lydian princes; under the Persians, the residence of a satrap; twice destroyed in very early times by the Cimmerians, and burnt down, together with the temple of Cybele, by the Athenians, which brought on the Persian war. Alexander the Great caused a temple to be built here to Jupiter Olympius: under the kings of Pergamus, it sunk from its preeminence, the trade being transferred to Smyrna and Ephesus; under Tiberius, it was partially destroyed by an earthquake; in the eleventh century it was taken by the Turks; and subsequently was destroyed by Timour. Tmolus, destroyed with ten other cities by an earthquake, under Tiberius. Lake Coloe, the Gygæa of Homer, with a temple to Diana; here were the tombs or burrows of the ancient Lydian kings, similar to that of Alyattes, near Sardis, which was six stades in circumference. Philadelphia, founded or rather embellished by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamus; probably the same with the ancient Callæbetus, on the small stream of the Cogamus, which joins the Hermus; in the middle ages it was regarded as the key to Lydia, and was captured by Bajazet in the year 1391; it is now called *Allah Shehr*, is peopled by Greeks, and produces much wine. Mæonia, a small town of the Mæonians. Hippæpa, now *Berki*, on a tributary of the Cayster. Hiero Cæsarea, between the Hyllus and Hermus rivers. The Cilbianan plain. The Caystrian plain, watered by the Cayster; with the small lake Pegaseus, and the river Phyrites. Metropolis, in the middle ages Tyria, now the important Turkish manufactur-

Digitized by Google

ing place called *Tireh*. Magnesia ad Sipylum, famous for a battle fought by the Romans against Antiochus; much injured by an earthquake in the time of Tiberius, subsequently called Magnesiasupolis: now *Manashie* or *Manisi*, carrying on a great trade in cotton. Sipylus, previously Tantalis, so called from Tantalus; chief city of the Mæonians. The Hyrcanian plain, so called by the Persians, who transplanted thither some Hyrcanians. Thyatira, built or embellished by Seleucus Nicator; previously Pelopia; now *Akhissar*.

MYSIA AND TROAS.

Boundaries. Mysia is bounded on the north, by the Propontis; on the west, by the Trojan territory; on the south, by Lydia; on the east, by Phrygia and Bithynia.

Rivers. The range of Temnos (of which Ida is a part) commands this country from north-west to south-east; from its southern declivity flow the Caicus, Euvenus, and Mysius, towards the Ægæan sea; from its northern declivity, the Practius, Percotes, Granicus, Æsepus, and Rhyndacus, falling into the Hellespont and Propontis.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants called Mysi were of the same race as the Teucri, both being of Thracian origin; at the time of the settlement of the Æolian colonies on the shore, a Mysian kingdom, Teuthrania, had arisen upon the banks of the Caicus; this kingdom, however, was of no long duration. The Mysians lived in small tribes on their mountains and valleys.

Divisions. Mysia was divided into Great Mysia and Little Mysia, inclosing Troas.

Cities. The cities of Great Mysia are: Pergamus, an old Mysian city, full of Greek inhabitants in the time of the Persians; subsequently the residence of Eumenes and Attalus: its library consisted of 200,000 manuscripts; birth-place of Galen, and of Apollodorus, the tutor of Augustus; now *Pergamo*. Adramyttium, in the interior of the Adramyttic gulf, with a harbour and winter station for ships. North of the foregoing, Astyra, with a grove and temple of Diana. Antandrus, at the foot of mount

Digitized by Google

Ida: here timber was brought from the Aspaneus, a branch of Ida. Gargara, at the foot of the peak of Ida, which bears that name. Assus, an Æolian city, founded by Methymna; frequent residence of Aristotle; its wheat reserved for the table of the Persian kings; the Lapis Assius, used for coffins, and said to destroy the dead bodies, was obtained in the neighbourhood. Promontory Lectum, now *C. Baba*, the northern limit of the Æolian colonies. South of Ida, the plain of Thebe. Perperena, subsequently Theodusiopolis; a copper-mine in its vicinity; famous for its wine. In this quarter were three nations, either confederates, or subjects, of Troy: the Leleges, Cilices, and Pelasgi. In the country of the Leleges: Thebe, the birth-place of Andromache, and Lyrnessus, the ruins of which were still seen in Strabo's time. Near Thebe, had stood Cilla, and Chrysa, the birth-place of Chryseis. In the country of the Pelasgi, who were destroyed in the Trojan war, was Larissa. In the interior of Great Mysia there were several tribes of highlanders, who lived by pillage, and had their own hamlets and villages; the Olympeni, Truemenothyritæ, Pentademitæ, Myso-Macedones; in the north-eastern part about mount Temnus was the Apiæ campus, divided into Morena and Abrettane. Cities: Apollonia ad Rhyndacum, on the lake Apolloniatis, now *Abellionte*. Miletopolis, on a lake of the same name, the Artynia of Pliny. The river Macestus or Megistus. Adrianuteba, or Hadrianu Theræ, founded by Hadrian, in commemoration of his having killed a bear in that spot. Poemænenos, or Poemanenum, with a famous temple to Æsculapius, near the modern hamlet of *Dulakiu*. Argesis, probably the same as Ergasteria, with a mine in the vicinity of the junction of the ranges of Temnus and Ida.

Lesser Mysia, called likewise in the Persian age Little Phrygia, extended from Abydos on the Hellespont to the mouth of the Rhyndacus: it contained the following towns: Abydos, now the little village of *Aidos*, a very ancient mart of trade, first possessed by Thracians, afterwards by the Milesians; it was situate on a narrow part

Digitized by Google

of the Hellespont, opposite to the town of Sestos in Europe; it was destroyed by the Turks, who erected, about a mile from the site, a castle, now called *Sultani Kalessi*, which, together with the opposite fort on the European shore, commands the strait of the Dardanelles, the name now given to the Hellespont, and taken from the city of Dardanus and the district of Dardania, in the middle ages. North of Abydos on the headland, *Nagara Bouru*, a watch-tower commanding the narrowest part of the strait; this was the place, it is supposed, from which Leander was wont to swim, and from which Xerxes threw the famous bridge athwart the Hellespont. Arisba, appertaining to the territory of Abydos, and situate on the small stream of the Selleis; this was the mustering place appointed by Alexander the Great to his troops after they had crossed the Hellespont. Astyra, likewise in the district of Abydos; a gold mine said to have been worked there. Lampsacus, called at an earlier period Pitya, from its abundance of pine trees; now *Lampsaci*. Abarnis, a district which, like Lampsacus, was celebrated for the worship of Priapus and for its rich wines. Gergis, in the plural Gergithæ, likewise called Gergethium, Mermessus, &c. Parium, exalted by Augustus into a colony, Parium colonia. Priapus, a district rich in wine; colonised either by Miletus or Cyzicus; it was famous for the worship of the obscene deity Priapus, as was also the surrounding district of Adrastia. Sidene, on the bank of the Granicus; famed in Alexander's first expedition against the Persians. Harpagia, a spot celebrated by the rape of Ganymede, who was carried off by an eagle of mount Ida. Zeleia or Zelia, residence of a branch of the Trojans, and represented as prosperous by Homer: it is probably the same as the Hĭero Germe of Ptolemy, where the Persians mustered against Alexander. It belonged to Cyzicus; this latter town was embellished and increased by a Milesian colony; it was at first situated on a peninsula, which was subsequently converted into an island, but now has reverted to its ancient peninsular form; the gold coins of this place

Digitized by Google

were the most generally and readily received in exchange. In the vicinity of the town of Cyzicus was the Dindymus, an insulated mountain, with a temple to Dindyme, or mother earth. This city was given to Proserpine as a marriage portion by Jupiter: under the Christian emperors it was the capital of the province of Hellespont: little remains of it now but large desert ruins. Artace, within the neck of the peninsula, now the flourishing town of *Artaci*, rich by the exportation of its white wine; this town also was a Milesian colony. Melanos Promontorium. The island of Proconnesus, so called from πρὸξ, a fawn; denominated likewise Elaphonnesus, or *Island of the Stags*. Proconnesus Nova, with a city; famous for its white marble; from whence the Propontis has taken its modern name of *Mare di Marmara*. On the coast eastward from Cyzicus stood Placia, now *Panormo*, and Scylace, two small Pelasgic colonies. The small island of Besbicus, now *Kalolimno*. In the territory extending from the Æsepus west, to the Rhyndacus east, dwelt a Thracian tribe called the Doliones; they belonged to Cyzicus; that peninsula is therefore sometimes known by the name of Dolionis.

TROAS.

Boundaries.

The territory of Troas in western Mysia is bounded, south and west, by the Ægæan sea, from Promontorium Lectum to the Hellespont in the vicinity of Abydos; north, by the river Rhodius, and inland by the end of the Ida range down to Zeleia; in the east, by a branch of Ida, stretching from Zeleia southward towards Antandrus.

Inhabitants.

The inhabitants of this country, called Teucrians, Dardanians, Trojans, were of Thracian origin, and more civilized and prosperous than the Greeks by whom they were conquered. This kingdom, enriched by extensive trade and the working of the mines in Ida, was destroyed by the Greeks. The country subsequently took the name of Little Phrygia; it afterwards bowed successively to the

B. C. 1200.

Digitized by Google

Persian and Macedonian powers: and even under the Romans, Troas continued to be a separate district.

Towns, &c. In the southern branch up to promontory Sigeum: Ida, a celebrated mountain range, its highest peak called Gargarus. Promontory Lectum, with the altar of the twelve gods erected by Agamemnon. The Halesian plain, with the Tragasæ salterns, near the modern village of *Tusla*. Hamaxitus, a small town. Chrysa, birth-place of the fair Chryseis; famed for its temple of Apollo Smintheus. Colonæ, likewise Colone. Neandria, a small Æolian town, the inhabitants of which were transplanted to Alexandria Troas. Cebrene, a small Æolian town, situate probably on the subsequent site of Assus. Scepsis, a Milesian and afterwards Æolian colony: this, in the Persian age, was the capital of a dynasty of Dardanian extraction, under the Persian supremacy; they ruled over the sea towns above enumerated; had in their pay Greek mercenaries, and only gave tribute to the satrap of Little Phrygia. Antigonus transplanted the inhabitants to the city of Alexandria, founded by him. The remains of the now deserted Scepsis then took the name of Palaia Scepsis; for some few of the inhabitants, who had escaped from Antigonus, built a new Scepsis at no great distance from the former; and here the geographer Demetrius was born. Aristotle and Theophrastus had collected a library, which they left to Neleus, a disciple of their school, who brought it to Scepsis. The unlearned inheritors of the treasure, fearing lest it might fall into the hands of the kings of Pergamus, who were busy in collecting their famous library, buried the manuscripts under ground. Athens subsequently obtained them by purchase, and Sylla brought them to Rome, but unfortunately a part of the works of Aristotle was destroyed by mouldiness and worms. It is supposed that the modern *Eski-Upshi* marks the site of ancient Scepsis. It is said, that in order to annihilate the Dardanian dynasty, and to ruin all the above-named towns, Antigonus founded the city of Alexandria Troas, to which he transferred all the inhabitants. This city was known

Digitized by Google

by both the name of Alexandria, and that of Troas. Antigonus had given it that of Antigonia Troas, which was altered by his successor Lysimachus, in honour of Alexander the Great. Julius Cæsar and Constantine are said to have formed the plan of establishing here the capital of the whole monarchy. Under Augustus, Alexandria Troas became a Roman colony; Atticus Herodes provided the place with water by a magnificent aqueduct from Mount Ida, the columns of which are still seen: modern name, *Eski Stamboul.* The coast from Alexandria Troas to Sigeum was called Achæium, with the cognomen of Peræa Tenediorum, being opposite to the island of Tenedos. Here was the cape Sigeum, with an Æolian place of the same name, belonging to Mitylene. It was here that the poet Alcæus lost his arms in a battle fought by Pittacus, tyrant of the neighbouring Achilleum, (so called from the burrow of Achilles,) against Pisistratus and his bastard sons for the possession of this town. Sigeum remained in the hands of the Pisistratidæ, and was their place of refuge; but after the destruction of the Persian empire, Sigeum disappeared. In the place of Achilleum, now stands the village of *Jeni-Cher.* Rhœteum, Rhœtea littora; in its vicinity the monument of Ajax, whose statue was taken by Antony to Egypt, but restored to the Rhœtians by Augustus. Between Sigeum and Rhœtium, the Achæorum Portus, now *Caranlic Lemon.* Westward of the latter, and eastward of Sigeum, was, and still is, the united mouth of the Scamander and Simois, the former still called *Mender-Su,* in the district of the modern hamlet known by the name of *Kum-Calessi.* The Simois flowing from the direction of Rhœtium, and the Scamander from that of Sigeum, united their waters about half-way. Troy and its citadel Pergamum must have stood, it appears, about thirty stades south-east of Ilium Novum, on an insulated hill between both rivers; near the place the two streams flow pretty near to each other, uniting a little to the west, and sending their waters through lowlands and marshes to the Helles-

Digitized by Google

pont; this Pergamus commanded the plain, declining in a north-westerly direction towards the sea coast. After the destruction of Troy by the Greeks, the town was in some measure restored by the inhabitants who returned from Gergithus, by Mysians, by Phrygians, and by Æolian emigrants, who came thither to worship the heroes of their nation. The new town contained the Palladium; and here, in Priam's Pergamus, Xerxes offered a sacrifice of 1000 oxen to Minerva, as did subsequently Alexander. By the command of the latter, Ilium Novum was built nearer the shore, being only twenty stades from the mouth of the Scamander: this place under the Macedonians and Romans rose to be a city, while old Troy sunk to the state of a village, foreigners having already begun to confound the new Troy with the old. The inhabitants of Ilium Novum finally destroyed the old Ilium, took possession of all the holy things, and regarded themselves at last as inhabitants of the real Troy. Strabo, upon the authority of Demetrius the native geographer, exclaims loudly against this permutation. But even Ilium Novum, which only survived in consequence of its holiness, and its being regarded by the Romans as the original city of their ancestors, has now disappeared: it seems probable that it was situate somewhere near the modern hamlet of *Bujeck*. Not far from Old Ilium was the steep hill of Calicolone, near the modern *Bounar-Bashi*, some distance to the north-west of which was the site of Troy. Thymbra, an insignificant place and meadow, from which the camp of the Trojan auxiliaries extended down to the Adramyttic gulf; here likewise was the small river Thymbricus. The district of Caresene; Nea, with silver-mines, in its vicinity, corresponding probably to the modern village of *Ene*. The small district of Dardania; the inhabitants of which were called Dardani and Dardanii; country of Æneas; in this quarter stood Ophrynium, an Æolian settlement, with a grove sacred to Hector. In the neighbourhood were the lake of Pteleos; Dardanus, an Æolian town; Dardania, the more ancient city, capital

Digitized by Google

of king Dardanus, and the place where Sylla and Mithridates made peace. Dardanis, or Dardanium Promontorium, now cape *Berbieri*, or *Cepos Burun*. Off the coast of Troas lay the island of Tenedos, more anciently called Leucophrys, with a city of the same name, founded by the Æolians. It boasted of two harbours and a temple to Apollo Smintheus; wine was its chief product; here was a grand roadstead for ships bound to Constantinople, in consequence of which Justinian built in the island a large warehouse for corn. From the year 1302 it has belonged to the Turks, excepting the year 1656, when it was for a time in the hands of the Venetians. Several islands were found about Tenedos, two between that and Lesbos called the Calydnæ: various isles have appeared and disappeared in this part of the sea, being the products of volcanic eruptions.

The northern part of Asia-Minor comprises Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus.

BITHYNIA.

Bithynia was bounded north, by the Euxine; north-west and west, by the Thracian Bosporus, together with the Propontis; south, by the Astacenus sinus, and Phrygia; east, by the Sangarius river and the Mariandyni. Boundaries.

Its main rivers are the Horisius, eastward of which is the Rhyndacus, next is the Gallus, now *Gatipo;* the Sangarius, now *Sacaria;* and the Parthenius. Rivers.

Bithynia is filled with mountains, covered with ship timber; its vales and plains were fruitful, particularly in oil. The stone and marble of this country were celebrated; cheese was the main object of exportation. Products.

The inhabitants of Bithynia were the Bithyni, of Thracian extraction; they had crossed over into Asia; some of them staying behind, settled in Thynias, between the mouth of the Ister and the Thracian Bosporus. The Thyni, a branch of the above, occupied the shore of the Inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

Euxine. The Mariandyni according to Herodotus, dwelt on the Issic gulf: the Mariandyni on the frontiers of Bithynia appear to have been understood by him as the Mariandeni. These last were at an early period subdued by the Greek republic of Heraclea, and reduced to a state of helotism. Besides these we meet with the Bebryces, Caucones, and Ascanii. Bysnus, a king of the Caucones, was subdued by Ilus of Troy. The Bithynians, after being a long time free, were obliged to acknowledge, first, the supremacy of the Lydians, and subsequently that of the Persians, who however left them in possession of their patriarchal government. No particular satrap was appointed to this country, which, with the exception of the two Greek cities of Chalcedon and Astacus, contained nothing but villages and hamlets; still the satrap of Phrygia collected some tribute in Bithynia. At the fall of the Persian monarchy, the inhabitants asserted their freedom under Dydalsus, Botiras, and his son Bas. This latter repelled Alexander the Great, and founded a completely independent kingdom, which his son Zipœtes defended against Lysimachus. Nicomedes, the son of Zipœtes, called to his aid the Gauls or Galatians into Asia; he enlarged his kingdom by the accession of a portion of Phrygia, along the Sangarius river, and of the tract between the Astacene and Cianian gulfs, which had hitherto belonged to the Mysians; he rebuilt the old town of Astacus, giving it the name of Nicomedia. This prince was consequently the first real king of Bithynia; and from him the coins begin to be reckoned. Nicomedes was followed by Zeilas, and Prusias; the latter in the war with the great republic of Heraclea, took the frontier fort of Cieros and the city of Tium, and confined the republic of Heraclea within the boundaries of the district of that city: he likewise obtained, through his brother-in-law Philip the Third of Macedon, a still greater accession of territory, rebuilt the destroyed city of Myrlea, which now took the name of Apamea from his wife, the sister of Philip, and Cius, which was after himself

Digitized by Google

called Prusias ad Mare: Hannibal also built for him the fort of Prusa. That portion of Phrygia which had been wrested from the Syrians, Prusias, in consequence of the interference of Rome, was obliged to give up to the kings; it was known by the name of Phrygia Epictetus. Bithynia, now extending from the sea to the mount Olympus, and westward to the Rhyndacus, remained in the possession of its kings, subject to a sort of dependence to the Romans, who at last, B. C. 75, received the country as a gift at the hands of Nicomedes the Third. Augustus was the first that organized it into a province. It was afterwards divided into two parts, Bithynia proper, and Pontus, that is to say, the eastern country of the ancient Mariandyni and part of Paphlagonia. In the fifth century after Christ, Theodosius the Second again united the two into one; Bithynia proper still retaining its name with the capital Chalcedon, the eastern half assuming the name of Honorias in honour of Honorius, with the capital Heraclea, afterwards called Claudiopolis.

Topography, &c.

In the south of Bithynia we meet with Dascylium, known only for its lake, and as the residence of the satrap of Mysia and Little Phrygia. Myrlea, an ancient colony of the Colophonians, destroyed by Philip the last of Macedon, but rebuilt by Prusias, and named Apamea. In its vicinity a Roman military colony Medania or Mutania, now *Mondania*, and one of the principal ports on the Propontis. Cius, an ancient colony of the Milesians, and mart of trade; in its vicinity mount Arganthonius, so called from Arganthone the wife of Rhesus, in whose honour the inhabitants celebrated an annual festival: this town was destroyed by Philip of Macedon, but was rebuilt by Prusias, who gave it the name of Prusias ad Mare; the ancient name has however been preserved, being now *Cio* or *Ghiemlic*. The Cianian gulf. Promontorium Posidium. Prusa ad Olympum, built by king Prusias the First, still a celebrated town, the largest and most beautiful of Asia-Minor, and known by the name of *Bursa*; previous to the capture of Constantinople, the

Digitized by Google

residence of the Ottoman sultans. This Prusa is to be distinguished from Prusa ad Hypium, on the north coast of Bithynia, and on the river Hypius, which was likewise called Cieros. South of *Bursa*, is the loftiest range of western Asia, the Mysian Olympus; formerly, as now, the retreat of robbers; northward and southward of this mountain were several places of Bithynia and Mysia; eastward lay Phrygia Epictetus: this mountain is now known by the name of *Anatole-dag*, and presents fine views, reaching, it is said, even as far as Constantinople. Hadriani, on Olympus, named after Hadrian. Nicæa, built by Antigonus on the lake Ascanius, and named Antigonia; but his successor Lysimachus changed that name for Nicæa in honour of his wife, a daughter of Antipater: it was built in an extensive plain, and shaped like a square, so that from a gymnasium in the middle of the town, the four gates might be seen. Nicæa was an important place of trade, from whence all the great roads divided, leading into the eastern and southern parts of Asia-Minor, more especially to Ancyra in Galatia, and into Phrygia: here councils were held, and the place long remained an important fort in the hands of the Greeks, to resist the incursions of the Turks; it is now dwindled to an insignificant place, called *Isnic*. Lake Ascania, on the eastern side of which stood Nicæa; its waters were so impregnated with natron, that clothes dipped in them were cleansed without any farther trouble. On the north-west side of this lake was Mythepolis, probably the same as Basilinupolis, mentioned by the ecclesiastical writers: here all the wells, it is said, dried up at the approach of winter, and were full to the top in summer. Eribolum, answering to the present *Aracli*, a landing-place. Posidium Promontorium, now *Bos Burun*; the Grecian city of Callipolis; Pronetios Pronectus, a staple opposite to Nicomedia, founded by the Phœnicians.—Sea towns of Bithynia up to the Thracian Bosporus. Astacus, a colony of Megarians, on the Astacene or Olbian gulf; having been strengthened against the inroads of the barbarians by a fresh colony from Athens, it received

Digitized by Google

the name of Olbia or the Blessed; it was enlarged by Dœdalsus, but was destroyed after the death of Alexander the Great by Lysimachus. But the king of Bithynia, Nicomedes the First, assisted by the Galatians, was enabled to build opposite the site of Astacus, and at the extremity of the gulf, a noble city, called after himself Nicomedia. This town, provided with a beautiful harbour, was for a long time the capital and royal residence of Bithynia, an honour subsequently divided with Nicæa; it increased mightily under the Romans, being the great thoroughfare from Byzantium to the upper parts of Asia. Here Dioclesian and Constantine resided for a time: gradually rising from its noble harbour, this city expanded all its beauties to the spectator, its old citadel, its theatre, its baths, its temples, and its gardens: baths and mineral waters abounded in the neighbourhood. It is now a town of considerable importance, the residence of a pashà, and known by the name of *Is-mid*. Helenopolis, built by the mother of Constantine the Great, on the little stream called the Draco. It was in this vicinity that Constantine died, having gone to take the baths at the villa of Ancyron, not far from Nicomedia. Libyssa, where Hannibal's tomb was shewn. Pantichium, a *mansio*; still called *Pantic*. Chalcedon, with the cognomens of Procerastis and Colbusa, east of and opposite to Constantinople, founded 17 years earlier than the latter town by the Megarians, who were jeered as blind men, for not choosing the far superior site, on which Byzantium, or Constantinople, was afterwards erected. It was nevertheless well situated, for beauty, trade, and war; it was used both by the Greeks and Romans, and under the first Christian emperors was raised to the capital of the ancient province of Bithynia, which now assumed the name of Pontica Prima; here the celebrated council was held; but the Turkish sultans have destroyed its beauties, the stones have been employed in erecting the mosques of Constantinople, so that nothing is seen now on the site of this once celebrated town but a village called by the

Digitized by Google

modern Greeks Chalcedon, and by the Turks *Kadi-Keui*, or the Judge's village. Here travellers were ferried across to Byzantium, from the northern headland of the Bous, or Damalis; the first name derived from Io having swam across the strait at this place, the latter derived from Damalis, the wife of the Athenian general Chares. A very little north of this headland were the Rocks of White Stone, subsequently called *Leander's tower*, and famous for fish. Chrysopolis, a small place, surrounded with walls by the Athenians, which were however soon after demolished, the Chalcedonians not brooking the rising prosperity of this place, which was much more convenient for the passage into Europe than their own town: since the Franks have resided in Constantinople, this place has borne the name of *Scutari*. Here, in the Propontis, we have to mention Demonesi, or Ghost islands; among these were Chalcitis, with a copper mine; and Pityodes, the largest of all near cape Hyris. At the two lands' ends of Europe and Asia, where the Bosporus commences from the Euxine, were the Cyaneæ insulæ, called Symplegades, from their being fabled to clash together.—North coast of Bithynia to the river Sangarius. On the coast of the Euxine, the small stream of the Rhebas or Rhebanus, famed in the expedition of the Argonauts; now *Riva*. Melæna Acra. The Artanes, a river. The Psilis, a river. The harbour of Calpes; with fine water, beautiful woods, and provisions for the refitting of ships. The island of Apollonias, called likewise by its Thynian inhabitants Thynias; celebrated in the expedition of the Argonauts, and as being on the voyage to Heraclea and Sinope; now *Cirpeh*. Chelæ, now *Cape Rosken*. In the north-eastern parts of Bithynia, or the province subsequently called Honorias, we have: The Hypius river; on which stood Prusias ad Hypium, previously called Cieros, and belonging to the dependencies of Heraclea. Lillium, a staple; Diapolis; Elæum, on the river of the same name, otherwise called Elatos. Heraclea in Ponto, a colony founded by the Megarians on the territory of the

Digitized by Google

Mariandyni, whom they brought into the dependence of the city, and treated as helots. This and Sinope were the most important staples of the Pontus Euxinus: Heraclea acquired all the coast from the Parthenius river to the Sangarius, and reached the height of prosperity under the tyrant Dionysius; but, in consequence of her quarrels with the kings of Bithynia, with Mithridates, and more especially after the occupation of the Romans, sunk into a mere *oppidum:* the modern name is *Erecli.* East of Heraclea, we find Promontorium Posidium, now *Cheutche-Aghisi.* The Acherusian cave, above two stades in depth, out of which Hercules was said to have dragged Cerberus. The Acheron river, afterwards called Soonautes, probably the same as the Oxines. Tium, an ancient colony of the Milesians, founded upon Paphlagonian soil, was conquered first by Heraclea, afterwards by Prusias, and finally by the Romans; birth-place of Philetæres, sovereign of Pergamus; a hamlet there still bears the name of *Tios.* The Billæus river, with a town of the same name, was the boundary of Bithynia and Paphlagonia; but the Parthenius was more generally taken for the frontier. Inland to the north: Bithynium, the most ancient of all, founded by Zipœtes on mount Lyperus; it subsequently took the name of Claudiopolis, and increased greatly under Hadrian, being the birth-place of his favourite Antinous, who was drowned in the Nile; under Theodosius the First it had the honour of being the capital of the new province of Honorias; a road led from hence to Ancyra: it answers probably to the modern manufacturing town of *Boli:* Lyperus, now *Ali-dag,* forms part of the northern range of Olympus. In the vicinity of Bithynium, was Salon, famous for its cheese. Cratia, called likewise Flaviopolis, flourished under the emperors of Vespasian's family; its territory now bears the name of *Viransher,* the ruins of the city are not far from *Geredah.* Hadrianopolis. Antoniopolis. Dusæ pros Olympum, a place which still bears the name of *Dusch.* In the interior on the Sangarius river there was a temple of Hercules much frequented, to which a very fine road conducted.

Digitized by Google

PAPHLAGONIA.

Boundaries. This country lies between Bithynia and Pontus; its boundaries are, east, the Halys river; north, the Euxine; west, the Parthenius river and the Mariandyni; south, that part of Phrygia which was occupied by the Galatians. Under the Persian empire it was a satrapy, and extended over the whole territory of the White Syrians to the Jasonium Promontorium in the Euxine. After the time of Alexander the Great, the kings of Pontus possessed themselves of the districts lying along the Halys, and of the whole sea shore, which had previously been the property of the Greek colonies settled in that quarter. In the first century of the Christian era, when Asia-Minor was divided into provinces by the emperors, Paphlagonia, with the above-mentioned line of coast, was incorporated to Galatia. In the fourth century under Constantine, it again became a separate province, with the exception of the eastern part, from the Halys to Sinope, which was added to Pontus, under the name of Helenopontus.

Mountains and rivers. The Olggassys range, which communicates with that of Olympus, stretches across Paphlagonia, from east to west. The rivers are insignificant; among them is the Parthenius or Virgin's river, so denominated from the beauty of its banks; it is known among the Turks by the name of *Dolap*.

Products. This rough country, abounding in defiles, had but few roads; in different parts the soil varied in its degrees of fertility: in the north, but particularly about Sinope, the land is fruitful, especially in oil; the interior produced abundance of wood, of red ochre, orpiment, &c., of which the grand mart was at Sinope. Homer extols the mules of Paphlagonia.

Inhabitants. The Heneti, subsequently found in Italy under the name of Veneti, where their language distinguished them both from the Latins and the Gauls. The Paphlagonians, a people of Syrian race, whose leader, in the time of the Trojan war, was named Pylæmenes; hence the

Digitized by Google

country has been called by the poets Pylæmenia; they lived free in their mountains, until they were conquered by Crœsus, and added to the Lydian empire. Cyrus afterwards incorporated this country with the Persian monarchy; it was then governed by Satraps, who subsequently asserted their own independence, and even possessed themselves of the neighbouring lands of the White Syrians, who occupied the eastern parts of Cappadocia. Such were Corylas in the time of Xenophon; Ariarathes, in that of Alexander the Great; the successors of Ariarathes gave Paphlagonia, together with Cappadocia, &c. to Eumenes. After the death of Eumenes, Paphlagonia was again ruled by her own princes, who, as descendants from the chief we have already alluded to, assumed the name of Pylæmenes: these princes, by the help of the Romans, maintained themselves against the kings of Pontus, until the family became extinct by the death of the son of Deiotarus Castor, which occurred under Augustus; the country was then annexed to the Roman empire.

Topography.

Greek colonies were at an early period settled along the coast, the most important of which were Amastris and Sinope, which at last, in consequence of domestic disunion, fell a prey to the neighbouring kings of Pontus. Here from the east we meet with the Zalecus river; Galoron, an unimportant place, the castle of Zagoron. Sinope, now *Sinab*, the most important city of trade on the Euxine sea; founded by the Milesians, under the guidance of Autolycus, who was afterwards honoured as a god; Sinope in her turn founded all the Grecian places lying eastward on the coast: conquered by Pharnaces, this city lost its freedom, and became the residence of the kings of Pontus, until taken from Mithridates, the last of the line, by the Roman Lucullus: it was then stripped of every thing, preserving only the statue of the founder Autolycus. Even the great terrestrial or celestial globe of Billarus was removed. A Roman colony was sent to this place, the same year that Cæsar died. In the middle ages, Sinope formed part of the small kingdom of Trapezus, and was ruled by its own

Digitized by Google

independent Christian princes, until the last of the line, Ishmael, surrendered 1461 to Mahomet the Second. The trade in tunny-fish was immense. Harmene, according to Scylax, a Greek city. Stephane, a well-situated harbour; now *Stefanio*. Cimolis, likewise called Cinolis, with a good road-stead for summer. Anticinolis, opposite to the foregoing. Æginetes, now *Inichi*. Aboni Teichos, previously called Colossa, afterwards denominated Ionopolis. Zephyrium, a promontory. Carambis, a promontory opposite to that of Criu Metopon, in the Tauric peninsula. Thymena, likewise called Teuthrania. Timolæon. Climax. Ægialus. Cytorus, or Cytorum, near the mountain of Cytorus; anciently a factory of Sinope; famous for its box-wood; the harbour is still called *Quitros*. Cromna or Caramus. Erythini. Amastris, at a more early period Sesamos, an Homeric place, called the world's eye: under Lysimachus, this name was changed by Amastris, the niece of the last Persian king Darius, the lover of Craterus, afterwards wife to Dionysius of Heraclea, and finally wedded to Lysimachus: the old Sesamus became now the citadel. Ptolemy, following the new division of the provinces of Galatia and Bithynia, does not reckon either Amastris or Cytorum in Paphlagonia.—In the interior of Paphlagonia we have: The river Amnias, on the banks of which was erected, in commemoration of Pompey's victory over Mithridates, the city of Pompeiopolis, one of the six cities of Paphlagonia. Gangra, now *Changre*, residence of the old Paphlagonian kings; from the fourth century it became the capital of the province of Paphlagonia proper, and is celebrated for a great synod. Germanicopolis, a city founded under Augustus, and added to Gangra; according to others, only a change in the name of the latter place. Sora, a town in the territory of the modern *Castamuni*. Dadybra, a city, captured by the Turks in 1196. Ciniata, from whence Mithridates, the founder of the kingdom of Pontus, carried on his operations; it is situate at the source of the Parthenius, now called the *Cheredy*. Andrapa, which received from a Roman

Digitized by Google

colony the name of Neoclaudiopolis; it belonged to the province of Helenopolis. Here likewise was the city of Zaliches Saltus, situate in a mountain pass, probably on the Zalecus river; it was subsequently named Leontopolis.

PONTUS.

This country takes its name from the sea on which it lies; it comprehends, generally speaking, the modern pachalics of *Tarabosan* and *Siva*, or the country now called *Rum*. Boundaries: north, the Black sea or Euxine; north-east, Colchis; east, Little Armenia; south, the river Halys and Cappadocia; west, Paphlagonia. Boundaries.

The Halys, now *Kisil-Irmac*; the Thermodon, now *Therme*; Acampsis, called higher inland Boas, now *Bitumi* or *Batum*; the Apsarus; the Phasis, proceeding chiefly from the Rhion and Boas; the Mogros; Iris; Acinasis; Bathys, &c. &c. Rivers.

This kingdom lasted 426 years, and had eleven kings, the most celebrated of whom was Mithridates VI. who reigned B. C. 121—64, and greatly increased his kingdom. These princes derived their race from the Achæmenidæ, or the Persian royal house, and in the Persian age owned allegiance to that power. Mithridates the Second gave up his kingdom to Alexander the Great; he regained it, however, and therefore received the name of founder or κτιστής. Mithridates the Great, deceived by the treachery of his son Pharnaces, was slain at Panticapæum in the Tauric Chersonese in the third war with the Romans, and Pontus became a Roman province B. C. 64. The Romans still allowed a portion of the country to remain in the hands of the royal princes, Darius and Polemo the First, B. C. 39, and Polemo the Second, A.D. 39. But after the death of the latter, under the reign of Nero, the whole territory was again made into a Roman province. It subsequently formed part of the Byzantine empire, and now belongs to the Turks. In consequence of its various revolutions, it came in later times to be divided into Pontus Galaticus, the modern pachalic of Inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

Tarabosan, Cappadocius, Polemoniacus, Helenopontus. The tribes inhabiting Pontus were: The White Syrians or Leuco Sÿri, really Cappadocians, so called by the Greeks, in contradistinction of the swarthier Syrians of the south; they were of Syrian origin, and dwelt in the more western part of Pontus. The Paryadras mountains, and that part of Scordiscus, called Frigidarium from its severe cold; both branches of the Moschian mountains were formerly as now occupied by small tribes, mostly independent, wild, and distinguished by their speech and mode of life; they are made known to us by Xenophon; they are the Macrones, probably the same as the Sanni, the Heniochi, and Machelones; the Scythini or Saspeires of Herodotus, Taochi, Phasiani, Chalybes, in those parts where the Kurds now wander. The Chalybes, of whom the Alarodii were a branch, manufactured at an early period articles of iron and steel; they were likewise called Chaldæi by the Persians. The Tibareni. The Colchi, among whom the Drilæ were the bravest; their honey and mead possessed poisonous qualities, which induced insanity. The Mosyncœci, who practised war, agriculture, fishing of dolphins, the blubber of which furnished them with oil, and the fish when dried to eat. The young children of the nobles were fed with chesnuts; they tattooed the whole of their bodies; celebrated wild dances, and dwelt in wooden buildings. They belonged to the Leucosyri.

Topography.

The coast, from the Phasis to Trapezus, is tolerably well known, Arrian the governor of Cappadocia having sent a survey of it to the emperor Hadrian. It is about 36 g. miles in length. Here on the southern bank of Phasis, which constitutes the northern boundary of Cappadocian Pontus, or the present pachalic of *Tarabosan*, was the Milesian factory of Phasis; restored as a fortress under Trajan, and in his honour named Sebastopolis; subsequently destroyed by the Lazi; again restored by the Turks under the name of *Poli*. Mogros, on a river of the same name, corruptly Nogros and

Digitized by Google

Niger in Pliny. The small fort of Petra near the Acinasis, built on a rugged rock by Justinian. Madius, near the river Heraclius. Apsorrus, a Greek city, so named, it was said, from Absyrtus, Medea's brother; situate on the river Glaucus, confounded by Ptolemy with the Acampsis. Xyline, the wooden city, or Lemnepolis, on the river Arcadis. Athenæ, a Greek factory, so named in honour of Minerva. Rhizus, now *Riseh*, on the frontiers of *Persia*. Here commences the territory of Trapezus. Trapezus, now *Trebisond*, a factory of Sinope; at the seizure of the eastern empire by the Latins, A. D. 1204, this became the place of refuge of Alexius Comnenus, a prince of the imperial family, who here established a small independent kingdom, which was destroyed by Mahomet II. in 1462. Here George of Trebizond and Cardinal Bessarion were born; it is still the capital of a pachalic. Appertaining to Trapezus were the following places in the neighbourhood: westward as far as promontorium Jasonium: Hermonassa: Cordyla, a harbour. The Sacred mountain, celebrated in the expedition of the Argonauts, different from that eastward of Trapezus, from whence Xenophon's army first saw the sea. Coralla, a place of little importance. Cerasus, a colony of Sinope, the native land of the cherry, which was introduced by Lucullus into Europe; now *Ceresont*. Philocaleia. Argyria. Tripolis, with a harbour; now *Triboli*. Zephyrium, still called *Zafra;* with a headland of the same name, now called the *Black Cape*. Pharnacia, previously the Greek settlement of Chœrades; subsequently called Cerasus, now *Cerasun:* the most important place on this bay, where Mithridates in the Roman war kept his harem. Off the shore, Aretias or Chalceritis, the haunt of the Stymphalides, who terrified so much Hercules, Jason, and their companions. The Melanthius river was the boundary between Pontus Polemoniacus, and Pontus Cappadocius. At the mouth of this river stood the city of Ischopolis, already destroyed at the time of Strabo. Farther westward was Cotyora, a factory of Sinope; its inhabitants

Digitized by Google

were in the sequel transplanted to the newly-founded town of Pharnacia. North-west Boona, which still bears the same name. The Promontorium Jasonium, where Jason was said to have landed with the Argonauts.

We shall now enumerate the wild races on the south-eastern coasts of the Pontus-Euxinus: the Colchi, extending from the city of Dioscurias to the Phasis, and thence southward to the neighbourhood of the river Apsarus. From thence to the vicinity of Trapezus were the Byzeres, Ecechiri, Bechiri, and Macrocephali: the latter of whom were also called Macrones, and were armed like the Moschi: the Heniochi and Amprentæ, belonging to Colchis; the Moschi, Tibareni, Mosynœci, all of which were armed: the Mares, Allarodii, and Saspires, armed like the Colchians: the Mardi. Inland towards Armenia to the Chalybes, the Taochi and Phasiani: the former were in possession of small fortified cities, were better armed than the neighbouring tribes, had helmets, curved swords, &c. Here was the river Harpasus, still called *Harpasou*, which falls into the Araxes, and constitutes the boundary of Turkey and Persia. The Scythini, is a large country covered with villages; here was situate the large city of Gymnias, which owed its origin to the trade between the Euxine and Caspian; near the modern town of *Gole*, not far from the southern head of the Cyrus river: here likewise was the mountain Theches, the Holy Mountain, so called because Xenophon's Greeks first saw from thence the sea. The various tribes above enumerated belonged in later times to north-Armenia.

The land of the White Syrians, or Pontus taken in its more restricted sense; the present pachalic of *Sivas*, for the most part level land. Cities along the coast to the Halys: In the southern part of the extensive plain of Pontus, lay the country of Phanorœa, rich in corn, oil, wine, and fruits of all sorts, such as chestnuts, &c., together with the district of Sidene and Themyscyra. The territory about Amisus in the west was called Sara-

Digitized by Google

mena; still more west to the Halys was the district called Gadilon or Gadilonitis, rich in fine woolled sheep and in goats.

Coast of Pontus Polemoniacus, or the small kingdom given to Polemo, extending from Cotyora to beyond the mouth of the Thermodon. Here was the capital of the founder Polemo, called Polemonium, previously named Side, in the district of Sidene. Phatisane, now *Fatsa*. Ameletus, at the mouth of the Phigamus river. Œnoe, likewise called Œnius, the modern harbour of *Unisch*. Heracleum promontorium, with the harbour of Lamyron. Themiscyra, besieged by Lucullus, original seat of the Amazons. The river Iris, now *Kasalmac*. Headland and harbour of Ancon. River and town of Chadisius. Lycastus: Amisus, previously Pierœa, probably a colony of the Athenians; in the time of Mithridates the Fifth, alternately with Sinope, the residence of royalty; this king added a suburb called Eupatoria; it was conquered under Lucullus, became under Augustus a free city, and is now known by the name of *Samsun*, a town of considerable trade. Conopion. Naustathmus.

Inland: Amasia, which remained free under the Romans till the time of Domitian; it was then the capital of Pontus Galaticus: modern name *Amasyah*. South of Gadilonitis and Saramene lies the territory of Phazemonitis. Lake Stiphane, near which was the fort of Cizari, destroyed by Pompey: warm baths close by Sagylium, likewise destroyed by Pompey. Phazemon, exalted to a city by Pompey. Other districts, Diacopene, Pimalisene, Babanomos, Ximene, Gazacena, Zelitis. On the Iris was Gaziura, the residence of the first kings of Pontus. Zela, exalted to a city by Pompey; situate on a beautiful hill; here Mithridates beat the Roman general Triareus; here also Cæsar beat Pharnaces, and wrote to Rome *veni, vidi, et vici*. Eupatoria, a city founded by Mithridates, and completed by Pompey, who gave it the name of Megalopolis. Cabira, with a famous

Digitized by Google

temple of the Moon, embellished by Mithridates; here that prince lost a great battle with Lucullus: Pompey named this place Diospolis; it was subsequently chosen by Pythodoris, queen of Pontus, for her residence, and named Sebaste, different from Sebastia in the south-east: identic with this Sebaste was the later town of Neocæsarea, founded under Nero, A. D. 64, now *Nicsar*. Cænon Chorion, the new castle, in which Mithridates kept his precious things, subsequently transported to the Capitol; now *Culei Hissar*. Comana Pontica, a prosperous place, occupying the middle station for the trade to Armenia; famed for its temple, dedicated to the same goddess that was worshipped at Cumana in Cappadocia, namely, Astarte or Bellona: the religious establishment consisted of six thousand priests under an Hierarch, and most of the neighbouring land belonged to the temple: one of Strabo's maternal ancestors had filled the place of high priest; this place, which was not destroyed, was sometimes known by the name of Manteium or Oracle: modern name *Tocat*. Sebastia, a name applied, as it is self-evident, not before the time of the emperors; previously named by Pompey, Megalopolis; in later times it was the capital of the first Armania, it was situate in the district of Colopena, and was the centre of four main roads: it now bears the name of *Siwas*, and is the capital of a large Pachalic, comprising the whole of Pontus and Little Armenia. North-west of Sebastia was Sebastopolis, a small place; between the two the small town of Verisa. Phiara. Corniaspa, on the frontiers of Galatia and Cappadocia.

Digitized by Google

CENTRAL PROVINCES OF ASIA-MINOR.

PISIDIA.

Boundaries.

THIS mountain land of Taurus is bounded on the west and north by Phrygia; on the east by Isauria, on the south by Pamphylia.

Inhabitants.

These highlands were, and probably are still, inhabited by the Pisidæ, of the same origin as the rude inhabitants of Cilicia Trachea. They seldom paid obedience to the Persian kings; Alexander the Great found them divided into a number of small independent republics. After the time of Alexander, this country was frequently the lurking place of the inferior party. In the time of the Seleucidæ, several Pisidian dynasties arose on the frontiers of Phrygia; they enlarged their territories by conquest, so that several of the towns founded by the kings of Syria came to be called Pisidian cities, such as Antiochia, Laodicea, &c. In the time of the Romans the number of these states of freebooters seems to have increased, while in the interior the old republics, such as Selge, Sagalassus, Termessus, Pednelissus, mere mountain fastnesses, still remained unrepressed; so that it was very seldom any of the towns paid tribute to the mistress of the world. It is true that Augustus did subject the whole of Pisidia to the Roman empire, but it was nominally only: we meet in this country with no Roman settlement: even the Goths could do nothing against Pisidia, which in those later times was comprised under one name with Isauria. History therefore does not recognize Pisidia as the province of any great kingdom. The province of Pisidia, under Diocletian, did not comprise the high-lands, but only the northern portions, which were in part occupied by Roman colonies. The modern traveller cannot

Digitized by Google

penetrate into these mountains of *Karamania*, which, divided into many districts, are governed by several pashas.

Cities, &c. Prostama; Olbasa; Dyrzela; Orbanassa; Talbenda; Cremna, a fort situate on a rock; the seat of a Roman colony under Augustus; under Probus, the head quarters of a freebooting state. Sandalium, a mountain castle. Pednelissus, a small free state. Selge, the most powerful free state of all Pisidia; often engaged in war; the inhabitants, in consequence of their bravery, were supposed to be descended from Spartan blood; they could muster an army of 20000 men: they carried on a good trade in styrax, that necessary ingredient of perfumes, and in the iris root used for salves, which, together with wine and oil, their mountains produced in abundance. Upon an eminence near this town was the citadel of Cesbedion, with a temple to Jupiter. Eastward of the Selges was another mountain tribe, the Catannenses. On the northern declivity of the highest mountain, opposite to the foregoing, were the Homanadenses, the rudest tribe in Pisidia; they dwelt in caves, and were nothing but robbers. In the district of Phrygia ad Montem we find Themisonium; Sanis; Sagalassus, an important city, and on the boundary of the Pisidians: this town, called likewise Selgessus, was taken by Alexander the Great: the inhabitants pretended to be descended from the Spartans, and gave their city the name of Sparta or Lacedæmon; its ruins are now seen near a place called *Burderu*: it is highly probable that this is the Cestri Pedion of Xenophon. Apollonia, near the modern town of *Sandakli*. South-westward of the latter, Amblada, famous for its medical wine. Antiochia in Pisidia, first built by the Magnetes from the Mæander; made into a colony by Augustus, and called Colonia Cæsarea; subsequently the capital of the Roman province of Pisidia. Neapolis. The Orondici, with the town of Oroande, in the Oroanticus tractus. Misthium. Pappa.

Digitized by Google

ISAURIA.

Strabo designates as Isauria the northern level part of the country, containing towns which subsequently fell in the hands of the Romans; the southern parts, consisting of lofty mountains which were without cities, he distinguishes by the name of Isaurica. Cities and the marks of agriculture were seen only in the north-eastern quarter towards Lycaonia. The boundaries were: north and north-east, Lycaonia; east and south-east, Cilicia Trachea; south, Cilicia Trachea and Pamphylia; west and north-west, Pisidia. Boundaries.

The small tribe of the Isauri; those of the mountains very rude and fond of pillage; consisting of a mixture of Pisidians and Cilicians, and participating in the piratical expeditions of the Cilicians. Even after the defeats they had suffered at the hands of Servilius Isauricus and Pompey, these highlanders did not cease to be free-booters; and became the more dangerous, as the Roman empire continued to decline. Here in the time of the thirty tyrants Trebellianus proclaimed himself emperor, after whose death the Isaurians would no longer obey, so that the Romans saw themselves obliged to inclose the highlands with a line of forts. Probus alone was able for a while to bring them to something like obedience; but afterwards they united with the inhabitants of Cilicia Trachea, under the name of Isauri, and wrested the seaports from the Romans; Cilicia Trachea thus became a part of Isauria. They even carried their arms into Syria, and conquered Seleucia in the fifth century of our æra. They afterwards amalgamated with the *Caramanians*, who had migrated to the country, and still dwell in the lands of their forefathers. Inhabitants.

Isaura, the capital from which the nation took its name; a strong and populous place; enriched by the plunder of caravans: being besieged by the Macedonians, in consequence of the murder of the governor set over them by Alexander, the inhabitants consumed their property and Cities.

Digitized by Google

persons by fire: it was afterwards rebuilt, but was again destroyed by Servilius Isauricus. Amyntas, king of Galatia, founded with the permission of the Romans a new Isaura, built of the ruins of the old town. In the third century Trebellianus brought complete ruin on the town, of which nothing now remains but a miserable hamlet called *Serki Serail*. Lystra, mentioned in the Acts as in Lycaonia, where now stands *Latic*, remarkable by its ruins.

LYCAONIA.

Boundaries. In the time of Cyrus the younger, Lycaonia consisted only of part of what afterwards was called Cataonia; under the Romans it assumed a greater extent of territory, its boundaries were totally altered as well as its possessors. Iconium, which had formerly belonged to Great Phrygia, was now in the centre of Lycaonia, the boundaries of which were: east, Cappadocia and Cataonia; south, a part of Cilicia Trachea, Isauria, and Phrygia Parorios, inhabited by the Pisidians; west and north, Great Phrygia.

Nature of the country. The soil is poor in fresh water, but rich in salt springs; abounds in sheep and Angora goats, which are fond of salt; in wild asses, &c. Its lakes, which absorb the rivers that fall from the mountains, are numerous; the Tatta, now *Beid Shehr*, which incrustates with salt crystals any object thrown into its waters; Coralis; Trogitis.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants are called Lycaones; their origin was attributed by the Greeks to Lycaon the Arcadian: they appear to have been a mixture of Syrians and Pelasgi.

Cities. Iconium, a very old city, subsequently the capital of Lycaonia; at one time the head of a tetrarchy, consisting of fourteen towns; it was situate in a fruitful and agreeable country: its name was derived from εἰκόνιον, Medusa's image, which was placed here by Jason: shortly before the crusades this city was the seat of a Turkish kingdom, and is still the residence of a pasha; its modern name

Digitized by Google

is *Cuniah*. The main road from Syria through Cilicia to Constantinople runs through this place; in the time of the Romans the road lay more to the east, through Tyana in Cappadocia and Ancyra in Galatia. Tetarion, or more properly Tyriæum, where now stands *Ak-Shehr*, celebrated for its ruins and inscriptions in Latin and Greek. Laodicea Combusta, probably so named from its suffering frequently from the eruptions of subterranean fires. Soatra, where water was purchased for money. The lake Tatta, now called Cadun Tusler, five geographic miles in length, and pregnant with salt. Southward below Iconium, the district of Antiochiana, which often had its own princes, but sometimes was reckoned in Cappadocia. Here we find Derbe, the capital mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. Laranda, anciently the principal place of the district; conquered by Perdiccas; still extant under the same name.

PHRYGIA.

This country was in later times distinguished into Little and Great Phrygia. The boundaries of the latter under the Persian empire, and after the time of Alexander, were, north, Paphlagonia; south, the Taurus and Pisidia; south-west, the Mæander, Lydia, and Caria; west, Lydia, Mæonia, the river Thymbrius, Mysia, and another part of Phrygia called Little Phrygia, of which more hereafter; north-west, the Sangarius river, Bithynia. It extended therefore from north to south 35 g. miles; from west to east 40. At the arrival and settlement of the Gauls in Asia, the northern part of Great Phrygia was abstracted, and bore the name of Galatia. Little Phrygia or Phrygia on the Hellespont, subsequently called Little Mysia, was separated by Mysia from the rest of Phrygia, and comprised the territory of old Troy along the Hellespont and southern shore of the Propontis as far as the Rhyndacus river, taken possession of after the Trojan war by the Mysians and Phrygians. The Bithynians had also possessed themselves of part of inner Phrygia, lying

Boundaries.

Digitized by Google

along their frontiers to the river Thymbris, and comprising the towns of Dorylæum, Midæum, Cadi, Cotyæum, &c.: this they were obliged to give back in the time of the kings of Pergamus, and the parts about Olympus thus restored took the name of Phrygia Epictetus. The Romans, when they converted Great Phrygia into a province, preserved the ancient boundaries; Galatia and Lycaonia, however, were made separate provinces, Phrygia Epictetus was preserved to Phrygia, and Phrygia on the Hellespont or little Mysia was separated from it. No further alterations were made till the fourth century of the Christian æra, when Phrygia itself was divided into several small provinces, named, Phrygia Salutaris, with the capital Synnada, Pacatiana, Cæpatiana, &c.

Inhabitants. This country was inhabited by Phrygians, a Thracian race, which, under Midas, a disciple of Orpheus, had crossed from Thrace (where they were called Briges) into Asia by the Caucasus, about 94 years before the capture of Troy. In Homer's time this mighty race had settled on the Sangarius river and lake Ascanius; they were in possession not only of the former territory of Troy, but of all the interior of Asia-Minor, eastward to Cappadocia. They were divided into many tribes, the Mydones, Medobithyni, Thyni, Berecynthes, &c. &c. They were civilized at a very early period; practised the working of mines and agriculture, and had many large cities; from them the Greeks borrowed musical dances and the worship of mother earth. Bacchus was likewise worshipped by the Phrygians under the name of Sabazius. Their kings were almost all called Midas and Gordius, but the line of those sovereigns cannot be critically established. Frequently there was more than one king at a time. Gordius the First, founder of a new dynasty, and the builder of Gordium, was said to have tied the knot which Alexander cut through; among the kings was likewise Marsyas, the unfortunate rival of
B. C. 640. Apollo. During the reign of Midas the Fifth, the Cimmerians from the Pontus Euxinus made an inroad

Digitized by Google

into this country; and after their expulsion, Crœsus converted Phrygia into a Lydian province. It next formed a part of the Persian empire, and subsequently of the Macedonian-Syrian states. The Gauls, invited by the Bithynian king, Nicomedes the First, out of Thrace to assist him against his brother Zipœtas, settled in that part of Phrygia which since bore the name of Galatia. Eumenes the Second, of Pergamus, as a reward for his opposition to Antiochus the Great, was presented by the Romans with almost all the lands of Antiochus in Asia-Minor; namely, Phrygia, Mysia, Lycaonia, Lydia, Ionia, and a part of Caria. Attalus II. gave up the kingdom of Pergamus to the Romans; when the whole was converted into a Roman province by the name of Asia. Phrygia now belongs to the Turks. 560. 278. B. C. 130.

The Thymbris, or Tembrogius, now *Pursac;* the Marsyas, Orgas, Obrimas, and Indus. Rivers.

In the northern parts of Phrygia: Dorilæum, or Dorylæum, an important fortress against the Turks in later times, by whom it was at last destroyed: this fort was restored in 1171 by the Greek emperor Michael, and called New Dorylæum; modern name, *Eski-shehr.* Midæum, or Midæum, the place where Sextus Pompey in his flight was taken and slain. Tricomia, subsequently Cedrea. Docimia, or Docimæum, famous for its marble, streaked with red, fable says, by the blood of Atys; worked in the mountains of Dindymus, and called at Rome the Synnadic stone, from the vicinity of the quarry to Synnada; it is still procured near a place called *Seid Gazi.* Synnada, likewise Synnas, a town inhabited by a mixture of Greeks and Phrygians; here, in the time of the Romans, there was a "conventus juridicus;" it afterwards became the capital of Phrygia Salutaria; it was famous for its olive orchards, and stood somewhere near the modern place of *Chosrev Passa.* Prymnesia; Philomelum, or Philomelium, now *Bulavendi,* destroyed by the emperor Manuel, and afterwards by Frederick in the crusades; repopulated by Christians transplanted from Iconium. Nacolia, where Valens got Cities, &c.

Digitized by Google

possession of the rival emperor Procopius; in the vicinity of the modern *Codsha Shehr*. Peltæ, an ancient and populous city. Eumania. Cotyæum; at the irruption of Timur in the fifteenth century, it was the capital of that part of Phrygia which still remained in the hands of the Byzantines: it is now called *Cutaie* on the *Pursac*, and is the capital of all *Anadoli*, and the seat of the beglerbeg. Acmonia. Iluza.—Cities in Phrygia Salutaria: Hieropolis, different from that in Pacatiana; Ostrus, or Otryæ, mentioned in Plutarch's Lucullus; Bruxos, or Druzon; Lysias; Ipsus, celebrated for the battle in which Antigonus lost his life; Metropolis, founded by the Greeks, and so called in honour of mother earth. Silbium; Pepuza; Cicero's Dionysopolis; Juliopolis, different from that in Galatia.—Cities in Phrygia Pacatana: Ancyra, different from the important city in Galatia: Synnaos; Azani, in the district called Azanitis; Cadi, &c.—Cities of Phrygia in the southern parts, watered by the Mæander; where were found the various plains called that of Cyrus, the Peltinian, Cillanian, and Tabenian, round mount Mesogis, or Mesogaia: Celænæ, near the head of the Mæander, which takes its rise in a mountain called Aulocrenæ; a large, populous, and flourishing city; with a citadel in its centre built by Xerxes; in the market-place the Catarrhactes, or Marsyas, takes its rise: here it was pretended Apollo flayed Marsyas. Antiochus Soter, following the example of his father Seleucus Nicator, transferred the inhabitants to a new-founded city at the junction of the Marsyas and Mæander, which, after his mother, he named Apamea Cibotos; this place subsequently attained to a very flourishing state by the means of trade; it had previously existed under the name of Cibotos: here was a "conventus juridicus:" this city having gone to ruin in the middle ages, another small town arose on the site of Celænæ, out of which has arisen the modern town of *Kara Hissar*, the seat of a pasha. Colossæ, a large and important city in the time of the Persians, situate on the Lycus, now *Diocbunar*, a river which runs under ground

Digitized by Google

five stades, and then reappears. St. Paul addressed his Epistle to the inhabitants of this place: the ruins are still seen near a place called *Chonus*. Laodicea ad Lycum, so named by Antiochus Deus, in honour of his wife Laodice; its previous name was Cydrara: having been besieged by Mithridates, and suffered from earthquakes, it sunk very low, but under the Roman dominion soon rose to be a flourishing city, carrying on a vast trade in the fine black wool of their sheep: this town, being on the frontiers of three different provinces, was likewise called Trimetria; under Constantine and his successors, it was the capital of Phrygia Pacatiana; destroyed by Timur, 1402: its remarkable ruins seen at *Eski Hissar* on the *Drocbunar*, is now the haunt of foxes. Hierapolis, famed for its hot springs abounding in saltpetre; a little higher up the hill on which the town was built was seen the Plutonium, a celebrated cavern, the exhalations of which were said to be poisonous. The emperor Frederick the First found this city, destroyed the Turks; its ruins seen at *Pambuk Calessi*. Tripolis, in the district of the present village of *Cachechind*. Carura, famous for its hot wells and caravanserais. Ἱερον τοῦ Μηνὸς Κάρου, a temple to the native divinity between Carura and Laodicea; there was here under the reign of Augustus a celebrated and flourishing school of medicine, after the method of Herophilos, and under the conduct of Zeuxis and Alexander Philalethes. Trapezopolis, probably the modern *Caradshe-su*. Aphrodisias, an important city, the ruins of which are known by the name of *Geyra*. Cibyra the Great, distinct from that in Cilicia Trachea; it was three g. miles in circumference, and was celebrated by the expedition of the Roman general Manlius: four languages were spoken in this town, the Lydian, Pisidian, Solymic, (a dialect of the Syrian,) and the Greek: the inhabitants applied to manufactures, and were skilful in the art of turning iron: its ruins seen at *Arondon*. Mount Cadmus, now *Daba Dag*, incloses the fair land of Milyas.

Digitized by Google

GALATIA.

Boundaries. This country lies between the Sangarius and Halys rivers, Bithynia, and Great Phrygia: it derived its name from the Galatians or Gauls, who had migrated hither from Europe. It was likewise called Gallo-Græcia, in distinction of Gallia, properly so called.

Inhabitants. The Galatæ, or Gallo-Græci, of Gallic or Celtic origin, had under Brennus made an irruption into Greece; driven back from thence, and wandering about Thrace, they accepted the invitation of Nicomedes the First, king of Bithynia, and under Lutar and Leonnor settled in this part of the world. Attalus the First of Pergamus conquered, and at last restricted them within the bounds of Galatia; they now forsook their nomad mode of life, but willingly served foreign princes, more particularly the rich kings of Syria, as mercenaries. They consisted of three nations: eastward, in the direction of Pontus and Cappadocia, dwelt the Trocmi; southward, near Phrygia, the Tectosages, whose capital was Ancyra; westward, the Tolistobogi, to whom the city of Pessinus belonged: each of these main parts was divided into four districts, making in all twelve districts or cantons, called by the Greeks tetrarchies. Each tetrarchy had its commanding general or tetrarcha, a judge, (δικαστὴς,) a general inspector of the forces, (στρατοφύλαξ,) and twelve subordinate generals. A council of three hundred was given to the judge at the times of their diets, when they met in the oak forest (δρυναίμετον) to decide on life or death, and concerns of common interest; other concerns were left to the principal and his judge, and in the towns to the persons holding office. Each of the three nations was independent of the other, though they formed a league one with the other, the Drynæmetum being cognizant of all matters respecting that common league. The smaller tribes were dependent upon these three. In the times of the first Mithridatic war, there were only three tetrarchs to whom the Romans, out of policy, paid the courtesy of princely dignity. Soon

Digitized by Google

after the three tetrarchs dwindled into two chiefs, and after Cæsar's death, Deiotarus became sole master of Galatia, and received a part of the kingdom of Pontus with the royal title, but not over Galatia. Amyntas received from Augustus the whole of Galatia as tetrarch, Pisidia, Lycaonia, Cilicia, and Isauria, as king. After his death, B. C. 26, Galatia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, became Roman provinces. The Galatians now degenerated into effeminate Asiatics. Under the succeeding emperors, the province of Galatia was enlarged, so that it extended from the Euxine southward to Pisidia, and was bounded east by Cappadocia and Pontus, west by Phrygia and Bithynia. Under Constantine, this large province was divided into several smaller ones, the real Galatia itself again forming a distinct province, which Theodosius subsequently divided into Galatia prima and secunda: in the first were the Trocmi and Tectosages; in the second, called likewise Galatia Salutaria, were the Tolistobogi, with their capital Pessinus. Galatia was, generally speaking, a fruitful and well-peopled country.

Topography.

Ancyra, a flourishing place even in the Persian age; it was visited by Alexander the Great; it was first raised to the rank of a capital under Augustus, and has from that time to this been the grand entrepôt of the whole eastern caravan trade; famous for the fleeces of its goats, and for the temple of white marble erected to the honour of Augustus, with the history of his exploits in *basso relievo*: this town fell at last in the hands of the Turks, and here 1401 Bajaset lost the great battle against Timur; it is still called *Angora*. Tavium, the capital and chief trading-place of the Trocmi, in the north-eastern corner of Galatia. South-east of Ancyra, Corbeus or Gorbuis, a castle in which Deiotarus murdered his son-in-law and daughter. Aspona, Galatiæ Municipium, with beautiful ruins. Germa. Pessinus or Pesinus, celebrated for the worship of Cybele, her wondrous image, and her priests called Galli; subsequently the chief place of the Tolistobogi, and the seat of a prosperous trade; situate on mount Didymus,

Digitized by Google

corruptly Dindymus: upon one of the peaks of this mountain, called Agdistis, stood the tomb of Atys. Minizus or Mnizus, a place from which the emperor Arcadius issued many of the laws found in Theodosius and Justinian. Juliopolis, a place called Gordium previously to the time of Augustus. Gordium, with a citadel celebrated for the king Gordius, and the knot he tied to the axle of his cart; this town was subsequently named Juliopolis, and was not far from the modern town of *Nalicamp.* Dadastana, a castle where Jovian on his return was unexpectedly found dead. Besides the above there was a great number of small towns, places, and forts in Galatia; such as Tyscus, Plitendum, Alyatti, Caballum, Mithridation, Danala, where Lucullus gave up the command to Pompey; Blubion, the villa of Deiotarus; Peion his treasury.

The last province of Asia-Minor remains to be described.

CAPPADOCIA.

Preliminary observations.

Cappadocia the most eastern country in Asia-Minor, is taken among the ancients in various degrees of extent. Considered as the land of the Cappadocian nation, it had the following boundaries: west, Great Phrygia; south, Antitaurus, together with Lycaonia and Cataonia; east, Little Armenia, and wild tribes of highlanders, the Chalybes, Mosynœci, &c.; north, the Pontus Euxinus, from the river Halys to the Promontorium Jasonium.

The inhabitants of this region were the Cappadocians, a branch of the Syrian race; they were called by the Persians Leuco Syri, or White Syrians, in contradistinction of the more swarthy Syrians on the Mediterranean. In the time of the Persian supremacy, the northern part of their country, ranging along the Euxine, formed a distinct government from the southern portion. Grecian colonies, carrying on a rich trade, were at an early period established on the shores of the Pontus: the name of Leuco Syri was by the Greeks confined merely to the inhabitants of the

Digitized by Google

north, those of the more inland parts were termed by them Cappadoces, and this distinction was ever after preserved. Under Alexander's successors the descendants of the satraps of this country founded two independent kingdoms, one among the Leuco Syrians near the Euxine, which was called Cappadocia on the Pontus, and subsequently merely Pontus; this kingdom we have already described under that head. The other kingdom was that of Cappadocia properly so called, to which conquest subsequently added Melitene and Cataonia, two countries inhabited likewise by Syrians, and which probably had formerly belonged to the kingdom of Cilicia, which was independent of Persia. The Romans incorporated with their province of Cappadocia, the country called Little Armenia, inhabited by a race of Armenian descent, to which were added likewise all the small divisions of the former kingdom of Pontus, with the exception of the territory eastward of the Halys, which was joined to the province of Galatia. This extensive Roman province of Cappadocia contained nearly one-third of Asia-Minor, its superficial contents amounting to 3000 g. square miles. The subdivisions of Cappadocia under the Romans were therefore, 1st, Inland Cappadocia, or Cappadocia properly so called, having the same bounds as the ancient Persian satrapy: 2d, Little Armenia, together with Melitene and Cataonia. 3d, Those parts of the former kingdom of Pontus, called Pontus Galaticus, Polemoniacus, and Cappadocius; these last having already been described under the head of Pontus, it remains to describe Cappadocia proper; Little Armenia, with Melitene, otherwise Second Armenia; and finally, Cataonia.

The whole country is intersected by barren mountains. Here we remark Scœdises range, in which rises the Halys river, receiving the tribute of the Cappadox; the Melas, or Carmala, flows towards the Euphrates. The range of Antitaurus gives rise to the rivers of Cataonia, such as the Sarus, Pyramus, &c. which fall into the Mediterranean.

Digitized by Google

The Cappadocian bore the character of volatility and infidelity: accustomed to bondage, he refused the opportunity offered by the Romans of regaining freedom. The Greeks and Romans found in the country no towns, but a number of strong castles on the mountains, and famed for their temples. It was not till the time of the Romans that cities arose here. In the nearly total want of wood, the inhabitants then as now-a-days dwelt in caves and little sugar-loaved towers, such as the Mosynœci used; the same kind of buildings are still found there very frequently. Wood was found only about Mazaca. The general products were wheat, a little wine, cinnabar, cattle, and more especially horses. The light and hardy horses, bred between Cæsarea and Thyana, were much sought after by the Romans for their light cavalry and their equipages. In Cataonia, however, there were several fruitful spots, but no ever-green fruit-trees, (oranges, lemons, &c.) on account of the vicinity to the north side of Antitaurus. The country of Melitene on the Euphrates, on the contrary, produced wine, oil, and all the nobler fruits of the neighbouring Syria.

Until the time of Alexander the Great, Cappadocia remained a Persian province; the governors, however, frequently rebelled; the ruling family here was a branch of the Royal Persian house; among these, Ariarathes the First
B. C. 454. particularly distinguished himself. Ariarathes the Second, cotemporary of Alexander the Great, was dispossessed and
322. deprived of life by Perdiccas and Eumenes. His son Ariarathes took advantage of the wars between Alexander's successors, and, assisted by the Armenians, re-obtained
312. possession of the country; to which he added Cataonia. The successors of this prince took undisturbed possession of the throne. Mithridates of Pontus, however, placed the crown of Cappadocia on the head of his own son Ariarathes the Tenth, a child only eight years old. In the quarrel with Rome which ensued, Tigranes of Armenia, encouraged by Mithridates, made an irruption, and carried off to his own country 30,000 Cappadocians.

Digitized by Google

Rome now declared Cappadocia free; but the inhabitants gave themselves up to the honest king Ariobarzanes the First, who was deposed by Sylla; his kingdom, however, fell to his son Ariobarzanes II. The latter lost his life at the hands of Brutus and Cassius, as did his brother Ariobarzanes the Third at those of Antony. Antony now placed upon the throne Archelaus, who it was given out was a relative of the royal family, but who was really indebted to the beauty of his mother for his exaltation. This prince was enticed to Rome by Tiberius, and there murdered. Cappadocia now became a Roman province; whereas Little Armenia, and the kingdoms on the Pontus, still preserved for a while their own princes. A.D. 17.

Boundaries of Cappadocia proper.

Cappadocia proper constituted only one fourth part of the Great Roman province of that name; that province, as we have before observed, containing, besides Cappadocia proper, Little Armenia, Cataonia, nearly the whole of Pontus, &c. The boundaries of the Cappadocia we are now speaking of were, east and south, Little Armenia, and Cataonia; south-west, Lycaonia and Galatia, with a part of ancient Phrygia; north, Pontus.

Divisions.

In the time of the native kings it was divided into six strategies or districts, a division which was not altered by the Romans. These districts were, 1. The Morimene or Moramene strategy, the most northerly of all, incorporated by the Romans with Galatia; adapted solely to the breeding of cattle. 2. Cammanene or Chammamene. 3. Garsauria, or Garsauritis, so called from its chief place Garsaura; here under the Romans was settled a colony called Archelais. 4. Sargarausene, or Sargaurasene. 5. Cilicia, with the capital Mazaca; this name would lead us to believe, that Cilicia in early times extended into the interior of Cappadocia. 6. Tyanitis, so called from the city of Tyanna. [7. Isauritis, the eastern half abstracted from Lycaonia, with the cities of Iconium, Laranda, and Derbe.] This division lasted till about the end of the fourth century; a Roman, of consular dignity, presided over the province; the people were governed according to

Digitized by Google

their ancient laws and customs, and were not subjected like the other parts of western Asia to a "conventus juridicus." The emperor Valens, about A. D. 371, divided Cappadocia into Prima and Secunda; the strategies disappeared; Cæsarea and Tyana became each the residences of a *præses*. Cappadocia Prima comprised the three strategies of Cilicia, Sargarausene, and Chammanene; Cappadocia Secunda comprehended Tyanitis, Garsauria, &c. In the sixth century, under Justinian, there was a Cappadocia Tertia, having for its capital Mocisus. Under the Arabs and Turks these divisions have of course all been changed.

Cities. Mazaca, capital of the whole country and residence of the ancient kings; an open place built in the centre of the country in a corn plain; situate near the snow-clad mountain Argæus, which abounded in wood, that article so scarce in the rest of Cappadocia; from the top of Argæus, now called *Erdshek*, both the Mediterranean and Euxine seas were, it is said, to be seen. Mazaca was likewise surnamed Eusebia; by Tiberius this town was raised to the rank of capital of the province, and named Cæsarea: at the end of the fourth century it became the capital of Cappadocia Prima. Tyana, to the south-west on the high road to Cilicia, being named capital of Cappadocia Secunda. Mazaca or Cæsarea was in the middle ages the seat of a Turkish sultan, who afterwards removed to Iconium; it is still called *Caisariah*, and is one of the most populous towns of the country, the residence of a pachà.——Places in the southern parts of Cappadocia: Tyana, subsequently Thyana, and at an earlier period Thoana, the only city besides Mazaca extant in Cappadocia in the days of Strabo: it stood on a rampart erected by Semiramis at the foot of Anti-taurus, near the Pylæ Ciliciæ; in later times it was inhabited by Greeks; it was the birth-place of Apollonius, the prophet and worker of miracles; in the time of the thirty tyrants it was taken by Zenobia, was recovered by Aurelian, and under Valens was appointed the capital of Cappadocia Secunda: the

Digitized by Google

modern *Cara-Hissar*, celebrated for its vast ruins, points out the site. In the vicinity of Tyana there was a temple of Jupiter, with a lake and fountain called Asmabæon, the water of which though cold bubbles violently. In Cappadocia Secunda we also find the strategy of Garsauritis, with the town of Garsaura, which afterwards rose into the Roman colony of Archelais, founded by Claudius; it is said to have answered to the modern *Kir-shehr*. Nazianzus, birth-place of St. Gregorius Nazianzenus; its abundant ruins found at *Haji-Bertos*. Sasima, a small sandy place without water, St. Gregory's first bishopric; supposed to be the modern *Inge-su:* this place appears to have been named in earlier times Tetrapyrgia.—Places in the northern parts of Cappadocia Proper. Parnassus, celebrated by the war between Eumenes of Pergamus, and Pharnaces of Pontus. The city of Nyssa, with a bishop. In Cappadocia Secunda, the fastness of Nora, where Eumenes stood so long a siege; subsequently called Noroassus; it was the treasury of Sisina, who wished to obtain the sovereignty of Cappadocia. Mocisus, a castle, made by Justinian the capital of a new province, namely of Cappadocia Tertia, and denominated Justinianopolis. Saruena, with warm baths. Therma, with hot wells. Zama.

Armenia Minor was probably in more ancient times a part of Armenia. Its boundaries were: east, the still small stream of the Euphrates, by which it is separated from Armenia: north and west, the mountain ranges of Paryades and Scœdises, by which it is separated from Pontus: south, the Antitaurus. Thus physically this country belongs to Armenia in Upper Asia; politically speaking however, as we have seen before, it belongs to Cappadocia. Boundaries of Armenia Minor.

Here the descendants of Zariadras reigned independent of Rome; after their fall under Mithridates, this country generally formed part of some one of the neighbouring kingdoms, till at last under Vespasian it became a Roman province. Under Trajan it was incorporated, together Divisions, &c.

Digitized by Google

with Miletene and Cataonia, into Cappadocia. Armenia Minor, properly so called, now consisted of the following five districts: Orbalisene, in the north; below that, Ætulane; Æretice; then Orsene; and finally Orbesine, the most southern. The more southern districts appended to Armenia Minor were Meletine, so called from its capital; and the following four small districts of ancient Cataonia, namely, Aravene; Lavinianesine or Lavianesine; Cataonia, in the more restricted sense, or the country close upon Cilicia surrounded by mountains, of which we shall speak hereafter; finally, Muriane or Muriaune, between Cataonia and Melitene, called likewise Bagadoania. In the times of Diocletian and Constantine, at the division of the provinces into smaller parts, Armenia Minor, properly so called, became Armenia Prima, with a præses: Armenia Secunda then comprised all the southern tracts which had been added to Armenia Minor, with the exception of Cataonia, which was incorporated with Cappadocia Secunda.

Nature of the country.

This country was by no means fruitful, being very poor in forests; Melitene was however rich in fruit, oil, Monaritic wine, &c. The grand frontier was formed by the Euphrates river; of which the Melas is a tributary; probably the same both as the Carmalos, and as the Lycus of Pliny; now *Comeros.*

Cities, &c.

Only in later times were a few cities seen in the western parts; at an earlier period the only habitations were holes in the rocks, mountain fastnesses, and the like; the want of wood precluding the possibility of building. The places in the southern half, or in Melitene, otherwise Armenia Secunda. Melitene or Melita, subsequently Melitine; capital of the whole province; a small but ancient town; raised to importance by Trajan, who made it the point of junction of several military and commercial roads; under Augustus, its walls were rebuilt, and Justinian embellished it still more: this town was twice conquered by the Arabians; it is said to have contained fifty churches, and 60,000 men of arms: the modern name

Digitized by Google

is *Malatia*; it is a respectable place on the west bank of the Euphrates, in the Turkish pachalic of *Merasche*. Corne; Eliia; Melita, a frontier place; Claudias, a small town; Juliopolis; Barzalo; Messena, or Miasena; Lacotena, the principal place in that quarter, where Ptolemy founded Lacriassus; Arabissus, a later place, which became of some importance under the Byzantine emperors; birth-place of the emperor Mauritius.—Places in Armenia Minor, properly so called; or in the northern parts of the province of Armenia Minor: Ciaca, a frontier fort; probably the same as Pastona, with a Roman garrison. Dascusa or Dascuta, one of the forts on the Euphrates. Sabus. Zimara. Aziris, probably the modern town of *Arsingan*. Sinera or Sinibra, probably the same as Senoria, or Synedra and Sinorega, one of the castles where Mithridates kept his treasures. Suissa, a garrison of cavalry. Many castles; for instance, Colonia on the mountains near Satala, that most important place, regarded as the key to the mountains situate, it is supposed, somewhere near a village now called *Sucme*, where great ruins are seen. Domena. Zigala, likewise called Frigidarium, in the eternal snow at the Pylæ or passes of Scœdises. Aza. Nicopolis, built by Pompey in the spot where he vanquished Mithridates; very probably the modern town of *Divrigni*. Camisa, a castle and town: the surrounding country, abounding in rock-salt, called Calupene and Camisene.

This country was travelled over both by Xenophon and Strabo; under the Grecian and Roman supremacy it constituted the southern part of the province of Cappadocia. The Cataonians were a different people from the Cappadocians, but of the same Cilician origin; in the time of the Persians they extended to the Euphrates and Armenia, and possessed the territory since called Melitene. When the governors of Cappadocia shook off their allegiance to the Saleucidæ, and founded an independent kingdom, they made Cataonia one of the strategies of their new states. Miletene was then abstracted from

Cataonia, its boundaries, &c.

Digitized by Google

Cataonia, and one of the strategies inland took the name of Cilicia, which it always preserved. The boundaries, therefore, of Cataonia were now: west, Lycaonia; south, the Taurus and Amanus; east, the Euphrates; north, the rest of Cappadocia.

Nature of the country.

This country extends from west to east 50 g. miles; from north to south 15; it was never well known, and boasted of no very brilliant towns. Its principal mountain is the Antitaurus, which stretches across the eastern half; the western part is a plain surrounded by Taurus and Antitaurus; this plain alone under the Roman empire bore the name of Cataonia, two other strategies being made out of the eastern half, namely Lavinianesine and Aravene. Western Cataonia is fruitful, but in consequence of its height above the sea is not very various in its productions. Modern travellers know little or nothing about this country, fear impelling the caravans to cross it with the utmost rapidity.

Towns, &c.

There were here none but mountain castles, and large villages with temples, the property of which belonged to hereditary families of priests, under the rule of a Hierarch. The most important of these high-priests resided in Comana; his income was very great, and his rank next to the kings; he was generally one of the royal family. Under the Romans, towns gradually arose, but none reached to any extraordinary degree of splendour, the nature of the climate and soil not being adapted to residence in towns. Among these we find: Irenopolis. Davara, and Cadra. Mopsucrene. The river Cydnus. Dalisandus. Claudiopolis, a colony of Claudius. Faustinopolis, previously Halala; so called in honour of Faustina, the wife of Marc. Aurelian, who died here on the return from Syria; Aurelian erected a temple here also to her honour. Padyandus, or Podandos, near which was a cave ejecting fetid vapours; Valens attempted to increase this town by transplanting to it the inhabitants of Cæsarea; here was the pass (κλεισούρον) leading into Cilicia, by which Alexander the Great penetrated. Cy-

Digitized by Google

bistra, an old city of Cappadocia Secunda. Castabala, famed for its temple of Diana Perasia; not to be confounded with that in Cilicia. In the eastern part of Cataonia: Dana, of Xenophon. Tanadaris. Cocusus, the place of exile of Chrysostom. Leandis. In the interior: on the river Sarus, the capital Comana, a large and populous town, famous for its temple of Comana (Bellona) and the immense revenues of the priests; it was called the Golden Comana, (ἡ χρυσῆ Κόμανα,) in contradistinction of the Comana in Pontus. Dastarcon, with a temple of Calaonian Apollo.

Digitized by Google

SYRIA, CŒLE-SYRIA, PHŒNICIA, AND PALÆSTINE.

Boundaries. THE Syria or Aran of the ancient geographers comprised, at least from the Persian times, Northern Syria, or Syria properly so called, Cœle-Syria, Phœnicia, and Palæstine. Its boundaries therefore were: south, Egypt, and Arabia Petræa; east, the Arabian desert and the Euphrates; north, the Amanus, a branch of the Taurus; west, the coast of the Mediterranean, or Great Sea of the Jews. The name of Arimæi, it must be observed, applied not only to the inhabitants of Aran, but also to the Mesopotamians, Assyrians, and Leuco Syri of Cappadocia, all nations connected by speech, customs, and religion. The Syrian tongue is still spoken in three dialects; the Armenian, in *Al Jesira;* the Assyrian on the *Curdian* mountains and in the villages about *Urfa* in *Al Jesira;* and the Syrian properly so called in *Soristan.* Our description of this part of the continent of Asia will be divided into four parts; 1. Northern Syria. 2. Cœle-Syria. 3. Phœnicia. 4. Palæstine.

NORTHERN SYRIA.

Boundaries. Northern Syria, or Syria properly so called, ends at the rise of Lebanon; among the Greeks it was known by the name of Upper Syria, ἡ ἄνω Συρία.

Inhabitants, &c. The inhabitants of this country even in the times of Abraham, two thousand years before the birth of Christ, resided in cities, each of which had its own territory and ruler, such as Damascus, Hamath, &c. They were, however, frequently oppressed by foreign conquerors; and

B. C. 1040. Syria, in the time of David, was a Jewish province. Under Solomon it regained its independence; and Reson, who had been a slave, erected the kingdom of Damascus,

Digitized by Google

which subsequently was subjected by Tiglath-Pileser to the Assyrian dominion. After this Syria fell into the power of the Medes, then of the Persians, and finally into that of Alexander the Great: after the death of that conqueror, a flourishing Greco-Macedonian kingdom, that of the Seleucidæ, arose here, and lasted to 64 before Christ, when, principally by the exertions of Pompey, it was reduced to a Roman province. In the time of the Seleucidæ, Greek was the language of the court, of the Greek colonists, and of the more important cities. Under the Romans Syria enjoyed great happiness and prosperity for about two centuries; even in the time of the thirty tyrants, the country was defended by Odenathus and Zenobia from the Persians; Antiochia, the largest and most important of the towns, became the grand depot of the whole trade of the east. But from the time that Constantinople became the seat of the Eastern empire, and more especially during the reign of Justinian the Great, the prosperity of Syria was destroyed by the inroads of the Saracens and Persians. In A. D. 638, Syria had been converted to Mohammedanism by the Saracens and Arabs, but the country had been laid waste. Not less destructive were the Crusaders; and finally the irruptions of the Mongols under Gengis Chan reduced Syria to that miserable state in which we now see it under the rule of the Turks, who by means of the Mamelucs took possession of it A. D. 1517. The common language is now the Arabic. 312—64.

Nature of the country.

This country is well watered by many rivers and streams, and by periodical rains; the atmosphere is healthy. The winter lasts from the middle of December to the middle of January; it seldom freezes, and the snow never lasts above a day: so that there can be no doubt that this land, so desert now that it is left to itself, might by industry become soon one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in the world. Its products were: corn, fruits of various kinds, oil, wine, cotton, cedar wood on Lebanon, salt, fuller's earth, honey, wax, frankincense on Lebanon, sheep remarkable for the size of their tails, &c.

Digitized by Google

Rivers. The rivers are of no great importance as streams: they are, in the north, the Orontes or Axius, rising in Lebanon, and flowing from south to north, now the *Assay*. In the south the Leontos, now the *Lanto*, flowing from north to south.

Divisions. Under the Macedonians this country was divided into four districts, Antiochia, Seleucia, Apamia, and Laodicea: under the Romans this division was preserved, the whole country being further distinguished into two parts, Commagene and Seleucis. Various other alterations now followed: Seleucis and Apamene, although diminished, still remained: from the former Pieria was taken away, and, together with Cilicia, incorporated into a province: Cyrrhestice was taken from the ancient Antiochene; Chalcidice and Chalybonitis, together with Palmyrene, formerly parts of Apamene, now became separate provinces: Antiochia and Laodicea formed the province of Cassiotis: Commagene remained as it was. Constantine the Great separated Commagene and Cyrrhistica from Syria under the name of Euphratensis. Theodosius the younger divided the rest of the country into Syria Prima and Secunda, the former with Antiochia for its capital, the latter with Apamia.

Towns, &c. Towns in the land of Cassiotis, so called from mount Cassius, now *Ocrab*, where emperors themselves sacrificed to Jupiter Casius: Gabala, with a harbour and the remains of an amphitheatre, now *Gibili*; the Giblim of Joshua xiii. 5. Laodicea ad Mare, so named to distinguish it from Laodicea Scabiosa; with a beautiful harbour; built by Seleucus Nicator in honour of his mother: the wine produced in its vicinity was principally exported to Alexandria in Egypt; the Romans corrupted the name into Laudicia and Ladicia; it is still called *Ladacia*, and stands at the foot of the mountain which produced the celebrated wine; the ruins of the triumphal arch of the emperor Severus are still seen there: here likewise was the mountain Anticasius. Platanos, so called from its abounding in plane trees. In the district of

Digitized by Google

Apamene, so called from its capital Apamia, and skilfully provided with water from the Orontes. Emesa, chief place of an Arab tribe called Emeseni; modern name *Hems;* here stood the temple of the Sun, rich in gold and silver; the divinity worshipped under the shape of a black, round stone rising to a point, which was called Heliogabalus, as well as its priests; the well-known subsequent emperor of Rome of that name was a native of this place and a priest ofthe temple: in later times Emesa was the capital of the new province of Phœnicia Libanesia: it was here that the great battle was fought between Aurelian and the queen of Palmyra, Zenobia. Arethusa, now *Rostan.* Epiphania, the Hamath of the Bible; modern name, *Hamah;* in the middle ages the seat of an Arabian dynasty, to which Abulfeda the geographer belonged; it carries on a great trade with the Arabs of the desert, and still exhibits remarkable ruins of an aqueduct from the Orontes: it is situate within the pachalic of *Tarablus,* but is under the government of its own bey. Larissa or Sizara, where many machines were seen for irrigating the land: subsequently *Shaizar.* Apamia, capital of the whole province of Syria Secunda, with a citadel; named at first Pella, from Alexander's birth-place, by Antigonus, who established here a Macedonian military colony: it was frequently called Cherronesus, from being nearly surrounded by the Orontes: since its destruction by the Saracens, the modern *Phamiat* or *Aphamiat* has taken its place. Seleucia ad Belum, or Seleucobelus, so called from its standing near mount Belus. Chelmidessus, probably the modern *Sehiun.* Antiochia ad Daphnen, or ad Orontem, so called to distinguish it from the other city of the same name; capital not only of Syria, but even of all Asia; it was founded on the south bank of the Orontes by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father: hither he transplanted the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Antigonia, which had been built by his father, to be the capital of his Asiatic states, but which now perished: Antiochia was soon after increased by the ad-

Digitized by Google

dition of three other towns, each with its separate walls, so that in Strabo's time Rome was regarded as the first, Seleucia ad Tigrim as the second, and this Antiochia and Alexandria of Egypt as the third, towns of the known world. The Persian Chosroes took and fired this city, and transported most of the inhabitants to the newly-founded city of Antiochia Chosroes, about a day's journey from Ecbatana; but the emperor Justinian restored Antiochia, if not to its former size, at least to its original splendour: having been again ravaged by the Egyptian sultan Bibars, A. D. 1269, it sunk into the present miserable place called *Antacia*. Not far from here was the celebrated Daphne, a grove of cypress and myrtle, with a temple to Apollo and Diana. Meleagri Vallum, where the Syrian king Balas Alexander was defeated by his rival Demetrius.—In the district of Chalcidice, lying east of Apamene, were: Cappareas. Arra, now *Marrah*. Salaminias, now *Salemiat*. Chalcis, the capital; now the insignificant place called *Kinnasrin*.—In the small district of Seleucis lying westward: Seleucia, built by Seleucus as an impregnable fort for his refuge in misfortune; it was the capital of the district; having stood a siege by Tigranes king of Armenia, it was declared free by Pompey; it is now a miserable place called *Kepse*. Imma or Emma, where Zenobia was defeated by Aurelian; now *Cuph;* celebrated for its ruins.—In Pieria, which derived its name from mount Pieria, were the Syrian defiles leading from Syria to Cilicia. Those who took the southern ones for boundary, reckoned Pieria as belonging to Cilicia; those who took the northern pass for boundary reckoned it in Syria. Places: Pagræ. Rhosos, a city. Myriandrus, a staple founded by the Phœnicians. Alexandria ad Issum, so called to distinguish it from the other town of that name; from the impurity of its climate it likewise bore the name of Scabiosa: modern name, *Alexandretta* or *Iscanderoon*, the harbour of *Aleppo;* the inhabitants in the summer months retire to the neighbouring mountain of *Beilan*.—In the extremely fruitful district of Commagene, called

Digitized by Google

likewise by the Latins Commagene, first united to Syria by Vespasian, stood mount Amanus. Its places are: Samosata, the capital and residence of the early petty kings, situate on the western bank of the Euphrates; birth-place of Lucian; now *Samisat*. Germanicia, birth-place of the heretic Nestorius; called likewise Cæsaria, in honour of Caligula. Sochi.—In the extensive district of Cyrrhestica, so called from a territory of the same name in Macedonia: Zeugma, the general place for crossing the Euphrates after the time of Alexander; near the modern *Bir*, which on the opposite side of the river answers to Birtha or Seleucia: in more ancient times the passage was usually made at Thapsacus. Hierapolis, so called from the temple to the Syrian goddess Derceto or Atargatis, the treasury of which was rifled by Crassus in his expedition against the Parthians: at the introduction of Christianity it lost all its splendour, and is now called *Mambej* or *Bambyc*, from the cotton cultivated in the vicinity. Berœa, called Chalep by the Syrians; the modern *Aleppo*, one of the largest and best cities belonging to the Porte; nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1823; here was the river Chelos, now *Cowak*, full of sacred fish. Cyrrhus, of which the ruins are seen. Ciliza, still *Cilis* or *Clis*.—In the district of Chalybonitis, now a frightful desert: in the time of Xenophon, on the Daradacus, a little stream falling into the Euphrates was the residence of the Persian satrap of Syria, with a "paradisus." Barbalissus, a castle on the Euphrates, now *Balis*. Thapsacus, an ancient and celebrated city on the Euphrates, the Tipsach of Scripture; in early times the only ferry across the Euphrates to go into Babylonia and Upper Asia: Eratosthenes chose this place for the centre of his measures of Asia. Zenobia, a settlement on the Euphrates made by the celebrated queen of Palmyrene; the modern castle of *Zelebi*.—In the now desert country of Palmyrene: Palmyra, the same as the Tadmor built by Solomon in the desert of Syria; enriched by its trade with India; from the time of Trajan it became a Roman colony, and was the residence of

Digitized by Google

Odenathus and his heroic wife Zenobia; after the conquest of the latter, Aurelian destroyed Palmyra, of which the ruins still astonish travellers. Here, at the court of Odanethus, resided Longinus and other learned men of Greece.

CŒLE-SYRIA.

Boundaries, &c. Cœle-Syria, properly so called, comprised the valleys surrounded by the high mountain chains of Syria, Lebanon, and Antilibanon. The name took its rise under the Seleucidæ; for in the primitive times it was a part of the kingdom of Damascus, then under David a part of the kingdom of Israel, and from the time of Cyrus to that of Alexander the Great, a part of the Persian monarchy. Under the later Roman emperors the name was no longer used, this country being incorporated as a province with Phœnicia Libanesia.

Cities, &c. Damascus, now *Damas* or *Sham*, on the Chrysorrhoas river, called in Syrian, Bardines, now *Barady;* in Solomon's time, and under the Romans until the fourth century, capital of Cœle-Syria: here from the time of Diocletian were established manufactories of steel articles and arms against the Saracens; under Julian it became a magnificent city, and was in the seventh century for some time the seat of the chaliphs. Abila and Abella, residence of the princes in the neighbouring highlands; such was Lysanias in the time of the Romans; hence the place was called Abila Lysaniæ, to distinguish it from Abila in Peræa. Heliopolis, in Syriac Baalbec, which is likewise the modern name, so called from the worship of Baal or the Sun; it was celebrated for the temple of Jupiter erected by Antoninus Pius, the ruins of which are still seen; for the worship of Aphrodite or Astarte; and for the beauty of the women. Aphaca, with a temple to Aphrodite; its ruins are probably at *Facra*. In the rugged highlands and fastnesses of Libanon were found the Ituræi or Ithyrei, a Syrian tribe skilful in archery; under the feeble reigns of the last Seleucidæ, they had their own independent princes, such as Cinyras, for in-

Digitized by Google

stance, in the time of Pompey; they are the same as the modern *Druses*, with whom in the time of the crusades many Europeans, principally French, and perhaps some English, amalgamated. They were Christians, and fought gallantly against the Mahometan Arabs, but being abandoned by the Greek emperors of Constantinople as *monotheletæ*, they embraced in the eleventh century the Mahometan religion from the small sect of Mohammed Ibn Ismaël el Darari of Egypt, although they still preserved some relics of Christianity. They are obliged to recognize the sovereignty of the Turks, but live as highlanders, still free under their own patriarchs and Emir, who sometimes pay a tribute to the porte, but suffer no Turk to be in their mountains. Their territory, still, as in the time of Cinyras, extends from the coast between *Bairut* and *Soor*, eastward to Damascus, comprising a part of Libanon and the whole of Antilibanon. Their port *Bairut*, the ancient Berytus, serves for the exportation of their wine and other products.——The northern parts of Libanon, and the south-eastern near Damascus from Heliopolis to Tripolis on the sea, were occupied by Arabians mixed with Ituræi, the present Maronites, under protection of the Druses from whom they are descended; they are a sect of Christians, who take their name from their founder, and have likewise settled in Cyprus. They follow the doctrines of the Chalcedonian Council, communicate under both forms with unleavened bread, and perform service in the Syriac tongue; they have preserved the priesthood, observe rigidly their fasts, and are much attached to the monastic life; they have, for the most part, united with the Church of Rome, and their chieftain, entitled the patriarch of Antiochia, resides on Libanon in the convent of Cannobi; his name is always Peter, as is that of most of the members of the Maronite college in Rome.—The Marsyas Campus. The royal vale ὁ αὐλὼν βασιλικός. The city of Paradisus, or Triparidasus, where the Macedonian army after the death of Alexander divided for the second time the satrapies of the vast empire. The Egyp-

Digitized by Google

tian wall, probably erected against the Syrian kings by the Ptolemies, while they were masters of Cœle-Syria. Jabruda, probably the modern *Hebud*. Laodicea Scabiosa, so called from the leprosy being frequent there; likewise called ad Libanon; built by Seleucus Nicator. Mariamne, different from the place of the same name near Damascus. Chalcis ad Belum, so called from the neighbouring mountain. Raphaneæ, or Raphanæ.—The Assassins, under a prince, named the Old Man of the Mountain, belonging to the Druses: the Nazarini, now the Nassiarians, or Mumes, descendants of the old Assassins.

PHŒNICIA.

Boundaries, &c.

Phœnicia, so called from its abounding in date trees, is a country not very remarkable for its fertility, being mountainous, but is very convenient for navigation. It occupies the coast of the southern part of Syria, extending from the river Eleutherus and the insular town of Aradus, down to the Chorseus, near Cæsarea, at the foot of mount Carmel; thus it extends from about the 35th degree of north latitude, to 32°, 50′; its breadth from the coast is inconsiderable.

Inhabitants.

This country was inhabited by Phœnicians, Phœnices, who originally were settled in the Persian gulf on the Bahrein islands, Tyrus and Arad; from thence they had migrated to the Arabian gulf or Red sea, and then into Syria, where they fixed themselves along the shore. They were at first pirates, but subsequently became illustrious by their civilization and navigation. Phœnicia did not constitute one single state, but consisted of several cities with their own separate territories, connected by a federation, at the head of which stood Tyre. The constitution of these cities, as in all commercial states, was aristocratic, under the rule of doges or kings of limited power: we have still the names of most of the doges or suffetes of Tyre, from Abigail, the cotemporary of David, B. C. 1050, to Alexander the Great, B. C. 334. During this period, the Phœnicians spread far and wide, by the establishment of

Digitized by Google

colonies in the south of Spain, (Gades, Tartessus,) in the north of Africa, (Utica, Carthage, Adrumetum.) In Spain they worked the silver mines; from Britain they imported tin; from Friezland and Prussia, amber; they even navigated to Ophir, that is to say, Arabia Felix and Ethiopia, and from the Persian gulf to the East Indies and Ceylon; B. C. 600, they doubled the Cape of Good Hope and circumnavigated Africa. Their land trade consisted in that carried on by caravans with Arabia, with Babylon, through Palmyra, and from thence through Persia to China. They were not less distinguished by their manufactories, particularly glass, and toys for bartering with the uncivilized tribes; for their cloths and dies from the "helix Ianthina," or purple mussel; even the invention of writing has been attributed to them. Their land, blessed with a sufficiency of water, was likewise highly cultivated, and presented the delightful view of a number of towns close to each other, surrounded with gardens and villas. Alexander the Great destroyed the splendour of Phœnicia by the erection of Alexandria in Egypt: the possession of Phœnicia and Cœle-Syria was indispensable to Egypt for the support of her navy, on account of their ship-timber; they however frequently changed masters after the death of Alexander the Great: from the battle of Ipsus, B. C. 301, both these countries were in the hands of the Ptolemies, but they were obliged, B. C. 203, to give them up to the Seleucidæ. In B. C. 64, Syria and Phœnicia became a Roman colony; since that time Phœnicia has shared the fate of the other countries in that part of the world, particularly Syria, and fell, A. D. 1517, into the possession of the Turks.

Mountains. Libanus, and Antilibanus; Carmel.

Rivers. Small mountain streams: Leontes, now *Lanito;* Chorseus, now *Coraj;* Crocodilorum river, now *Zirca;* Belus, famous for the discovery of glass; Eleutheros, now *Nahr Kibir*, where Frederic Barbarossa lost his life; Tamyras, now *Damer*, &c.

Digitized by Google

Towns, &c. Dorum, or Dorus, the Dor of Scripture, now *Tartura*, near Cæsaria. Sycaminon, so called from its abundance of wild fig-trees, now *Cæpha;* a city near which, and at the foot of mount Carmel, the purple mussels were found in abundance. Ptolemais, called by the natives Aco; since the crusades, *St. Jean d'Acre;* destroyed by an earthquake in 1762. Tyrus, Tyre, Sarra, Zor or Sor, the most important city in Phœnicia, probably a daughter of the more ancient city of Sidon: even in David's time, celebrated under Abigail and Hiram, B. C. 1050; it was nearly destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar about B. C. 590, when New Tyre arose on a small island off the shore; this latter was ravaged by Alexander the Great, B. C. 334. It maintained, however, its existence under the Syrians and Romans, being particularly celebrated for its purple cloth; it was even exalted to the rank of a Roman colony by Severus; now nothing remains of it but heaps of stones and the harbour called *Soor:* as for the ancient Tyre, where the Phœnician Hercules, the god of sailors, was worshipped, that never rose again after the conquest of Alexander the Great, who completed its ruin; the well called *Ras Alain* stands on its site. Sarepta, or Sarephta, famous for its intoxicating wine, and the widow's house where Elijah sojourned; the Zarephath of our translation; now *Sarphand.* Sidon, the oldest city of Phœnicia, with an excellent harbour, already extant in the time of Jacob: many manufactories, particularly those of linen and glass, were successfully carried on here; this town, the metropolis, or mother-city of most of the towns of Phœnicia, was the birth-place of Mochus the philosopher: notwithstanding the rise and prosperity of Tyre, consequent on its trade in perfumes, Sidon remained a very wealthy and important city to the time of its conquest by the Persian Artaxerxes Ochus, when its fleet amounted to 100 triremes and quinqueremes: in Alexander's time it was without any fortifications, and preserved scarcely any thing but its reputation for fine glass; since the middle ages it has sunk to a still greater state of degradation, being now the small

Digitized by Google

place of *Sayda* even without a harbour. Berytus, called likewise Felix Julia, where in later times a school of law was established; *Bairout*, seat of the Druses and their prince. Palæo Byblus, celebrated for the worship of Adonis; in its vicinity the river Adonis, the stream of which is sometimes red, now called *Nahr Ibrahim*. Tripolis, now *Tripoli* or *Tarablus*, the seat of a pacha, at a little distance from the sea; it derived its name from Sidon, Tyre, and Aradus, having erected here in common a triple town, each with its own walls and colonists, for the assemblies of their states general. North of the Eleutheros river stood Arca, called likewise Cæsaria; the birth-place of the emperor Alexander Severus. Marathos. Antaradus, called likewise Constantia, after the emperor Constantius; now *Tortosa*, with a small harbour. Aradus, a town on a small island off the shore; now *Ruad*.

We select this as the most convenient opportunity of describing Cyprus.

CYPRUS.

Nature of the country.

Cyprus was called also Cerastia, or the horned, from the number of its headlands; it was likewise called Macaria the blessed; among the poets it is frequently known by names taken from some of its towns or headlands, Acamanthus, Amathusia, Paphos. The fertility of this island, its abundance in wood, and its number of harbours, point it out for the centre of the Asiatic trade; blessed with a rich soil, the products are numerous; excellent wheat, wine, (particularly about Amathus, the modern *Limesola*,) oil, pomegranates, figs, (from which excellent vinegar was made,) almonds, onions, and other vegetables, flax, cotton, ladanum, (a gum used in perfumes, and procured from a sort of cistus,) alcanna oil, ship timber, sail cloth, iron, lead, tin mixed with silver, calamine, zinc, verdigrise, (flos æris,) brass, copper, (æs cyprium, cuprum,) diamonds, emeralds, agates, gypsum, white alum; sea salt, (at Citium and Salamis, the latter taking its name from thence,) honey, wax, (particularly at Chytri,) carps, (cyprini,) goats-cheese,

Digitized by Google

long woolled sheep, kine remarkable by the hump on their backs, (like the Indian kine of the modern day.) This lovely residence of Venus was full of manufactories, many mines were worked in the mountains, and the country took a rank at an early period among naval powers.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants were Phœnicians; Greek colonists from Arcadia, Attica, and the island of Salamis; Æthiopians, transplanted there by Amasis of Egypt, who conquered Cyprus in order to get possession of its forests of ship-timber. Of the different cities of this island, nine kingdoms had already been formed; Salamis, for instance, by Teucer, B. C. 1160, which under Amasis became tributary to the Egyptians B. C. 550, and under Cambyses to the Persians, B. C. 525, their kings being still preserved to them. In the B. C. 322, during the siege of Tyre, they voluntarily went over to Alexander the Great; subsequently, long a subject of discord between Antigonus and Ptolemy of Egypt, was assigned to the latter. The wealth of this island attracted the Romans; under Augustus Cyprus, was made a Roman province of, being divided into four parts; the east side under Salamis; the south under Amathus; the west under Paphos; and the north under Lapathus. The island subsequently fell to the emperors of the east, who kept it until it was conquered by the Saracens, who in their turn lost it. The native princes which now arose were generally dependent on the rulers of Egypt. It was subsequently conquered by Richard Cœur de Lion, and given as a fief to the Lusignan family. Selim the Second finally attached it to the Turkish empire in the year 1570.

Towns, &c. The cities on the shore, which naturally were the most numerous: eastward of the north-western promontory Acamas, the city of Marium, subsequently called Arsinoe, an Egyptian settlement. On the north coast Soloi, or Soli, a colony of the Athenians; the remains of which are now called *Aligora*; the inaccuracies of language observed in the speech of the Solii gave rise, it is said, to the expression *solecism*. Promontory Cromnyon opposite Cilicia. Eastward of the latter, but still on the north side of the

Digitized by Google

island Lapethus, now *Lapta*. Achæorum Acte, or the shore of the Achives. On the eastern side of the island: Carpasia, with a harbour, now *Carpass*, a Phœnician settlement: off the shore the Insulæ Carpasiæ. Salamis, founded by Teucer, the son of Telamon; subsequently called Constantia, from its restorer, emperor Constantius; now *Costanza*; close to this place Pediæus, the only real river in the island, falls into the sea; this stream still bears the name of *Pedia*. South-west of Salamis stood Ammachostos, now *Famagusta*. At the boundary between the eastern and western parts of the island was the promontory Pedalion, now *Cape Griega*; with the steep table shaped rock Idalium.—Upon the south and west coasts: Citium, the birth-place of Zeno, of Apollonius the physician, and other learned men; its ruins found at *Larnica*. Westward of this place the Salinæ or Salterns. Amathus, with temples of Jupiter, Venus, Adonis, famous for the mines worked in its vicinity; its territory extended to mount Olympus, now called from the monastery on its summit *Oros Stavros* or *Monte di Santa Croce*. Promontory Drepanon or Cauda Bovis, now *Capo Blanco*. Palæpaphos, or old Paphos, on an eminence; it was founded by the Phœnicians, and was celebrated for the worship of Venus; it was near the Barbarus river; its ruins are still seen. Paphos or New Paphos, on the sea side; a Grecian colony, famous for its good harbour and beautiful temples; it was restored by Augustus, and named Augusta; the modern name is still *Baffa*.—Cities in the interior: Tamassus, the Temesa of Homer, probably the most ancient city of the island; founded in the mountains for the convenience of working the rich copper-mines. On the small stream of the Tetius in mount Olympus, the city of Tremithus; abounding in terebinth trees; now *Trimitusa*. In the district of this town stood the city of Leucusia, or Leucosia; subsequently a bishop's see, and now the capital of the whole island; modern name *Nicosia*. Chytrus, *Cotri*. Cythera, now *Citria*.

Digitized by Google

PALÆSTINA.

Nature of the country, &c. Palæstine, so called by the Greeks from its inhabitants the Philistines; called by the Jews Canaan and the Holy Land; comprises the southern coast of Syria from Phœnicia to Egypt, now belonging to the pachalic of Damascus. Although a mountainous country, human industry had rendered the soil so fruitful, that in the times of David it supported more than five millions of men; it is now almost desert. It was also known among the Jews by the names of the Land of the Hebrews, the Land of Israel, and, after the return from the Babylonian captivity, by the name of Judæa, most of those that returned being of the kingdom of Judah and not of Israel.

Mountains. Chains from the Antilibanus; Carmel, Tabor, the Black mountains in the south, Sinai and Horeb on the Arabian gulf; Hermon in the east.

Rivers, &c. The Jordan river, now *Sherya* or *Jordan*. Lakes: Gennesareth, previously Cinereth, called likewise the Galilæan Sea; now *Tabaria;* the Dead Sea, called likewise Mare Salsum, and Asphaltitis Lacus, occupying the sites of Sodom, Gomorrah, and Zeboim, harbouring no fish, and producing pitch used for the mummies in Egypt; now *Bahr Lout.*

Inhabitants. The primitive inhabitants of the land, namely, the Horites, &c. were by the tribes of Canaanitish race either destroyed, or driven into the fastnesses of the south country. The Canaanitish tribes, to whom the Phœnicians belonged, had arrived from the Arabian gulf, and were divided in the time of Abraham into the Canaanites or Cananæi, Amorites or Emoræi, Chittim, Jebusites, (about Jerusalem,) Pheresites or Perizzites, Hevites or Chivæi: to these must be added the Philistines, a Phœnician race who had migrated into this country from the Red Sea in Egypt, and settled in the plains on the south-west coast. Under the patriarch Abraham, and Israel, and Jacob, the Jews constituted only one nomad family, which, during their sojourn in Lower Egypt, grew into a nomad nation,

Digitized by Google

consisting of twelve tribes, which, not brooking to reside in towns, departed from Egypt under Moses, and under Joshua, that is to say, about B. C. 1500, conquered the land of promise, Palæstine. The division of the country was now made according to the tribes; Juda southward; Simeon, Benjamin, Dan, Ephraim, Reuben, half of Manasseh, Issachar, Gad, Asher, northward; Zebulon, Naphthali, and the other half of Manasseh in the north-east. This federative republic lasted to B. C. 1100, when the Jewish state became a monarchy: among the kings, David was particularly distinguished; he took Jerusalem from the Jebusites, and settled there his residence; he subjected the Philistines, Amalekites, Edomites, Moabites, and Ammonites; and increased the Jewish states to such a degree, that they comprised Syria and Idumæa, extending from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, and from Phœnicia to the Red Sea. Solomon his successor erected the celebrated temple at Jerusalem, but the worship of strange gods began to relax the political ties originating in the worship of the one God; Syria was lost, and Idumæa, although still tributary, was ruled by her own kings. B. C. 975, this monarchy was split into two kingdoms; that of Judah, under Rehoboam, consisting of two tribes, Judah and Benjamin, and having for its capital Jerusalem; and that of Israel, consisting of the ten other tribes, having Sichem for its capital; Omri subsequently built a new capital, Samaria; Bethel and Dan were the sacred places of this kingdom, the priests of which were not taken from the tribe of Levi. The kingdom of Judah lasted till B. C. 588, when Jerusalem was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, and the inhabitants carried in captivity to Babylon; the kingdom of Israel lasted no longer than to B. C. 722, when Samaria was conquered by Psalmannazer, and the inhabitants transplanted into Media. In both transplantations several of the inhabitants of Judah and Israel, those principally in the lower rank of life, were left behind; with these some foreign tribes were mixed, forming a race, which from their dwelling about Samaria were called

Digitized by Google

Samaritans. By permission of Cyrus, B. C. 536, a colony consisting of 42000 souls, of the tribes of Benjamin and Levi, returned to the country of their forefathers under the conduct of Zorobabel and Joshua; the wealthier part of the exiles, who had been seventy years settled on the other side of the Euphrates, and particularly the Israelites, refused to return; they spread themselves over Asia. This colony settled about Jerusalem and the temple, but could not be brought to brook their relations the Samaritans, who had subsequently built their own temple at Gerisim near Sichem, and therefore were deemed unclean. Esdras and Nehemiah brought two new colonies, the first B. C. 478, the latter B. C. 445, to Judæa, the name which the country now took under the Persian satrap of Syria. At the fall of the Persian empire the high priests became the real rulers of the nation. In B. C. 332, Alexander the Great was in Jerusalem; after his death, Palæstine was incorporated with Syria, and belonged first to the Ptolemies, and after the reign of Antiochus the Great to the Seleucidæ. Under the oppression of Antiochus Epiphanes, the Jews rebelled about B. C. 167; then arose the kingdom of the Maccabees, which, B. C. 39, was obliged to yield to the Idumæan dynasty of the Herodians, founded with the help of the Romans by Herod the Great; in the last year but one of his reign the Saviour of the world was born. According to the will of Herod, approved by Augustus, his states were divided among his three sons. Archelaus received as ethnarch the greatest share, Judæa, Samaria, and Idumæa; Philip, part of Galilæa and Trachonitis; Antipas, the other part of Galilæa, with Peræa and Ituræa. After several political changes, the Jews, A. D. 44, were placed in a province under Roman procurators, by one of whom, Gessius Florus, they were exasperated to rebellion, so that A. D. 70, Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed by Titus. Judæa, like Commagene, was now permanently incorporated as a province with Syria. Hadrian completely destroyed Jerusalem for the third time, and built in its place at a short distance a

Digitized by Google

small town called Ælia Capitolina; and on the hill of Zion erected a temple to Jupiter Capitolinus. Exasperated at this treatment, the Jews again rebelled, A. D. 133, under Barcochab. In 135, Julius Severus conquered them, put to the sword 580,000 souls, and sold a vast number to be conveyed to foreign lands: the entrance into Ælia Capitolina was forbidden to all but heathens, and that town, although under the Byzantine emperors, continued to be a Roman colony until the sixth century. Since A. D. 637, a mesjid or mosque has stood on the site of the temple, and the Jews have been scattered over all the lands of the west.

Divisions of the country.

In the time of the New Testament this country consisted of Judæa, Samaria, and Galilæa. That portion, which lay eastward of the Jordan, inhabited in part by Jews, was from the time of the Seleucidæ called Peræa, the principal inhabitants of which were Arabian Nabathæi, Syrians, and Phœnicians.

Judæa.

Judæa, the most southern and important province, comprised the lands of the tribes of Juda, Simeon, Benjamin, Dan, and the territory of the Philistines. Its boundaries were: west, the Mediterranean, from Raphia south, to Joppa north: north and east, the Jordan and Dead Sea: south, a line drawn westward from that sea to Raphia. To this territory was likewise added a part of the south of Samaria, comprising the three domains of Acrabatene, Gophnitica, and Thamnitica.

Cities of Judæa.

On the coast from north to south. Cæsarea, the most important of the towns after Jerusalem; built by Herod the First, to the honour of Augustus, on the site of the former fort and harbour called Stratonis Turris; here was the residence of the Roman governor and of a Roman garrison. Apollonia, an insignificant harbour. Joppa, the only harbour of the Jews; still called *Jaffa*. Iamnia, the Jabneel of the Old Testament; a college of Jews here subsequent to the destruction of Jerusalem. Gath, one of the five cities of the Philistines; called likewise Gazara. Ecron, one of the five cities of the Philistines; subse-

Digitized by Google

quently called Accaron. Asdod, or Azotus, one of the five Philistine cities; in this place, which was once besieged by Psammiticus of Egypt, the god Dagon was adored; now the village of *Azad.* Ascalon, one of the five cities of the Philistines; it exported great quantities of onions and eshalots to Egypt and Rome; now the village of *Ascalan.* Gaza, likewise called Aza, with the harbour Maiumas, in early times the frontier fort towards Egypt; famous for its wine, which was exported to Europe; here Alexander the Great was near losing his life. Gerar, a city of the Philistines. In the desert along shore towards Egypt: Jenysas. Raphia, where Antiochus the Great lost the great battle against Ptolemy the Fourth. Rhinocorura, called likewise Rhinocolura, on the frontier of Judæa towards Egypt; abounding in quails.—Cities inland from north to south: Bethar. Antipatris, converted by Herod the Great into a town, from being an unimportant place called Caparsabe; named by him after his father Antipater. Lydda, likewise Diospolis; in its vicinity Modin, the birth-place of the Maccabees, and a place called Arimathia. In the district of Thamnitica, Timnath Serah or Tamnath Serah, in mount Ephraim, selected by Joshua for his place of burial. In the district of Gofnitica, Gofna, or Gufna; Bethel; Avim; Bethaven, near a desert; Michmas. In the district of Acrabatene: Acrabbim, the chief place. Coreæ, the most northern of the towns of Judæa. Alexandrion, a mountain castle built by Alexander Jannæus. Silo, or Schilo, long the seat of the ark of the covenant. Phasælis, a town built by Herod near the Jordan. Archelais, founded by Archelaus; abounding in palms. Southward of Acrabatene was the district of Jericho, with a town of the same name; formerly famed for its opobalsum and its roses, now a dreary sandy desert. The plain of Gilgal with a place of the same name. Hierosolyma Jerusalem, formerly called from its inhabitants Jebus, named also Salem; situate in the midst of the mountains, upon two or rather four hills, divided

Digitized by Google

by valleys, (the most southern and lofty of which was Zion,) with David's citadel, and the temple upon an eminence called Moriah, in the upper city: the lower city was called Acra, and had a citadel founded by Antiochus: the new city by which Titus made his attack was called Bezetha: the inhabitants of Jerusalem amounted to above 120,000. New Jerusalem, or Ælia Capitolina, now called by the Arabs *Beth al Macdes*, and by the Turks *el Cods*, surrounded by desert lands and in a most miserable condition, comprises the New city or Bezetha and mount Zion. Eastward of Jerusalem the mount of Olives. Bethpage and Bethania. North of Jerusalem, in the desert of Ephraim, the town of the same name. Gibea, subsequently Gabaa, the birth-place of Saul. Rama, the boundary place between the kingdoms of Judah and Israel; called in later times Arimathia. Gibeon. Emmaus or Ammaus, restored by Heliogabalus, and named Nicopolis. Cirjath Jearim. Bethoron. Bethsemes, a sacerdotal city. Eleutheropolis, an important town built in the third century.—Azeca. Cegila or Cela. Maresa. Ziclag, belonging to the tribe of Simeon.—Acrabattine, Acrabim, the southern part of Judæa, not to be confounded with Acrabatene already mentioned: Arad, the most southerly place of Judæa on the verge of the Desert. Malatha, a strong hold. Bersheba, a town.—Hebron or Chebron, formerly Kiriath-Arba, the place where Sarah died. Ziph, the place of refuge of David. Bethlem, the place of birth of David and of the Redeemer. Herodium, built by Herod in commemoration of his victories over his enemies. Engaddi, a large place near the Dead Sea; formerly called Thazagon Thamar; famous for its palms, and opobalsum. Engallim. Masada, on a rock near the Dead Sea, where the Cidron, a brook rising near Jerusalem, discharges its waters into that lake.

Samaria. Samaria is the smallest but most fruitful part of the country; it was given by Joshua to the tribe of Ephraim.

Cities. Gaba. Jesrael, called by the Greeks Esdraela, or Stradela, one of the residences of the Samaritan kings.

Digitized by Google

The plain and city of Megiddo, the Magdolus of Herodotus, where Josias was defeated by Pharaoh Neco. Samaria, capital of the Samaritan kingdom, or the kingdom of Israel; destroyed by the Assyrians, and subsequently by Johannes Hyrcanus; restored by the Roman governors Gabinius and Herod, and named Sebaste. Sichem, with the temple on the neighbouring mountain of Garizim, southward of mount Ebal; its earlier name was Mamortha; it was subsequently called Neapolis; now *Naplusa*, where the Samaritan sect is not yet quite extinct. Sechar or Sychar, near Jacob's well, where the Saviour conversed with the Samaritan woman. Thirza, for some time the residence of the kings of Israel. Ænon on the Jordan, where John baptized. Gamela, or Camels' Town, so called from its situation on a ridge; different from Gamela, east of the Sea of Galilee.

Galilæa. This the most northerly part of the country was divided into Upper and Lower Galilee; the first of which, containing many Syrian and Phœnician inhabitants, was reckoned in Phœnicia.

Cities. The following places were found in Lower Galilee. Near mount Tabor, called likewise Itabyrion, and giving rise to the brook Cison, stood Nazareth, where the Saviour was educated. Bethshean or Bethsan, called by the Greeks Scythopolis. Tiberias, on the lake of the same name; built by Herod Antipas; it was for some time the capital of Lower Galilee; in its vicinity were the hot-baths of Emmaus. Taricheæ, so called from the fish salted there. Capernaum, mentioned in the Gospel. Bethulia, a defile. Bethsaida, subsequently called Julias. Sepphoris, converted under the name of Dio Cæsarea by Herod Antipas into the capital of Galilee; destroyed by Cæsar Gallus; now a village.——In Upper Galilee, called likewise Galilee of the Gentiles, which once formed part of the kingdom of Israel, but was reckoned by the Romans as belonging to Phœnicia, were: Dan, the most northern place of the land of Judæa, as Barsheba was the most southern; previously called Lais or Leshem. At no great

Digitized by Google

distance, Cæsarea Philippi, or Paneas; in the middle ages, Banias and Belinas. The city of Gabara, known in the war of Vespasian. Iopata. Cana, celebrated for the well-known miracle wrought by Christ.

The territory beyond the Jordan was inhabited by Syrians, Arabs, and a mixture of other nations: in the time of the latter Seleucidæ kings, various dynasties (such, for instance, as those of Lysanias and Zenodorus) had arisen in the mountains. Here were the provinces of Gaulonitis, with the strong place of Gamala, in the district of Gamalitice; Trachonitis, a portion of the extensive region of Ituræa, in which the only town mentioned is Canatha. A separate part of Trachonitis was called Auranitis, with the city of Chavran. The province of Batanæa. The territory of the ten cities Decapolis; originally belonging to the kingdom of Israel, subsequently to Cœle-Syria: the most remarkable of these towns, almost every one of which had its own district, are, Hippos; Gadara, with the baths of Amatha; one of the five great Jewish Synedra; Capitolias; Pella; Dion; Philadelphia, previously Rabath, chief place of the children of Ammon; Gerasa; Gadora; Abila.

Cities of Peræa.

The cities of Peræa were Ramath in Gilead, the most northern place. Jaezer, the Gazorus of Ptolemy, near a lake. Amathia, a strong city in Lower Peræa, one of the five great Jewish Synedra. Bethabara, where John baptized. Betharampta, named by Herod Antipas, Livias and Julia, in honour of Julia Livia. Mount Nebo, famous in the life of Moses. Macherus, a fort on the frontiers of the Nabathæan Arabs; destroyed by Gabinius. Calirrhoe, known for its medicinal waters; founded by the Greeks.

Digitized by Google

ARABIA.

Boundaries. ARABIA, called by the natives Arabiah, Jesirat al Arab, Belad al Arab, or Diar al Arab, by the Turks and Persians Arabistan, does not, like the countries above described, belong to Turkey. The oldest Hebrew writings make no mention of the Arabians collectively, but only of the separate tribes; the Greeks, on the other hand, reckoned as Arabia all the countries where Arabs either wandered or resided. Among later writers Arabia was bounded, east, by the Persian gulf; south-east and south, by the Indian ocean; west, by the strait of Bab al Mandeb, and the Red Sea; north-west and north, by Palæstine, Cœle-Syria, and the Euphrates. This peninsula, lying half in the torrid and half in the temperate zone, extends between the 35th and 60th degrees of longitude, and the 12th and 35th of north latitude. To this must be added deserts extending northward to the Euphrates.

Nature of the country. This country in the plains is sandy and desert; but in the mountains, and particularly where there is no lack of water, the soil is extremely fruitful; it has always been famous for its horses, spices, frankincense, myrrh, aloes, and Indian and Abyssinian wares; in old times it was also celebrated for its gold; well situated for trade by sea, and used for that purpose in the earliest times. The remarkable animals of Arabia are sheep with prodigiously broad fat tails, lions, panthers, ostriches, &c. the country wine made from dates.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants of this country were, first, the old Arabians, Baiedites, to whom belonged the extinct tribes of Ad, Thamud, &c.; secondly, the modern Arabians; and these are divided into pure Arabians, Joctanides from Joctan the son of Eber, and naturalised Arabians,

Digitized by Google

Mostarabes, descendants from Adnan the son of Ishmael. They are likewise divided into Arabs dwelling in towns, and the sons of the desert or Bedouins. The Nabathæi were regarded as barbarians, and not as genuine Arabians. The Arabians are likewise called Saracens or Sharciuna, that is to say, Eastlanders, in contradistinction of the Mograbin, or inhabitants of the west. Among the different nations, the most celebrated were the Sabæi and the Hamyarites. The two most ancient and celebrated kingdoms were that of the Hamyaretes or Homerites, and that of Hedjaz: the former was in Yemen or Arabia Felix, and was deduced from Joctan; it was said to have lasted above 2000 years, until the time of Mahomet, A. D. 628: the residence of the kings was at Saba, a town which was destroyed by a flood in the first century, on which occasion several tribes migrated: the place of Saba was subsequently supplied by Mareb. The second kingdom or Hedjas was derived from Joram the second son of Joctan, with whose descendants Ishmael was said to have incorporated. The two minor kingdoms of Hira and Ghassan were beyond the boundaries of Arabia, properly so called, and were founded at a later period. The Arabs, being for the most part nomads, wandering over boundless deserts, were subdued neither by the Assyrians, nor Persians, nor Egyptians, nor by Alexander; very few tribes even acknowledged the supremacy of Rome: the conquests of the Romans in Arabia Felix, under Augustus and Trajan, were of little consequence. The language of the Arabians was divided into two dialects, the Hemyarite in Arabia Felix, and the Coraishite in western Arabia; it was in the latter that the Coran was written. The art of writing was known to these people; the most ancient alphabet, that of the Homeritæ, was called Al Mosnad: a short time before Mahomet, Basher introduced into Mecca the writing invented by Moramer Ibn Morra, subsequently called the Cufic: some centuries after Mahomet the Arabians made use of the Carmatic character; about A. D. 935, Ibn Moclah introduced a new kind of

Digitized by Google

writing, which, being perfected in the course of a century, took the name of Neshci. The ancient Arabians, and more especially those resident in towns, applied to history, genealogy, astronomy, astrology, architecture; and poetry flourished among them much more before than after the time of Mahomet. Most of the Arabian tribes were addicted to sabaism; their most important temple was called Caaba, at Mecca: their superstition however was much greater than might have been expected from their state of civilization. Some of the tribes adopted the Jewish religion; some even Christianity, as taught by the Jacobite and Nestorian sects. The separate tribes had then as now their separate chieftains, their nomad sheiks living in huts and tents; their government was therefore patriarchal. Several such sheiks were wont to unite for the defence of their freedom under a sheik el kebir, or sheik es shieck. All the sheiks were born soldiers, and pastured their cattle; they were therefore a sort of armed herdsmen. The government was hereditary in certain families, but it was not always the eldest of that family that was chosen sheik. A sheik el kebir was not permitted to treat the inferior sheiks as subjects, but only as federates. Bravery, hospitality, eloquence, generosity, revenge, desire of pillaging travellers, such were and such are still the characteristics of the Arabians, who recognize nobility not only in men but also in horses. We may easily conceive what a nation these tribes must have made, when Mahomet from Mecca had united them into one bond by means of religion and policy. Under the Chaliphs, the successors of that great impostor, the greatest conquests were achieved in Asia, India, and Africa; even in Europe, so that all Portugal and Spain, but a few districts, were subjected, when Charles Martell, A. D. 738, put a stop to their further progress. The country of Arabia, which by reason of its southern and eastern coasts was of the utmost commercial importance, was at an early period divided into three parts, Arabia Petræa, Arabia Deserta, and Arabia Felix.

Digitized by Google

ARABIA PETRÆA.

This portion of Arabia was so called from its capital Petra: having long formed a separate kingdom, that of the Nabathæi, now *Hedjas*, it is separated by Ptolemy from the other parts; for the earlier writers divided Arabia into two parts only, Arabia Felix to the south, and Arabia Deserta to the north. Its boundaries were west, Egypt; north, Palæstine, and a portion of Syria; south, the upper foreland in the Red Sea. In this as well as in the other part of Arabia, the possession of watering places was of the highest importance. Boundaries.

In this portion of Arabia we find, first, the present desert of mount Sinai, which, together with Horeb, constitutes the highest part of the Black mountains commanding the Red Sea: the northern portion of this desert, between Palæstine and Egypt, was called Saracene, being the residence of a people of freebooters; more to the south, Munichiatis; and farthest of all to the south, the Pharinetæ. In Arabia Petræa, properly so called, were the Nabathæi, the chief people, but not all subject to the king of Petra: their principal city Petra, in Syriac Recem or Arecem, now *Ar Racim;* so called from the rocks about it; residence of the prince, and seat of considerable trade. At the south-eastern extremity of the Dead Sea, Zoar, likewise called Bela and Segor, famed by the fate of Lot. Phæno, a copper-mine. The old and important town of Bostra, where, after the conquest of Arabia Petræa by Trajan, a Roman legion was garrisoned; birth-place of the emperor Philip, under whom, A. D. 247, Rome entered upon her Millenium. Philippopolis, built by the emperor just alluded to. Medaba Hesbon or Esebon, formerly capital of king Sihon of the Amorites, subsequently a Levitic city of the tribe of Reuben; now *Esbus*, one of the best cities in Arabia. Medaba. Rabbathmoba, capital of the Moabites. In older times there were settled in Arabia Petræa: 1. The Amalekites, in whose country the Towns, &c.

Digitized by Google

Israelites first entered on their way out of Egypt after crossing the Red Sea; the Amalekites were derived from Amalek the son of Eliphaz, and grandson of Esau; they were subsequently called the Sarazeni. 2. The Edomites, from Esau or Edom; Idumæi, the subsequent Nabathæi in the land of Edom, Idumæa. 3. The Moabites, from Moab, the son of Lot, who subsequently amalgamated also with the Nabithæi. 4. In the south, the Midianites.

ARABIA DESERTA.

Boundaries. This portion of Arabia, as might be supposed, had no definite boundaries; it was a vast expanse of sand, over which lay scattered, like islands in an ocean, several large and small specks of fruitful land; whole herds of wild asses and jackals infest this part of the world, over which numerous bands of Bedouin tribes wander. It now consists of the deserts of Soristan, Jesina or Mesopotamia, Irak or Babylonia, &c.

Tribes. Among the nomad or Bedouin tribes, we remark: The Agræi, with the city or rather watering-place of Agra. The Batanæi or Catanæi. The Masani. The Cedræi, from Cedor, one of Ishmael's sons. The Cauchabeni. The Matini. The Æsitæ, in the land of Uz. The Greeks called all these tribes who lived under tents, applying to the pasturing of cattle and to robbery, and averse to trade, agriculture, and the transport of merchandize, Arabes Scenitæ. These sons of the desert still regard themselves as the true untainted Arabians.

ARABIA FELIX.

Country. Arabia Felix answers to the modern Yemen, taken in its widest sense, (for otherwise the term applies to one particular district,) which contains five provinces. It lies on the west of the Arabian gulf or Red Sea: the land is not every where deserving of the epithet "felix." On the sea coast it consists principally of sandy and unfruitful

Digitized by Google

plains: in the inland mountainous parts fruitful tracts are interchanged with dreary and sterile spots. Here good camels, and more especially dromedaries, are found. The country however is rich by its products, particularly frankincense, and as being the most ancient depôt of Indian goods.

Cities, &c.

In the western corner of the Red Sea, in that part called the Heroopoliticus Sinus, now *Bahr al Colaam*, stood the city of Heroon; now the insignificant castle of *Adjerud*, not far from Trajan's canal. Eastward on the Ælaniticus Sinus, the city of Elana or Ælana, by the natives, Eloth; principal harbour of the Jews from the time of Solomon; now *Acaba*. Ezeon Geber, called likewise Berenice, somewhat more east. Charmuthas, a noble port, capable of holding 2000 sail; subsequently called Iambia Vicos, and Leuce Come; near the tropic; now *Yambo;* it was from here that Gallus entered Arabia. Badei Regia, now *Jidda;* the harbour of Macoraba, now *Mecca*, with the holy *Caaba*. Iastreb, now *Medinat*, or *Medinal al Naby*. Socratis Insula, now *Firan*, with a pearl fishery. Pudnu, now *Jeian*. Sacatia. Muza, now *Mausheh;* the harbour of Sosippus. Pseudocelis, now *Mocha*, and Ocelis, anchorage and watering-place for those bound to India; called by Pliny, Acila; the land's-end of Arabia opposite to the Dira promontory in Africa. Sanina. Arabia Felix, a sea town, called by the natives, Adane, the Eden of Ezekiel; modern staple of *Aden*. Chane. Madoce. Emporium Arabiæ, the modern seaport of *Maculla Rocab*. Mariaba, capital of the Sabæi, answering to the ancient Saba; now *Saada*. Thumma or Tamna, capital of the Catabani; in the territory of the modern *Sana*, capital of *Yemen*. In the country of the Homeritæ: Saphor, now the ruins of *Dhafar*. Save, in the district of Mapharitis. In the quarter now called *Hadramant* dwelt anciently the Chatromonititæ; their territory comprised the island of Dioscorides or *Socotorah*, famed for its crocodiles, its large eatable lizards, its turtles, and tortoise-shell works; for its Indian ginger, gum

Digitized by Google

dragon, and aloes. Capital Sabatha or Sabota, the only staple of the incense trade, one tenth of which went to the god Sabis: this town was called likewise Meriaba or capital; now Mareb. The sea-port of Cane, near modern cape *Hargia*. Eriste, the modern *Kesen*. The Minæi, a numerous nomad race given to trade, and residing about the modern Mecca: their principal town was Carna or Carnana. Thumata or Tomala, in the vicinity of the modern *Taief*. The Sachalites Sinus, with the headland of Syagros, now cape *Fartash*; the magazines for the incense. Sambracate, probably the same as Trete, an island. Moscha, the modern *Dafar*, or perhaps *Sadshar*; the place at which the Sacalitic incense was exported. The islands of Zenobius, seven in number.—Along the eastern coast of Arabia, up to the strait leading into the Persian gulf, or in the modern kingdom of *Marah*; the city of Amara, not far from the harbour of Neogilla. The island of Serapis, the inhabitants of which clothed themselves with the leaves of the cocoa tree; now *Maceira* or *Mijaré*. Omana or Omnæ, in the present kingdom of *Oman*, abounding in dates and amber; a commercial town. Nagara. The islands of Calæus, whose wicked inhabitants were never seen by day. The islands of Papias. The Fair Mountain, now *Ras al Had*. Corodamum Promontorium, now *Curiat*. Arabo Promontorium, at the entrance into the Persian gulf; now *Ras Mussendon*. The Portus Cryptus answers to the celebrated modern staple of *Mascat*, in the kingdom of *Oman*, which takes its name from the Macæ, the people anciently resident in that vicinity. Here was the Sinus Ichthyophagorum.—On the west coast of the Persian gulf: Gerrha, on the Sinus Gerrhaicus, with towers and houses built of mineral salt; the modern *Al Catif*: the inhabitants of this district were named Gerrhæi; they had emigrated from the land of the Chaldees, and, with the Minæi and Nabathæi, engrossed the whole transit trade in Arabian and Indian wares with the countries of the Mediterranean. Here was Ezekiel's Dadan. Mallada. Itamus Portus, on the Leanites Sinus.

Digitized by Google

Adari Urbs. Coromanis. Opposite the Gerrhaicus Sinus are the *Bahrein* islands, Tylus and Aradus, famous for their pearl-fisheries, and as the staple of Arabian and Indian wares, particularly cinnamon from Taprobane, the modern *Ceylon*.

Digitized by Google

COUNTRIES BETWEEN THE EUPHRATES AND TIGRIS, IN UPPER ASIA.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Boundaries. Mesopotamia, or the country between the rivers, lies between the Euphrates west, which rises in the centre of the region called Chabura, and the Tigris east: it extends from Anida in the north, situate on the Tigris, to the termination of the desert in the south. Mesopotamia therefore answers to the present Turkish province of *Al Jezra*.

At an earlier period, in the times of Herodotus and Xenophon, this country was called Assyria or Syria between the rivers. Under the Persian and Macedonian supremacies, it constituted no separate satrapy, but belonged to Babylonia. It is divided into two main parts, the north and south. The former extending down to the Chaboras, a tributary of the Euphrates, is mountainous, and for the most part fruitful; the latter consists chiefly of reddish hills and deserts without any trees, except liquorice wood, and, like the desert of Arabia, suffers at a distance from the rivers a dearth of food and water. Here on the parched steppes or table-lands, where the *samoom* often breathes destruction, hordes of Arabians have from the earliest time wandered. Therefore when history speaks of the Romans and Persians possessing Mesopotamia, we must understand the northern part, which abounded in all the necessaries of life. The inhabitants of this portion, who still speak an Armeno-Syriac dialect, were called among themselves Mygdonic, hence their country was known by the name of Mygdonia: subsequently, under the Syro-Macedonian rule, it took

Digitized by Google

the name of Anthemusa. In the time of the Parthian sway, an Arab sheik, Osroes, with his horde, the Osroeni, took possession of the western part of this land, which then took the name of Osroene. Mesopotamia was frequently the scene of the operations of belligerent nations, particularly of the Parthians and Romans, who here lost Crassus, and of the New Persians. Trajan had wrested Mesopotamia from the Parthians, and made it a province of the Roman empire; he was succeeded by Lucius Verus and Severus, so that this part of the world remained a Roman province until the end of the fourth century, when it fell under the power of the New Persian kingdom. The Arabians, who, after the time of Mahomet, conquered this land, and the Turks, who subsequently followed their example, have oppressed Mesopotamia still more by their inroads, than was done by the Romans. This, and the oppression of the Turkish government, have so altered this large tract of land, that those fruitful plains which once were covered with cities, now scarcely exhibit more than a miserable village here and there.

Products. In the north of Mesopotamia, forests supplying vast quantities of timber for ship-building and other purposes: in the southern parts no trees but palms, but excellent garden fruits, particularly at Batnæ; gazelles; wild-asses; ostriches; lions, &c. &c.

Mountains. The Singaras, still called *Sinjar*. Principal stream, the Chobaras, now *Chabour*, which falls into the Euphrates at Circesium.

Cities. In the north of Mesopotamia, for the most part founded by the Macedonians or the Romans: Batnæ, where at the beginning of September a great fair was held for India, Chinese, and other goods: in Syriac, Sarug; now *Seronge*. Edessa, or Edissa, now *Orfa*; capital of a pachalic of the same name; called likewise, according to Pliny, Calirrhoe, from a fine spring which is still extant, the Scirtus, now *Desan*; here, according to the tradition of the Arabs, Abraham offered up his prayer previous to the sacrifice of Isaac: this town was the capital of Osroene.

Digitized by Google

Carræ, the Harran mentioned in the life of Abraham, celebrated for the worship of the moon under a male shape; Crassus was slain at Sinnaca not far from here. Circesium, or Cercusium, the extreme boundary fort of the Romans on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Chabora or Habor with the Euphrates; the Carchemish of Scripture; here part of the ten tribes of Israel were transplanted; now *Carcisia*.—Cities in Mygdonia, or the north-eastern part of Mesopotamia: the capital Nisibis, or Nesibis, the present *Nesibin*, in the pashalic of Diarbekr; in Scripture, and among the modern Syrians, it is called Zobah; anciently, a large and populous city, depôt of the eastern wares. Daras, or Dara, with the fort of Anastasiopolis, on the small stream called the Cordes; now *Cara Derre*, with beautiful ruins. Singara, a fort.—In southern Mesopotamia, or the desert: Zaitha, on the Euphrates, a little below Circesium, with Gordian's tomb, placed by others at Dura. Anatho, destroyed by Julian; the present *Ana*, with a fertile territory on both sides of the Euphrates. Is, the modern *Hit;* near the small river of Is, which used to discharge such quantities of bitumen into the Euphrates, that it was used in the walls of Babylon in the place of mortar. Cunaxa, where the younger Cyrus was slain; probably in Babylonia, some miles from the entrance through the Medic wall, which was called the Pylæ.

ARMENIA MAJOR.

Boundaries. Armenia Major, answering to the present Turkish Armenia, or *Haicia*, and to the Persian Armenia, or *Erivan*, is one of the most lofty countries of Southern Asia, better adapted to the feeding of cattle and breeding of horses, than to agriculture; it possesses, however, several very fruitful valleys, which produce figs, pomegranates, &c. this country is the native land of our European plum. The boundaries are: west, Armenia Minor, lying between the Euphrates and Cappadocia; north-west and north, the Moschian mountains, Colchis, the river Cyrus,

Digitized by Google

Iberia, and Albania: east, the Caspian sea, the Araxes river, and the Caspian mountains, which now form the boundaries of the Turkish and Persian empires, and anciently divided Armenia from Media: south, Mesopotamia.

Inhabitants.

The Armenians, who call themselves Haic Haicaner, were derived from the Phrygians, and belonged to that class of nations whose language was the Syriac, or one of its dialects; for though they had a dialect of their own, the Haicanic, the purest Syriac was and is still spoken among them. They were accustomed to use in writing the Syriac, Greek, and Persian characters until the fourth century, when Misroel introduced a national alphabet. Their religion was the same as that of the Medes and Persians; they worshipped however a particular goddess, Anaitis, in a temple situate in the district of Acilisene, now *Ecgis*. Armenia by the advantages of its situation was defended from foreign occupation; it was nevertheless partially subjected at various times, such as by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, Macedonians. It remained a province of the Syrian empire, until Antiochus the Great, B. C. 190, was conquered by the Romans. Then the governors Artaxias and Zariadras asserted their independence, and thus arose the two kingdoms of Armenia Major and Minor. Among the kings of Armenia Major, the most remarkable was Tigrneas the First, [from B. C. 95 to 60,] who possessed himself of Armenia Minor, Cappadocia, and Syria. In the peace B. C. 63, this prince was obliged to give up all except Armenia, which still however was made independent on Rome; from B. C. 63, this country, by reason of its importance as a frontier, was ruled by kings appointed sometimes by the Romans, at other times by the Parthians: under Trajan it was at one time a Roman province, and finally, A. D. 412, it became a province of the New-Persian kingdom, that of the Sassanidæ.

Mountains.

The Masius; Niphates; Gordyæan mountains; Paryadres and Scydises; Abus or Ararat; Caspius Mons, &c.

Rivers.

Many very considerable rivers flowing in all directions in this mountainous region; in the north, the Bathys,

Digitized by Google

Phasis (Fash), flowing northward into the Euxine; the Cyrus or *Kur*, with its large tributary the Araxes, *Aras*, flowing southward into the Caspian: in the southern part the Euphrates, rising in the west, and the Tigris in the east, pour their waters into the Persian gulf. In the south-east the extensive lake of Arsissa or Palus Mantiana, with salt water, now lake *Van*.

Divisions. Armenia was divided into a number of small districts or strategies: Catarzene; Ossarene; Motene; Colthene; Saducene; Sibacene or Siracene, (Strabo's Chorzene, about the modern town of *Kars*,) called likewise Caranitis; Sacapene; Acilizene; Sophene; Gordyene, inhabited by the Gordyæi or Gordyeni, called likewise Carduchi, the modern *Kurds* still in *Kurdistan* or Assyria, a warlike, vagabond race, who speak a sort of old Persian; Dubios, in the territory of the modern *Erivan*, where in the monastery of Elchmiazin resides the Catholicos of all the Armenians.

Cities. Artaxata, the principal city in the country, so called from the founder Artaxios, a general of Antiochus the Great, who assumed the sovereignty of Armenia; built by the advice of Hannibal on the Araxes, near the Lychnitis Palus, now *Lake Erivan*; now *Ardashat*, with the ruins called *Tacterdatt*, or Tiridates's throne. South of Artaxata, on the other side of the Araxes, the town of Arxata, probably the same as Naxuana; now ruins, opposite *Nackjuvan*. North-west of Artaxata, and still on the Araxes, Armauria; answering probably to the ruins now called *Ani* or *Ani-kagœ*. Tigranocerta, or City of Tigranes, built by Tigranes the son of Artaxias on the Centrites or Nicephorius river, a tributary, now called *Khabur* of the Tigris; modern name *Sert*. Arsamosata or Arsamote, a mountain castle; now *Simsat*. Artageræ, where Augustus's grandson was wounded. Elegia, now *Ilija*, known by Trajan's expedition.—In the fifth century of our æra, the Romans having re-obtained by inheritance the western portion of Armenia, in the modern pachalic of Arzroum, (that is to say, Ardhy-er-roum, the land of the Romans,) where the silver mines are found, erected in their

Digitized by Google

defence against those dangerous neighbours the several forts, some of which have risen to the rank of cities: such were Arzen or Atranutzin, the modern *Arxroum* or *Erzeroum*, the capital of Turkish Armenia. Cars, now the capital of the pachalic of *Kars*. Amida, west of Tigranocerta towards Taurus, a fort built by Constantius, now *Diarbekir* or *Cara-Amid*, capital of the pachalic of the same name in Al Gezira. Here gold and silver mines were found.

BABYLONIA.

Babylonia, answering to the modern Turkish province of *Irac Arabi* or *Babeli*, is, properly speaking, the southern part of Mesopotamia, from which it was separated by the Medic wall, built by Semiramis. It is of itself a dry steppe or table land; but enjoys a delightful climate, between the 29th and 35th degrees of north latitude, being cultivated with prodigious skill, and irrigated by canals from the Euphrates, sluices, and lakes; it was and still is one of the most fruitful lands in the world, and from its situation is the greatest mart of all Asia. Yet this fair country suffers from two dreadful scourges, the samoom wind, and the Bedouin Arabs. The products are as they were in ancient times; corn, dates, cypresses, pasturage, sesame for the fabrication of oil; sources of naphta were also very frequent. The south-western part of Babylonia to the Arabian desart was called Chaldæa. In the more extensive sense of the word, Babylonia was the most important satrapy of the Persian empire, comprising both Assyria and Mesopotamia. Description.

The Assyrians, belonging to the Syrian stock, and called Babylonians; of this race was Nimrod; they were originally independent of Assyria, properly so called. But when the Chaldæi or Cephenii, mostly it is probable of Arabian origin, had poured down from the Carduchian mountains between Armenia and Adiabene, had taken possession of Babylon, and established their dominion over the Babylonians; the Chaldæans, mingled with the Inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

Babylonians, became a conquering race, and founded the Chaldæo-Babylonian empire, which flourished most under Nabopilassar and Nebuchadnezzar, the latter of whom conquered Phœnicia and Jerusalem between the sixth and fifth centuries before Christ. The government, as among almost all eastern nations, was despotic; viceroys superintended the provinces. The Chaldæan priesthood applied to the sciences, astronomy, astrology, necromancy, and oniromancy: their religion of Sabæan origin favoured their vices; the principal deities were Belus or the Sun, and Mylitta. In Babylonia, marriages were usually made by purchase; the sick were exposed in the streets to receive the advice of the passers by. The Babylonians outstripped other nations at an early period in knowledge and civilization—a civilization which was adopted by their conquerors the Chaldæans. The trade of Babylon extended by sea over the Persian gulf, to Arabia and India; by land over Persia to Little Bucharey, and perhaps even to China. B. C. 550, Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and again, in B. C. 330, by Alexander the Great, who intended it to be the capital of the world. After the death of the conqueror, Babylonia formed a part of the Seleuco-Macedonian kingdom: B. C. 164, it was attached to the Parthian states by Mithridates the First. Trajan and L. Verus waged war here; Cassius, the legate of the latter, even destroyed Ctesiphon A. D. 165. About A. D. 226, Babylonia fell under the rule of the New Persian kingdom, that of the Sassanidæ, and, after the death of Mahomet in the seventh century, it was taken possession of by the Arabs, who had already, A. D. 636, built *Basrah;* since the middle ages it has belonged to the Turks.

Rivers. The Euphrates or *Frat*, in the west, and the Tigris or *Didjelat*, flow through the country from north-west to south-east, and at last unite their streams into one called the Pasitigris, now *Shat-al-Arab*, which pours its waters into the Persian gulf. Previous to its union with the Euphrates, the Tigris receives from Persia the tribute of

Digitized by Google

the *Diala* and *Antab*, with the *Carasu*, or *Fum al Saleh;* the Pasitigris or Shat-al-Arab, receives from the same quarter the *Carun*. Among the canals the most important was the royal river (βασίλειος πόταμος), in Syriac, Naarmalcha, the name which it still preserves.

Sitace, answering to the place now called *old Bagdad*. Cities. Perisabora, or Persabora, called likewise Sipphara; now *Anbar*. Seleucia ad Tigrim, founded by Seleucus Nicator; in the shape of an eagle with spread wings; one of the largest and richest cities of the world; with 600,000 inhabitants; ravaged by the generals of Trajan and Verus, the colleague of Marcus Aurelius. The ruins now seen at *Al Modain*, (the two cities,) represent both Choche and Ctesiphon on opposite sides of the Euphrates; the country about Choche was called Cochi campi. Ctesiphon was founded by the Macedonians; in the time of the Parthians it was the winter residence of their kings, as Ecbatana in Media was the summer residence; it was an open place containing 100,000 inhabitants; destroyed by the caliphs in the seventh century. Babylon or Babel, on both sides of the Euphrates, in 32° 28′ north latitude; founded by Belus, but embellished and increased by Semiramis and her successors to an extent of 480 stades in circuit; capital of the country: this town had 100 brazen gates; its walls were 200 cubits high, and 50 cubits thick; a magnificent bridge was erected over the river; it was likewise famous for its temple of Belus, and its hanging gardens: some ruins are still found near the modern *Hilla;* they bear the name of *Birs, Ard Babel*, and *Nimrod's Hill*. The buildings of Seleucia contributed much to the downfal of Babylon; so much so, that Pausanias describes the walls only as remaining.——Cities in Chaldæa and Mesene: Vologesia, called likewise Vologesocerta, built by Vologeses in the first century; now *Cufa*, which has itself been destroyed, north-east of *Mashed Ali*. Borsippa, famed for its large bats, which were smoke-dried and eaten; also for its linen manufactories, and as the university of the Chaldæan astronomers. Agranum. Didigua, at the confluence of the

Digitized by Google

Euphrates and Tigris, where *Corna* now stands. Apamia, near the modern *Vasith*. Orchœ, the seat of a learned Chaldæan sect, thence called Orchœni, as was likewise a horde of Arabs in the same place. Charax Spasinu, selected for a port by Alexander the Great. Forath, now *Basrah Ferath*.—Bagdad is now the capital of Irac, but Basrah or Bassorah is likewise a very important place.

Digitized by Google

COUNTRIES BETWEEN THE TIGRIS AND INDUS.

ASSYRIA.

Boundaries.

Assyria or Addiabene, taken in its limited sense as a province of the great satrapy of Babylonia, answers to the modern Kurdistan, now claimed partly by free chieftains of the Kurds, partly by the Turks and Persians. In the west it is separated by the Tigris from Mesopotamia; and in the east by a chain of mountains from Persia. It consists of lofty plains or table lands, and lies between the 32d and 38th degrees of north latitude. Taken in a more extended sense, the name of Assyria applies also to Babylonia and Mesopotamia: it is sometimes confounded with Syria. The climate, like that of Babylonia, was more temperate, and the soil more fruitful, in ancient than in modern times. Among its more remarkable products is the liquid petrolium.

Inhabitants.

The name of Assyrians was indifferently applied by the Greeks to all the ruling nations about the Euphrates and Tigris, previous to the time of Cyrus; with the Jews the term bore a more definite signification, being applied to one separate nation of Syrian origin. Among these, Ninus, the founder or improver of an empire, the capital of which was Ninive; Semiramis, Ninyas, and Sardanapalus, were famed in the Grecian accounts: according to the Jewish accounts, on the other hand, the pure Assyrian race, a branch of the Syrians, still resident in Assyria, properly so called, founded, between B. C. 800 and 700, a kingdom, the capital of which was Nineveh, and which by conquest extended its boundaries to Syria and Phœnicia. One of the sovereigns of this kingdom,

Digitized by Google

Psalmanazzar, even conquered the kingdom of Samaria, and transplanted the Israelites into the interior of Asia. Finally, the king of the Medes, Cyaxares, conquered Nineveh, and Assyria remained a province of Media, until Cyrus, about B.C. 560, united it to Persia. It was taken possession of B. C. 330 by Alexander the Great, after whose death it formed a part of the Seleuco-Macedonian empire; in B. C. 164, it was added by Mithridates the First, or, as he was otherwise called, Arsaces the Sixth, to the mighty empire of the Parthians; in 226, it fell under the dominion of the new Persian dynasty of the Sassanidæ; in the seventh century it was conquered by the Arabs; and since the middle ages has been in the hands of the Turks. In ancient Assyria, the government was despotic; here the vile practice of making eunuchs took its rise; here likewise for the first time standing armies were had recourse to. The Assyrians made no use of the navigable advantages offered by the Tigris: some of the names of their divinities we meet with in the Jewish writings, such as Nisroch, Adramelech, &c.

Rivers. The Gorgos, called likewise Sillas, Delos, or Durus, now *Diala:* the Gyndes, probably the same as the foregoing: the Physcus, now *Odorneh:* the Capros, the *Little Zab* or *Altun-Su:* and the Lycos, now the *Great Zab;* this last, however, is called by Xenophon Zabatos, and by Ammian An-Zabas: the Bumelus, or Bumadus, now *Chasir.* All these contribute to the Tigris.

Cities, &c. In the district called Aturia, between the Tigris and the Carduchian mountains in the north: Gaugamela, which took its name from the camel, for whose support it was assigned by Darius Hystaspis; near the modern *Carmelis,* south-east of *Mosul;* celebrated by Alexander's victory over Darius Codomannus in the plain of Arbela, B. C. 331, Oct. 3. Ninus, or Ninive, capital of Assyria; built by the Hamite Nimrod, who, going into the land of Ashur, founded there a kingdom consisting of Babel, Erech or Edessa, Accad or Nisibis, and Chalne or Ctesiphon; such the Jewish account; others attribute the

Digitized by Google

foundation of Ninive to Ninus: this city, which arose out of the head quarters of a nomad horde, was situate near the Royal river in Babylonia, where in Xenophon's time the city of Sittace stood, at no great distance from Babel itself, a town with which however it could not contend, either in size or beauty: it was 480 stades in circuit, and extended from the Tigris to near the modern city of Bagdad; the walls were 100 feet high, and very broad; it was, however, destroyed twice by Arbaces and Cyaxares. The subsequent Ninus, probably arising out of the transplantation of a part of the inhabitants of old Ninive, was situate in Aturia, near the modern desart place of *Rimruc*, near *Mosul*; under the Parthian supremacy, it was the principal place in Adiabene, and is mentioned in the times of Tacitus. Larissa. Mespila.—In the province of Adiabene, taken in its restricted sense, the country between the two *Zab* rivers: Arbela, now *Arbil*; the most important city. Siazuros, now *Shehresour*; consisting of habitations excavated in a mountain. Mount Nicatorium, now *Karadjag*. Mennis, a city near which was found an abundant spring of petrolium and nephtha, still collected in great quantities in this vicinity.—In the district of Apolloniatis, south: Apollonia. Artemita, or Chalasar, now *Shereban*. Halus. Opis. The castle of Sumere on the Tigris, now *Samara*; where Julian lost his life in a battle with the Persians. Dura, the modern *Dor*. —In the district of Chalonitis eastward of Apolloniatis: Chala, at the foot of the Zagrus range, which are now called *Aiaga Dag*; this place was called likewise Colonæ, and was said to be a Greek colony; it was the chief place of the district. North of the foregoing, Albania, now *Halwan*.—In the district of Sittacene, or Satrapene, south of Apolloniatis: Sittace, or Sitta, different from that on the western bank of the Tigris. Sambana, probably the same as Pliny's Sabata. Carræ Pagæ, called likewise Charra, near the modern *Casr Shrin*.—The land along the eastern bank of the Tigris was known by the name of Parapotamia.

Digitized by Google

SUSIANA.

Situation, &c. Susiana was a mountainous but fruitful land, inhabited by the Cissii, a branch of the Syrian race; it answers generally to the modern *Chusistan* of western Persia, a part almost now unknown. The heat here is intolerable.

Rivers. The Eulæus, called likewise the Choaspes, the Ulai of Scripture, now the *Carun*, the water of which was so limpid, that the Persian kings were wont to carry it with them in silver casks to distant countries; it had two mouths, one into the Tigris, the other into the Persian gulf. The Oroatis river, called likewise Arosis, the modern *Tab*, a small stream falling into the Persian gulf.

Cities, &c. The fruitful plain on both sides of the Eulæus was called Cissia, and its inhabitants Cissii. Here was found the capital and usual residence or head-quarters of the Persian kings. Susa, (the lily,) the Susan of Scripture, on the east side of the Eulæus; founded by king Darius; according to others by Tithonus, son of old Memnon, from whence this town was called Memnonia. Memnonium, a name applied only to the citadel: this city was without walls, 120 stades in circuit, and stood on the site of the modern *Shuster:* it must be observed, that the Persian kings, following the example of their nomad ancestors, changed their residence according to the seasons from Susa to Babel and Ecbatana.—In the district of Elymais, or Elymatis, inhabited by the Elymæi, or Elam of Scripture, answering to modern *Suristan:* Seleucia, anciently Soloce, or Sodome, on the river Hedyphon, or Hedypnus. Azara, or Urzan, the "asylum Persarum," with the rich temple of Venus and Diana (Anaitis), according to others, of Belus or Jupiter.—The Uxii resided below the Elymæi to the south-east, in the mountains of Uxia. North-west of these were the Cossæi, highlanders, some of whom were troglodytes, Mantieni, Mardi, Cadusii, aggregately called Sacæ, the ancestors of

Digitized by Google

the present *Afgans:* in their country, the only towns were Badace, or Babytace, on the Eulæus; Sacrone; Palinza.

PERSIS.

We know but little of this province of the great Persian empire, from which the conquering Persians issued, and spread their power over the greater part of the ancient world. It answers to the modern Farsistan in the west of Persia, the boundaries of which are, east, Carmenia, and the desert of *Naubendian;* north, the Parachoathras, or southern chain of Taurus, now *Aprasin*, and the mountain of *Hetzardara*, by which it is separated from Media; west, branches of the aforesaid mountains extending to the Persian gulf in the south-west. The country, therefore, in the north is mountainous, in the middle a fruitful plain, in the south sandy. Its length was 2000 stades, its breadth 4200. Situation.

The atmosphere is very dry; rain falls but seldom; in winter, there is frost and snow even in the southern parts. The religious dogma of the Persians by which it was held to be a meritorious deed to bring land into cultivation, must at least have contributed to agriculture. The Macedonians first planted the grape in this country, which has since abounded in excellent wine. Products, &c.

Persia, considered as an empire, comprised all the countries of Asia between the Indus and Tigris, with the exception of Assyria; it therefore applied to three countries; in the south, Persis or Persia, in its more limited sense, Carmania, Gadrosia; three in the centre, Media, Asia, and Arachosia; three in the north, Parthia and Hyrcania, Bactria, and Sogdiana. Sometimes under the same name were likewise comprised the other conquered countries, such as Assyria, Babylonia, Lydia, with the exception still of Asia-Minor, Palæstine, &c.

The Persians were originally a small people of wandering highlanders, divided into several hordes, and probably of Scythian origin; they were at first subjected Inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

to the Babylonians, afterwards to the Medes. From the time of Cyrus, B. C. 560, there arose in the noble Persian horde of the Pasargadæ a dynasty, whose empire grew to a prodigious extent on the ruins of these two, and threatened the freedom even of the east and north of Europe, but which, B. C. 330, was completely overthrown by Alexander the Great, acting as generalissimo of Greece. Subsequently to the death of that hero, Persia fell to the share of the Seleuco-Macedonian empire; for some time it belonged to the Syrian kings; the Parthians, under Arsaces the Sixth or Mithridates the First, took possession of it, B. C. 164, and maintained their conquest until Artaxerxes or Ardshir, the son of Sassan, founded, A. D. 226, the new Persian empire; this empire was subdued, A. D. 638, by the caliph Omar. The worship of the Persians was offered to an invisible being, and to the fire and sun as representatives of that being; this is still the religion of the *Parsi* or *Gœbers*, who are said to be disciples of Zoroaster, while that of the rest of the inhabitants is Mahometanism. Darius Hystaspis contributed greatly to the stability of this empire by a statistical division of the territory into twenty satrapies, by the organization of the army and establishment of a sort of post, and by the foundation of Susa as a royal residence, and the erection of a royal cemetery or national palace at Persepolis.

Rivers. The Cyrus, and the Araxes; the latter the more important stream; now the *Bend-Emir*, which discharges its waters into the salt lake called *Kieffet* or *Bacteghian*.

Cities. Persepolis, the principal place in the country, filled with riches, called under the Mahometan princes Istacar; nothing now remains of it but some great ruins called *Chilminar*, or the Forty columns, or *Tacht-Jemshid*. Pasargadæ, the earlier capital, situate in Cœle-Persis on the Cyrus, now *Fasa;* built by Cyrus, in commemoration of his victory over the Medes. Gabæ, now *Darabgerd*, that is to say, City of Darius. Tabæ, in the centre, where Antiochus died. On the shore of the Persian gulf,

Digitized by Google

Taoce, or Oce, in the district of Taocene, not far from the modern *Shivaz*. Ila, with the island of Caicandros. Gogana, now *Congoon*. Ieratis.

CARMANIA.

A large province, for the most part desert, extending along the Persian gulf and Indian ocean, answering to the modern provinces of west Persia, *Kerman* and *Laristan*. Boundaries north-west, the Bagrada river, by which it is separated from Persis; north, Parthia; east, Aria and Gedrosia. Boundaries.

Gold in one of the rivers; silver, copper, cinnabar, arsenic, salt; corn, and wine; bunches of grapes more than two feet long; abundance of asses; a few horses. Products.

The inhabitants of this country were called Carmani; they spoke the Persian language; the Parsi or Guebres are still resident in this quarter. Inhabitants.

Harmuza, in the district of Harmozia; on the coast at the entrance of the Persian gulf, near the modern *Minau*. Islands off the shore: Organa, desert and rocky; now *Ormus*. Ooracta, large, and well inhabited, producing wine, dates, &c. now *Khisme*, inhabited by Arabians. On the coast the small town of Sidodone, the inhabitants of which, as well as their cattle, lived and still live on fish, now *Lundje*. The Bagrada river, now *Rogonis*. The island of Sagdiana where cinnabar was procured, or at least sold; probably the modern *Hinderabi*. Sabis, the place where Nearchus after his voyage met again Alexander; the modern *Belazgurd*. Carmana, the chief town; now *Kirman*, high inland. Chodda, now *Kirmasin*. The camel breeders (καμηλοβόσκοι) occupied the country to the great desert of *Kerch*, or Caramania Deserta. Cities.

GEDROSIA.

Gedrosia, called likewise Gadrosia, comprised the coast between Carmania and India, hardly any thing more than a sandy desert; it was celebrated by Alexander the Great's march across it. The inhabitants, called Gedrosæ, were

Digitized by Google

of the same origin as the Arachosians, Drangiani, and Arians; they were a free people, governed by several independent chieftains. On the sea-side resided the Ichthyophagi, a different race of men, who in ancient times as in the modern lived upon fish. Gedrosia answers to the modern province of eastern Persia, called Mecran. The only river worth mentioning is the Arabis, now *Corcus*. The chief town was Pura. Parsis, in the territory of the modern *Serbar*.

MEDIA.

Situation. Media lies above Persis; it is an extensive country between the 33d and 40th degrees of north latitude; in the north mountainous, but in the south very fruitful. Boundaries: east, Hyrcania and Parthia; south, Persis and Susiana; west, Assyria and Armenia; north, the Caspian sea. It contained therefore the modern Aderbijan, Shirvan, Kilan, the western half of Masandran and Irac. This country was particularly celebrated for its horses.

Inhabitants. The Medes, who, according to Herodotus, were originally called Arii, consisted of six tribes, the most important of which was that of the Magi. Deioces, the builder of Ecbatana, united these tribes into a nation, which became the ruling people in Asia, and conquered Persia and Assyria, together with Ninive, and even waged war with the Lydians; they held the supremacy from B. C. 700 to 550, when, being added by Cyrus to the Persian empire, they always after shared the lot of their conquerors. By the term Medes some likewise understand the natives which, previously to Cyrus, ruled in eastern Asia, between the Tigris and Indus. The constitution of the Medes properly so called was wholly despotic. It is worthy of observation, that the Persians when they conquered them assumed their manners and costume; the Medic tongue became likewise the polite language. After the time of Alexander the Great a dynasty was founded in the north of Media by the deposed governor Atropates, which by policy maintained itself long even in the time of the Parthian

Digitized by Google

supremacy. Media was therefore divided into Southern or Great Media, and Little Media, consisting of Atropatene and the northern strip of land along the Caspian sea, inhabited by rude nations, for the most part independent.

The Caspius Mons; the Parachoathras and Orontes, now *Alvend;* Zagrios, with the Zagriæ or Mediæ Pylæ, leading out of Assyria into Media; Choathras and Jasonius. Rivers, Araxes, Cyrus, &c. Mountains.

NORTH MEDIA.

This country, extending along the Caspian, is but little known. Sacæ and Massagetæ (Mongols and Afgans) are general names given to the free nations residing in that quarter. Among these, the most western were the Cadusii, called likewise Gelæ or Geli; these belonged to the class of the Sacæ; they inhabited that part of the south-western shore of the Caspian sea which is now called *Ghilan;* these people were a tribe of Mongols or Afgans, horsemen and bowmen; on the shore in their country we find the Aræ Sabææ, temple of the fire worshippers, near the modern *Hove-Lemur;* here likewise was the city of Charax, now *Kescer;* Cyropolis, now *Reshd;* the river Amardus or Mardus, falling into the Caspian, now *Sesidrud;* the lake Matianes, now *Oormi;* Zalace, now *Langarud.* —Westward of the Cadusii dwelt the Caspii in Mons Caspius, near the modern *Ardebil* and *Marend.*—The Mardi or Amardi, a Tartar horde from Bactriana, dwelt on the south coast of the Caspian, in the territory called after them *Masanderan.*—The Tapuri or Tapyri have probably given the name to the modern *Tabarestan,* on the south shore of the Caspian. In this part we find the Straton river; the town of Batina, now *Sulthanie;* Vesaspe, now *Casbin;* Galla, now *Amul,* with the ruins of a very old fort; Oracana, now *Balfroush,* capital of Masanderan; Mandagarsis, now *Mesheddizar;* mount Pagros, and the river Charinda, near the modern *Ferabad;*

Digitized by Google

Phanace, now *Sari*, where the temples of the fire worshippers still present an object of wonder.

MEDIA ATROPATENE.

Boundaries. Media Atropatene, the modern *Azerbijan*, is bounded west, by Armenia and Matiana; east, by Great Media; north, by the inhabitants of the coast and a part of Matiana.

Cities. Gaza, the chief place, between the present *Tabris* and *Miana;* summer residence of the princes; destroyed by Shah Abbas. Vera, Phraata, or Praaspa, or Pharaspia; besieged by Antony; situate south-west of *Ardebil.* Cubena, the modern *Julfa.* Morunda, now *Marand;* Gauzania, now *Sofian.* Phazaba, now *Tabris.* Sincar, now *Singan.*

Matiana. Round Atropatene lay the territory of Matiana, or Mattiana, inhabited by the Matiani or Matieni, with whom the Carduchi (Kurds) and Caspii were connected. This country produces figs, wine, and honey. The principal places were Naude, now *Selmas:* Nazada, near the defile now called *Derbend-pust:* Alinza, or Orosa, near the modern *Talvar.* Here likewise was the lake Spauta, or Martianus, now *Oormia*, full of bitter salt water, brought down by the river now called Agi-su; known by Antony's march.

GREAT MEDIA.

Boundaries, &c. The boundaries of Great Media are easily deduced from what has been before said. The different districts into which this part of Media was divided are these: commencing at the Zagræ, or Mediæ Pylæ, (the defile leading from Assyria into Media,) were the Sagartii, then the district Choromithrene; north of that, Elymæis, inhabited by the Elymæi; south of Choromithrene, Sigriane, with the town of Heraclea; near the modern *Booroogerd;* Rhagiana, or Rhagæ, containing the Nisæan plain, with the celebrated stud of the great king; Daritis, and Syromedia.

Digitized by Google

The principal town of the whole province, and chief residence of the king of Persia, was Ecbatana, or Agbatana; the citadel was surrounded with seven different coloured walls; it answers to the modern *Hamadan* in Irac, of the west of Persia: its attractive riches were seized and converted into coin by Alexander, Seleucus, and Antiochus; yet even in the times of Polybius, pillars of massy gold were still seen in the temple of Anaitis: in the time of the Parthian dominion the summer residence of the court was here, and at Ctesiphon in the winter: to distinguish this Ecbatana from that in Syria, it is sometimes called Medica. The district of Cambadena, with the city of Baptana on a mountain, with a statue and pillars of Semiramis. Bagistame, with a palace and park of Semiramis, not far from the modern *Kirman-shah*. The town of Concobar, still so called. Nissæa, the city of the Nissæi; its position totally undetermined.. Rhaga or Rhagæ, the largest of all the towns of Media in the district of the same name; renewed by Seleucus Nicator, and named Europos; rebuilt a third time by Arsaces, and called Arsacia: the old name *Rai* was preserved under the Mahometan princes; it was so totally destroyed by the Tartars in the twelfth century, that nothing remains but a few ruins near *Savas*. Choana, the modern town of *Com*. Apamia Rhegiana. The Caspian Defile, Κάσπιαι πύλαι, between the two mountains now called *Harkah-Koh*, *Sia-Koh*. Aradrispe, on the boundaries of Parthia, not far from the modern *Ispahán*. Cities.

ARIA.

This level table land comprises the southern part of modern Chorasan, the eastern part of Cohistan and Sihistan. Boundaries: north, the province of Margiana, a part of Bactriana; east, the Paropamisadæ; south, Drangiana, and the Carmanian desert; west, the latter together with Parthia. The whole Medic monarchy was for some time called after this important province Aria, and the Medes, Arii. Boundaries, &c.

Digitized by Google

Inhabitants. The Arii on the beautiful plains along the Arius river, still called *Heri-rud*, and round the Aria Palus, now *Zare* or *Dara*, into which flow the Ferah and Hindwend, both called Arius by Ptolemy: in the neighbouring mountains, Paropamisus, now the mountains of *Gaur:* in the Sariphi Montes, Mosdoranus, Bagous, were found other tribes, such as the Mosdorani, &c.

Cities. Alexandria Ariana, named after Alexander; built on the Arius, near the modern *Dorra.* Artacoana, or Artacauan, the more ancient capital; different from Articaudna, near the modern *Nubenden;* it was the same as Aria, the modern *Harran.* Candace or Codace, now *Thac.* The territory of Drangiana was a province only for a while, during the time of Alexander; at other times it was a dependency of Aria and Arachosia: in the most northern part of this district were the Zarangi or Zarangæ, with their chief town Prophthasia, in the modern Sishistan, on the Hindmend, not far from the town of *Zarend* or *Zarang:* southward were the Euergetæ, or those who had served the elder Cyrus; they were properly called Agriespæ or more correctly Ariaspæ; their chief town was Ariaspe, near the present *Rasec*, on the *Mend* river. North-east of these, stretching far into the modern Mecran, were the Drangæ. Cities in Drangæa. Paris, now *Perum*, in Mecran; Coroc; Bis, the modern *Bost.*

ARACHOSIA.

Boundaries. Arachosia is a rich and fruitful land on the frontiers of India; it was called by the Parthians White India, on account of the white inhabitants who had migrated thither from the Oxus; it now constitutes the province of *Arrochash* in eastern Persia. The boundaries are: north, the Paropamisus; west, Drangiana; south, Gedrosia; east, the Indian tribes of the province of *Multan.*

Inhabitants. The inhabitants of this country went by the names of Arachoti, Arachotæ, and Arachosii. Both before and after the time of Alexander the Great, this province was the territory of a distinct satrap; such for instance was

Digitized by Google

Sibyrtius, the contemporary of the Indian king Sandrocottus, to whom Megasthenes was sent as ambassador, a circumstance to which we are indebted for our knowledge respecting India.

Mountains, &c.

The Paryæti Montes are to be observed: also the river Arachotus, now *Naodah*, and a lake of the same name, now *Vaïkend* or *Caré*.

Cities, &c.

The principal city was Arachotus, Arachoti, Cophen, Culis.—Alexandria or Alexandriopolis, on the river Arachotus, now *Vaïkend* or *Scanderii*.—Choarine, a western part of Arachosia, now *Thuven*.—The neighbouring populous highlands of Paropamisus, or the country of the Paropamisadæ, (now *Kabul* and *Kandahar*, Hindoo countries of the eastern Persian kingdom,) though they belonged to India, were frequently regarded as part of Persia, being subject to the Persian supremacy: the Paropamisus chain separates this country from Bactriana; Alexander appointed over it a separate governor: its cities were: Ortospana, called likewise Carura, and the Βάκτρων τρίοδος; modern *Kandahar* on the river *Hir;* it was the key to Persia from India: Alexandria, a military colony of the Macedonians; Gauzaca, now *Gaxna* on the river *Dilen*.—In the district of Copissene; the city of Capissa or Caphusa, now *Cabul*. In the north, the Cabolitæ, inhabitants of the modern province of *Cabul*. Southward, the Parsii, with the chief place Parsia or Phra, now *Ferah* in *Sishistan*. Eastward, on the river Coas, the Ambautæ; southward of the latter the Parœetæ or Paryetæ, a Tatar race, dwelling in cone shaped huts.

PARTHIA AND HYRCANIA.

Rude mountain lands north of Media, full of fruitful plains; little known either before or during the Persian supremacy; without cities.

PARTHIA.

The country of the Parthyæi or Parthians, a Scythian race so called, being descended from the Dahæ or

Digitized by Google

Dagestan Tatars on the east side of the Caspian, was not a separate province under the Persian empire, but an appendage to that of Hyrcania. It afterwards passed under the Macedonians, (forming a part of the government of Medi,) and under the Syro-Macedonians. When Arsaces had exalted the Parthians to the high rank they subsequently held among the ruling nations of the world, Parthyæa became a separate province, under the name of Parthyene or Parthia:—the latter extended also to the whole empire, which stretched from the Oxus to the Euphrates, and from the Caspian to the Indian ocean, comprising eighteen provinces. Taken in the sense of a mere province, Parthia corresponds to the province of *Kohistan* in eastern Persia, with the neighbouring north-eastern strip of Media; surrounded by mountains, it lay therefore between Media, Hyrcania, Aria, and Carmania. The climate is very dry, so that the Parthians resident there were accustomed to bear thirst for a long time. The breed of horses was very celebrated; and the Parthian horseman in his pretended flight was equally dreaded. The Parthians, originally barbarous, and addicted to polygamy, were closely connected by speech, customs, and institutions with the Poles and Turks; they belonged to the Sarmatian tribes, which, like the Mongols or Sacæ, were reckoned among the Scythians; Herodotus places them in the same class with the Chorasmii and Sogdiani. Their government was an aristocratic monarchy: the nobles constituted the nation "ordo populi;" all the others were slaves "servi;" on this principle the war establishment was founded. The king was assisted by a high council or senate, called Megistanes, who had the right of deposing him. The royal residence in winter, and capital of the kingdom which arose out of these northern nomads, was Ctesiphon, on the eastern side of the Tigris: the coronation was performed by the generals called Surenas. The succession was indeed limited to the family of the Arsacidæ; but the factions of the many pretenders to the crown—factions which the Romans knew how to turn to their advantage—finally caused the

Digitized by Google

downfal of this empire, which, although engaged in repeated wars with the Romans from B. C. 53, maintained itself from B. C. 250 to A. D. 226, when Artaxerxes the son of Sassan, by founding the New Persian empire, put an end to that of the Parthian, and the Persians again became the dominant people.

Topography.

The districts of ancient Parthyene were: in the north Comisene, still called *Comis;* originally part of Hyrcania; Tagæ or Tapæ in mount Labuta, now the capital *Dameghan*, above which lies Mons Coronus, now *Sobad Koh.* —Parthyene, in its restricted sense, with the rivers Zioberis or Stibœtes, now *Adshi-Su*, and the Rhidagus; both of which when united bore the name of Choatres; here was the residence of Arsaces, called Hecatonpylon, probably the same as Sauloe Parthaunisa.—Choarene, the most delightful part of Parthia, with the city of Apamia.—Arcticene or Apauarcticene, with the town of Ragau or Ragæa.—Tabiene, where there is a town still called *Tabas.*

HYRCANIA.

Boundaries.

This country still remains almost unknown. Boundaries: west, the Hyrcanian or Caspian sea; south, Taurus; east, deserts, (in which, however, some streams contributed to fertilize the districts called Nisæa and Margiana;) north, the great sandy desert, over which the Dahæ, Parni, &c. hordes of Turcoman nomads and freebooters, roved.

Under Alexander's successors Hyrcania was restricted to narrower limits, Nisæa and Margiana being converted to a separate province; during the Parthian rule they became an appendage to Parthyene; for under the feeble Seleuco-Syrian kings, the northern nomads, called Parthians, had pressed forward and founded a kingdom, which, as we have seen, grew to an enormous size. Hyrcania, now restricted, contained the north of *Comis;* the east of *Masanderan;* the country now called *Corcan* or *Jorjan*, names said to be derived from Hyrcania; a part of

Digitized by Google

Dahistan, so called from the Dahæ; and the west of the province of *Chorasan*.

Products. Wine; fruit; timber.

Rivers. The Maxera, now *Escar* or *Corcan*, which rises in mount Coronus, and disembogues in the Caspian, not far from the modern capital *Asterabad*. The Sarnios, now *Thus*, on which the modern *Thus* or *Meshhed* stands; it falls into the Tedzen, which disembogues in the great gulf of Balkan in the Caspian.

Tribes and cities. Here we find the Maxeræ, Astaveni, Chrendi; the districts Arsitis, Siracene, with the villages called blessed, (κωμαὶ εὐδαίμονες,) from their abundance in wine, figs, &c. Here also were the Barcani or Barcanii. Towns: Talabroca. Samariana or Samarene, near the modern *Fehrabad;* capital in the time of the Syrian kings. Syrinx or Syringis, Arrian's Zadracarta; according to Ptolemy, the capital of Hyrcania; subsequently *Jorjan* or *Corcan*. In the Caspian sea the naphtha island Naphthonia.

Margiana. The territory of Margiana was bounded, west, by Hyrcania; north, Scythia and the Oxus river; south, the Sariphi Montes, by which it is separated from Asia; east, a chain of mountains separating it from Bactriana: it therefore comprised the greatest part of the east of the province of *Chorasan*. The Roman prisoners, taken by the Parthians at the defeat of Crassus, were transplanted to this province.

Inhabitants. The Derbiccæ, towards the mouth of the *Tedsen;* the Massagetæ or free Mongols roved about this part. The Parni and Daæ; the present Turcomans and Usbecs, or free Tartars. East of the great Parthian salt desert were the Tapuri, Mardi.

River. The eastern Margus, now *Margab* or *Hoakem-mekem*, a tributary of the *Gihon*.

Cities. Antiochia Margiana, rebuilt by Antiochus the First, son of Seleucus; it was previously called Alexandria, but had been devastated by the barbarians; subsequently called *Maruerrud;* here the Roman prisoners taken from Crassus's army were placed. On the western Margus,

Digitized by Google

now *Heri-rud*, in the territory of Nesæa, the town of Nissæa, now the large city of *Herat*; the Nissæan horses were the great object of exportation in ancient times, the Persian monarchs having established there their main stud. Ariaca. Sina. Aratha. Argadina, near *Esferain*. Jasonium.

BACTRIA.

Boundaries.

Bactria or Bactriana corresponds to the southern part of *Great Bukharey*, still called also *Balck*, on the southern bank of the Oxus, now *Gihon*, and separated on the west by deserts and mountains from Margiana, between the 35th and 38th degrees of north latitude. The other boundaries are, north and east, the Oxus river, by which it is divided from Sogdiana; south, Aria and the Paropamisadæ, from both of which it is separated by the high chain of mountains called Paropamisus, now *Hindoo-Koosh*.

Products.

This country was rich in its own products, such as assa fœtida, &c. but did not grow any olives; it was one of the most ancient trading countries in Asia; it was therefore cultivated at an early period, and visited by conquerors.

Mountains.

The Paropamisus or Paropanisus and Caucasus, lofty snow-clad mountains, now the *Hindoo-Koosh*.

Inhabitants.

The Bactrians or Bactriani, a people civilized at an early period, but brutalized by the inroads of the northern tribes. Dahæ. Parni. Tochari. The Bactrians, after defending many times their riches, fell into the power of the Assyrians, next of the Persians, then of Alexander the Great, and after him into that of the Syro-Macedonians. Even under Seleucus the First they made an attempt to recover their freedom; but it was not till the time of Antiochus the First, that the Grecian governor Deodatus or Theodatus the First succeeded here, with the help of his Grecian troops, in founding an independent kingdom,

Digitized by Google

B. C. 254, about the same time as the Parthian empire arose: this kingdom, under the Greek successors of Theodatus, Menander more especially, comprised not only Sogdiana, but also the north of India, extending over Malabar to the Ganges and Serica. But Eucratidas the Second, having instigated Demetrius the Second to an expedition against the Parthians, was stripped by the Parthian king, Arsaces the Sixth, of a part of his states; and soon after being overrun by hordes of Scythian nomads from Central Asia, (principally the Asii, Pasiani, Tochari, from whom the modern district of Tokaristan takes its name, all branches of the Sacæ,) the Bactrian kingdom fell to the ground, and Bactria itself, together with the other countries this side of the Oxus, became a prey to the Parthians. The Parthian king, Mithridates the First, conquered it, together with Serica. At the fall of the Parthian empire, Bactria came into the hands of the new Persian dynasty of the Sassanidæ; at the present day the dominion of the Afgan princes is paramount, although *Balk* has its separate king.

Rivers. The Ochus, now *Helmind;* Dargomanes, a tributary of the former; Zariaspis, now *Dehaj;* Artamis; Dargidus or Bactrus, now the *Balc,* which after receiving the *Dehag* falls into the Oxus, now called *Gihon* or *Amu.* The Oxus flows into the Aral sea; but the ancients, who were not acquainted with that lake, supposed it to fall into the Caspian sea. On the Oxus, which is a large river, the Indian trade was carried on with Europe, round the north shore of the Caspian.

Cities. On the Oxus: Characharta, near the modern *Maru-Amu.* Zarispa, west of the mouth of the *Dehaj,* in the territory of *Kilef.* At the confluence of the *Dehaj* and *Balc* or *Bamian,* Zariaspa, subsequently called Bactra, now *Balk;* with the citadel of Aornus, where Alexander the Great slew Clitus and Clisthenes: from its situation on the borders of Little Thibet, and Little Bukharey, (the northern India of Herodotus and Ctesias,) and the

Digitized by Google

desert of Cobi, across which the road lay to China, this was one of the earliest staples for the merchandize of south-eastern Asia. Maracanda, different from that in Sogdiana. Drapsace or Darapsa. Cariatæ.

SOGDIANA.

Sogdiana corresponds to a part of Great Buckharey, or the country of the Usbeks, still called *Al Sogd*, *Turkestan*, and a part of *Kashgar*. Its boundaries are, west, Scythia, and the Oxeian mountains, (Ὠξεῖα ὄρη,) now *Nur Karabas*; north, the Iaxartes river; east, the same river and the mountains of the Comedæ, now *Belut-Tayler*; south, the Caucasus, Oxus, and Bactria. It is therefore the country between the Upper Oxus and the Upper Iaxartes, by which latter it is separated from Central Asia. It has the same kind of soil and the same advantages as Bactria. Here, watered by the Sogd, was the delightful vale regarded as one of the three paradises of the east. Boundaries.

The inhabitants were called Sogdiani or Sogdii; they shared the fate of Bactria, but generally preserved their freedom. The country is now divided into various clanships. Inhabitants.

The mountains are: the Sugdian mountains, with the Oxiana lake, in which the Sogd loses itself. Mountains.

The Iaxartes, now the *Syr*. Demus, now *Marghinan*; Bascatis, now *Fersan*. All three contributed to form the main stream of the Iaxartes or *Syr Daria*. Rivers.

Cyreschata, the last city of Cyrus's domain, called likewise Cyropolis; in the mountains about the Iaxartes; a fort. Oxiana on the Oxus, where *Termend* now stands. Maruca, near *Saliserai*. Trybactra, on the Sogd; near the modern *Bochara*. Alexandria Oxiana, where *Kesh* now stands. Drepsa, the metropolis in the district of *Vashgherd*. Alexandria Eschate, near *Kodshend*. Maracanda, capital of Sogdiana, called likewise Maracandi, and Paracadi, Paracanda, Panda; seventy stades in circuit; now *Samarcand* on the Sogd, with a Mahometan university. Cities.

Digitized by Google

The rude and for the most part free tribes on the banks of the Iaxartes and Oxus, and in the mountains between those streams, who frequently to the present day ravage the towns, were divided into two races. The Dahæ or Daæ, on the lower course of the Oxus, and in the desert towards the Caspian sea, who were Tatar tribes, Turkestans, Turkomans, &c. The Massagetæ and Sacæ, in the east and beyond the banks of the Syr Daria. To these last belonged the Asii, Pasiani, Tachari, Chorasmii, of Mongol race, resident where the Tatars, Turkestans, and Caracalpars now rove. To these Mongol tribes belonged also the Mardi, Cadusii, Tapuri, &c.

SACÆ.

Boundaries. The country of the Sacæ was bounded, west, by Sogdiana, the mountains of the Comedæ, and the Iaxartes; north, Scythia; east, Scythia, mount Ascatancas, Imaus; south, the Indian chain of Imaus. It comprised therefore Little Buckharey, with some portions of the territories of the Kirgis, and Kashgar, also the western part of the desert of Cobi, together with Little Thibet in the mountains just above the sources of the Indus and Ganges; it therefore comprised the modern Chinese provinces in that quarter. So far as this country was inhabited by Scythians, it will be described under the head of *Scythia extra Imaum.*

Mountains. Comedarum Montes, now *Belur-Tag.* The Imaus, now *Himmaleh, Mus-Tag.* The original country of the Sacæ, from which they extended far westward even to Armenia, lay therefore between the *Belur-Tag* and Imaus; it comprised all the northern lands between the heads of the Ganges and Indus. Here was the Stone Tower, the regular place of rest for the caravans to Sera.

The Sacæ were nomads, residing in the woods and caverns on the west and south sides of the country. They are probably the ancestors of the modern Afgans: the

Digitized by Google

Persians appear to have given the name of Sacæ to all races of Tattarian origin, and that of Massagetæ to those of Mongol origin. The Comedæ, north above the present Cashmir, belonged probably to the Hindoos or Malay race. The Massagetæ in the north were Mongols. On the Iaxartes were the Caratæ and Comari; in the central parts the Grunæi, Scythæ, and Toornæ.

Digitized by Google

SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA.

The knowledge which the more early of the ancients had of India was but scanty, being confined to the parts west of the Ganges. Herodotus and Ctesias merely relate what they had collected from the Persians, whose king Darius had penetrated into the Panjab; such are the descriptions of the beautiful beasts and birds (parrots) of that country, its fine wools, the bold and strong dogs of Panjab, the crocodiles of the Indus, &c. Even the details given by Nearchus, Alexander's general, are not always to be relied upon.

Alexander's inroad into India brings us acquainted only with the north of India, or the Panjab, that is to say, the country of the five rivers or eastern tributaries of the Indus. This country, which was then very populous and well cultivated, is still the seat of the Seiks and Marattas. The Seiks belong to the Indoscythæ of Ptolemy, who, as addicted to the religion of Fo, were pursued unrelentingly by Tamerlane both in and out of India. Having migrated into the country, they cannot exactly be regarded as original inhabitants, or Hindoos. The Marattas, a branch of the Hindoos, resident in the interior of the west of India, who, as well as the former, may be reckoned as belonging to the warrior caste of the Hindoos, formed at that time a powerful and dominant race; hence the great opposition the Macedonian conqueror met with: his expedition was as follows.

He crossed the Paropamisus mountains, subdued, besides other nations on the Cophes river, the Assaceni, in modern *Ash-hagar* (Cabul), took their city of Massaga and others; such as Bazira, in the modern territory of *Bejore:* he then passed the Indus at Taxila, (the modern Attock,) framed a league with the petty Indian king Taxilus, against Abisares and Porus, two Indian princes, and advancing

Digitized by Google

over the Hydaspes, (now *Chylum*,) beat, by the assistance of his general Craterus, the king Porus, who then acknowledged his supremacy. Here he founded Nicæa and Bucephala, so called because his favourite horse Bucephalus died in this place of old age. On his road to the Ganges he crossed the Acesines, (*Chunab*,) and the Hydraotes, (*Ravee*,) and then turned out of his way to take Sangala: finally, stopped by the Hyphasis, or Hypanis, (*Beyah*,) and intimidated by the mutiny of his army, he was obliged to turn back, having advanced half the way to the Ganges. On his return, B. C. 326, he sailed down the Hydaspes to its confluence with the Acesines: here he landed in the country of the Malli (*Moultan*), endangered his life at the siege of the capital of the Oxydrocæ, (*Outch*,) and founded at the junction of the Acesines and Indus the town of Alexandria: he now reembarked, founded another Alexandria in the country of the Sogdi, subjected the Musicani, whose capital was called Minnagora, (*al Mansor*,) and proceeded down the Indus to Pattala, (*Tatta*,) and from thence into the ocean, and then back again: he now separated from his admiral, Nearchus of Crete, who sailed with the fleet along the shore of the Indian ocean to the Persian gulf, while Alexander marched with the army by land to Babylonia.

The numerous tribes of India—said by Megasthenes to be one hundred and eighteen in number—were divided among themselves into seven castes; an error of the ancients, proceeding from their confounding some subdivisions with the castes. The burning of widows with the corpses of their husbands was practised. The slim and light built Indian generally wore a dress of white cotton, a large veil, coloured shoes, golden ear-rings, parasols, &c. and was fond of music and dancing. They wrote upon the leaves of trees. They professed the Brahmin religion, and spoke various languages, or at least very different dialects. The native land of the vine was found to be fruitful; each year produced two crops, and many new products were first made known in the western world: the fine

Digitized by Google

linens, the muslins, the silks of India, were celebrated. The external trade reached no farther than Persia and Arabia. Thus in early times the ancients described the nature of India and her inhabitants just as we find both at the present day.

After the death of Alexander the Great, Seleucus Nicator, whose ambassadors, Megasthenes and Dimachus, had collected abundant information respecting Hindoostan, undertook, B. C. 305, the great Indian expedition against king Sandrocottus, advanced to the Ganges, and re-established the trade with India. The Parthian king, Arsaces the Fourth, or Mithridates the First, extended his empire, (B. C. 164,) in the east, beyond the Indus to the Hydaspes. In the time of the Ptolemies, and their successors the Romans, India became better known in consequence of the trade carried on with that country from Egypt.

Before we proceed to consider these vast and opulent regions, such as they are described by Ptolemy, it will be proper to detail a little more minutely how far the earlier writers were acquainted with the geography of Hindoostan, that is to say, to give a view of the facts collected respecting the country from the time of Alexander the Great, and previously to that of Ptolemy the geographer.

Herodotus gives the name of Indians to the people resident upon the upper course of the Indus, up to the desert of Cobi, therein following the example of the Persians: a little north of the Padæi is his Pactyace or Peucalæotis, likewise called Gandaritis, corresponding to the modern *Cabul*, with the town of Caspatyrus, now *Cabul:* here were the Gandarii, and Dadicæ, of the same race as the Chorasmii: Herodotus's plain, surrounded by mountains inhabited by Chorasmians, and watered by the Acis, or Acesines, is no doubt the modern *Cashmir*, and the river *Chunab:* the Sarangei, (probably about *Serinagar*, the capital of Cashmir,) the Thamanæ, and Utii, who dwelt in the parts of India which had been conquered by Persia.

Digitized by Google

The rivers of India that were known were the Ganges, into which nineteen others were said to fall, such as the Iomanes or Iobares, called likewise Diamuna, now *Jamuna*; the Cænas, now *Can*; the Erannoboas; the Cossoanus or Cossoagus, now *Cosa*; the Sonus or Soa, now *Saone*; the Condochates, now *Gunduck*; the Sambus, now *Chambul*; the Agoranis, now *Gagrah*; the Magon, now *Ramgonga*; the Commenases or Saburus, now *Caramnassa*; the Amystis, now *Patterea*, near the town of Catadupæ, now *Burdwan*; the Oxymagis, now *Bogmutty*. The rivers mentioned in the interior of the country are: the Hesidrus or Zaradrus, now the *Setlege*, which together with the Hypasis falls into the Indus; the Dyardenes or Œdanes, abounding in crocodiles and dolphins, now *Brahmaputra*.

As we have mentioned the cities about the Indus when speaking of Alexander's expedition, it will not be necessary to repeat them here: more eastward we find mention of the following: Palimbratha, the capital of the Prasii, Præsii, or Parrhasii, an Hindoo people of much celebrity in the war with the king of Syria; a road from the Indus, near Multan, with mile-stones all the way, led to this great city, the ruins of which are still seen at *Patelputer*, or *Pateliputra*, near Patna on the Ganges, the capital of the British province of Bahr in India: this vast city was 180 stades long, and 15 broad; it had 570 towers and 64 gates: here Sandrocottus founded the empire of the Prasii, which extended from the Ganges and the Zemba westward beyond the Indus: this kingdom, however, fell as suddenly as it had arisen, being invaded in the first century by the Indo-Scythæ.—Methora and Clisobora, cities of the Surasenæ; higher up the Ganges, in the vicinity of the modern *Allahabad*.—In the country of the Gangaridæ (Calingæ, or Galingæ) on the eastern coast of the peninsula we find the staple of Dandagula, now *Calinga-patam*, and the capital Porthalis or Calligo, now *Cooloo* on the *Mahanada* river. The promontory Calingæ Gangaridæ, now cape *Gordaver*, with the town

Digitized by Google

of Palura.—The coast of Mæsalia, with the river Tyndis, now *Mahamada*, in modern *Circars*, a part of *Golconda*.—On the east side of the Ganges the Maccocalingæ with the city of Gange, eastward of modern *Duliapoor*.

Tribes less known in the interior are mentioned, but no towns named. On both sides of the Ganges, north in the Emodi mountains the Isari, Cosyri, Izgi; in the high mountains the Chisiotosagi, a branch of the Brahmins. Among the Prasii are mentioned the Monedes, Snari or Sabaræ. The Derdæ, mostly in modern Thibet. Beyond the Ganges the Modubæ and Molindæ, Uberæ, Taluctæ, Andaræ, &c. powerful tribes. Perimuda, the English island of *Bombay*. The Asangæ, Chrysei, Parasangæ. On the western coast: the Maltecoræ, Singæ, Marohæ, Rarungæ, Moruni, Nareæ with the loftiest mountain of India, called Capitalia, the Osteluræ, Horatæ, who had a fine commercial city called Automela, now *Cochin*, the Charmæ, Pandæ, &c. &c.

We shall now proceed to Ptolemy's description of India.

INDIA INTRA GANGEM.

India intra Gangem, as a division, applies first to the countries between the Indus and Ganges; secondly, to the western peninsula, the western coast of which, *Malabar*, was the most frequented; thirdly, to the island of Taprobane or *Ceylon*.

Mountains. Apocopi montes, called likewise Πουναὶ Θεῶν; Sardonyx, the frontiers of the modern province of *Mulwa*; Vindium, in the northern parts of *Ajmeer*; Bettogo, now *Gates*; Uxentum, famous for its diamonds, and dividing *Bengal* and *Bahar* from *Orissa*; the Orudian mountains, in *Golconda*, and the north part of *Circars*.

Cities, &c. First, inland: about the Indus, the mouths of which were seven at least in number: Nagara Dionysopolis (Nyssa). Bucephala, near *Multan*. About the heads of the Indus the Daradræ. South-east of the latter, Caspiria,

Digitized by Google

now *Cashmire*, country of the Caspiræi, with the city of Caspyra and the capital Herarassa, near the modern *Judpore*. The Chatræi, with the city of Tisapatinga, now *Jalore*. Cylindrina, about *Sirinagur*. The Gymnosophistæ, about *Sirhind*.—Rivers: the Zemna or Diamuna, (*Jumna*;) the Gagra or Sabarus.—The Gangani. Along the southern bank of the Soa or *Sone*, the Bioligæ. The Prasii in modern *Allahabad*, and *Behar*. On the Ganges, the Mandalæ, with the capital Palimbrotha, near *Patna*.—The Pulindæ, eaters of raw flesh, southward below the Chatræi, inhabiting the southern part of the *Great Sandy Desert*. The Parapiotæ with the Rhamnæ and their city Cosa, now *Kota*. The Pornari, with the city of Bridama, now *Parnah*, and the Adisathri, with the town of Sagida, probably *Sagoor*. The Badiamæ with the city of Tathilba, in *Golconda*.

Secondly, the coasts of India: on the west coast from the Indus to Barygaza, according to Ptolemy and Arrian's Periplus of the Erythræan: the gulf of Irinon, now the gulf of *Cutch*. The gulf of Barace, on the east side of the peninsula of *Guzerat*; here was the promontory Maleum. Syrastrene, the coast of *Guzerat*, with the town of Syrastra. The river Namadus, now *Nerbudda*, on which stood Camani or Cammoni. The gulf of Canthi, comprising the greater part of the gulf of *Cambay*. The river Mophis, now *Mahye*; on which stood the town of Ozene, now *Oozain*, anciently the capital of Larice, which comprised the greater part of the province of *Malwa*, together with *Guzerat*; a great trade carried on here in onyxes, &c. Minnagara or Minagara, not far from the modern *Mahmudabad*; much trade here in cotton stuffs. Barygaza, now *Broach*; one of the greatest commercial places; the Europeans imported Greek wines, woollens, copper, tin, lead, coral, fine wrought girdles, &c. and exported ivory, onyxes, silk in the skean, long pepper, &c. Pacidara, now *Ahmood*. Monoglossa, now *Cambay*. Tiatura, now *Jampanu*: Agrinagara, now *Shalor*. The west coast, called Dachinabades (Δαχιναβάδης), from *dachanos*,

Digitized by Google

i. e. south, from which is derived the name of Decan, given to the southern parts of Hindoostan. Plithana, now *Pultaneh;* Tagara, now *Denghir*, in the vicinity of *Aurungabad;* both famous for their trade.—The country called Ariaca: cities; Nusaripa, near *Hansoot;* Pulipula, near *Cuntydshaut;* Suppara, near *Svali.* The river Soaris, now *Tapti.* Calliena, an important mart near modern *Surat,* on the coast inhabited by the Sadanes in Ariaca (Ἀριακα Σαδανῶν), north of *Bombay.* Dunpa, now *Pernalla.* Symilla, or Semilla, a promontory and place of trade, near *Cape St. John.* Balepatna, now *Terrapoor.* Hippocura, near *Mahim.* In the interior: Omenagora, now *Aumednagur.* Bætana, now *Beder.* Modugulla, now *Mudgull.* Hippocura, now *Hyderabad.* Calligerio, now *Calleani.* Nagaruris, now *Nagaram.*—The Coast of the Pirates, reaching down to Goa; the inhabitants of this shore still carry on the same practice: Mandagora, chief port of the pirates, now *Basseen,* nearly opposite the Heptanesia, or seven islands, to which *Bombay* and *Salsette* belong; these islands are named in the Periplus Sesecrienæ. The Nanagune river, now *Devgoor.* Nitra, or Nitria, now *Niutri:* in the interior, Mirsupale, capital of the pirates; in the middle of the *Gates* mountains, near the defile of *Berovly.*—The country called Limyrica, extending from Goa, through the whole of *Canara* and *Calicut;* here pepper was procured, diamonds, pearls, malabathron, the most beautiful tortoise-shells, Chinese wares, &c. The most northern city was Tyndis, now *Goa;* near which was the island of Peperina. Aramagra, now *Carwar.* Promontory Calæcarias, nearly opposite to which are the Trinesiæ Insulæ. The harbour of Muziris, now *Mirzno.* Semna, now *Mangalore.* Cereura, now *Cananor.* Bacari, now *Calicut.* Nelcynda. The river Barius, now *Peraru.* In the interior the capital Carura, still *Caroor,* near the kingdom of *Mysore.*—The country of the Aii or the modern countries of *Cochin* and *Travancor:* capital Cottiara, or Cottonara, whence the Cottonarian pepper; now *Cochin.* Bambala, now

Digitized by Google

Manpoly. Promontory Comaria, now *cape Comorin;* a town there of the same name. We must remark here in the pepper land the king of Male, from whose kingdom the whole coast has taken its modern name of *Malabar.* Mangaruth, now *Mangalore.* Pudapatna.

Eastern side of the peninsula. The country of the Carei, or Colchi, the present principality of *Tinevelly* in the Carnatic: on the coast, Colchi, now *Collatoor*, with the Colchian gulf, now *Tutticorin*, famous for its pearl fishery. The promontory of Cory, (from whence the modern name of the whole coast Coromandel,) likewise called Calligicum and Coliacum. Between this cape and the island of Ceylon lay the little island of Cory, or Insula Solis, now *Ramanancor.*—In the interior, Titua, now *Tinevelly.* The kingdom of Pandion, famous for the pearl trade. Here were found the towns of Argara on the Argaric bay, now *Palks Bay:* Salur, now *Tondi;* the capital inland, still Madura; Perincari, now *Peringari;* Tangala, now *Dindigul.* The small tribe of the Bati, near *Cottapatam.* Carura, or Corula, now *Caroor* with an ancient pagoda of the Hindoos. Tallara, now *Tanjore.* Cheberis, now *Caverypatam,* and the river Chaberis, now *Cavery.* Melanga, now *Madras.* The river Tynna, now *Pennar.* Orthura, capital of the Soringi, in the territory of *Ootatoor.* Melanga was the capital of the Arvarni. The inhabitants at the mouth of the *Cavery* river monopolized the whole trade of eastern India, Ceylon, China, &c., and furnished with merchandize the people on the Malabar coast—Mæsolia, now the northern part of *Circar*, famous for its diamond mines: here are placed the Calingæ and the promontorium Calingon, now cape *Gordewar;* the modern town of *Colingapatam* still preserves the name of the people. The river Mæsolus, now *Kisnah.* Contacossyla near *Masulipatam.* Cottura and Allosygna, at the mouth of the *Godavery* river. Canagara, now *Canarah.* Bardamana, now *Bangalore.* Cottobara, now *Barna.* Inland, Calliga, now *Cullo.* The Adamas river, now *Braminy;* the most

Digitized by Google

ancient diamond mines in the country of the Sabaræ, whose towns were Tosapion and Caricardama. Further north the town of Cosamba, now *Balasore*. Pitynda, capital of Mæsolia. The Ganges with its five mouths, and the cities Palura, Tilogrammum; farther inland, Gange, capital of the Gangaridæ, eastward of *Dooliapoor*; a mart for Chinese wares. Sinus Gangeticus, *Bay of Bengal*.

Thirdly, the island of Taprobane, subsequently called Palaisimundu and Salice, now Ceylon. Its existence was first made known by the Greek ambassadors to the court of Palimbrotha. The products: tigers, elephants, ivory, tortoise shell, pearls, precious stones, all kinds of metals, rice, honey, or rather sugar, ginger: it is rather strange that cinnamon should not be mentioned. The inhabitants bore the name of Solæ, or Salæ; they are now called the *Cingalese*. The towns were: Palæsimundum, which was also the name of the island: the capital, probably answering to the modern *Jaffnapatan*. Anurogrammum, residence of the prince; *Anarodgurro*, now destroyed. Priapidis Portus, now *Negombo*. Anubingara, now *Colombo*. Modutu, a trading place, now *Moladiva*. Spatana, now *Trinconomalee*, the best harbour on the east side. Dana, now *Tanoal*, sacred to the moon. The city of Dionysus, now *Magame*. Here likewise was the Nanigaris island, now *Manar*; the Orneon insula, now *Caradiva*. To Taprobane belonged a number of small islands, with sweet water and cocoa trees, now called the *Maldives*, said by Ptolemy to be 1378 in number.

INDIA EXTRA GANGEM.

India beyond the Ganges, to which the distant Serica likewise belongs, was known, but very incompletely, about the first or second century of our æra. In the middle of the coast the promontory of Tabis or Tamos, called likewise Tamaros. The island of Chryse corresponds to the modern kingdom of *Ava*: Argyre, to the kingdom of

Digitized by Google

Arracan: the Aurea Chersonesus, to the peninsula of *Malacca.*

Places on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal: Pentapolis, southward of the modern *Candel.* The river Catabeda, now *Curumfully.* Tacosanna, now *Arracen.* Between both, Baracura, a sea-port. The Sadus river. Sambra. The city of Sada, opposite the island of Scheduba or Bazacata. Tamala, a trading-place on the western coast of Pegu, the modern *Baroban.* The great Sabaric gulf, with the city of Sabara. The city of Besynga, now *Sirian*, on the Besynga river or *Pegu:* the inhabitants called Bisyngetæ, eaters of men. Berobe, near the modern *Tavay*, in the kingdom of *Siam.* Then follows the Aurea Chersonesus, or *Malacca.* Here was the mart of Tacola, in the gulf opposite the island of *Junkseylon.* The Chrysoamna river, now *Rachada.* The trading-place called Sabanna, near the modern *Tantan Velha.* Promontory Malæi-Colon, whence the modern name of *Malay* applied to the peninsula. On the east coast the Attabas river, now *Soeng.* Coli, near the modern *Pehang.* The Perimulic gulf, from cape *Dongang* to *Ponsian.* The Latronum Regio. Promontorium Magnum, with the city of Zabæ, near the modern cape and town of *Ligore*, on the entrance into the gulf of Siam. Then follows the great gulf, Sinus Magnus, now *Gulf of Siam.* Thagora, near *Cornom.* Balonga, the chief place of the pirates, in *Larchin's island.* Throana, near *Patanore.* Corthata, capital of the Doani. Sinda, so called from the tribe of Sindi on the coast, near cape *Cini.* The Dorius river, in the vicinity of *Cham.*

The Serus river, now *Menam.* Eastward of this river commences the country of the Sinæ. Aspithara, a river with a town of the same name, now *Bamplasoi;* here we find a people called the Aspithræ. Bramma, a town near cape *Liam.* The Ambastus river, near *Chantaban.* Rabana, a town near *Baysaye.* Promontory Notium. Theriodes Sinus, and Satyron Acron. The islands of the Satyrs, now *Anamba Islands.* The Sinarum Sinus:

Digitized by Google

Ichthyophagous negroes on the island of *Borneo*. Coltiarus, a river, and Calligara, now *Sucadana*, on the large island of Borneo, the limit of the knowledge of the world by the ancients in this quarter. Ptolemy places likewise in the south-east of India several islands, such as those of the Sindæ and Barussi, now *Sumatra*, and circumjacent islands. The Iabadiu insula, rich in gold, with the capital Argyre on the west coast, is the modern *Bauca*. The Sabaticæ islands, *Lingan*, and its circumjacent islands, inhabited by Anthropophagi. The Agathu Dæmonos island, the largest of the *Nicobar* islands. The Maniolæ islands are perhaps the Manilla, or *Philippine* islands, discovered by Magellan.

We shall now proceed to the interior of India beyond the Ganges, and the still more eastern lands to the south-west frontier of China, comprising therefore the modern Ava in its more extended sense, Siam, and a part of Cambodia.—The mountains are the Bepyrus, separating *Morung* and *Nepaul* from *Bengal:* Mæandrus, on the kingdom of Arracan: Damasi montes, between *Ava*, and the *Pegu* river: the Semanthini montes, between the Chinese provinces of *Yuman, Mien*, and *Laochu;* branches of the Emodi montes.—The rivers are the Doanas, now *Ava;* the Dorias, now *Pegu;* the Serus, now *Menam;* Sobannas, now *Tenasserim.*—Cities in the kingdom of *Arracan*, Trilingon, or Triglyphon, near the shore called Cirradia, now *Arracan*, or *Tipra:* farther inland were the Tamaræ or Zamiræ, anthropophageous tribes. Lariagera, near *Ptey.* Ringiberi, northward of Pegu. Agimœtha, near *Luvo.* Tomara, the modern capital of Siam, called *Juthia.* More north Tosale, near Tipra; Tugma, near *Coduascan.* Arisabium, near Prom. Pandasa, on the *Pegu* river. Sitiberis, now *Laconavan.* Nardos, Urathinæ, Salada on the *Menam.* Here were the tribes called Cacobæ and Basanadræ; and the copper-country, Chalcitis. Athenagaron, near the Cosa river. Sagoda, Anthina, Salatha, in *Thibet.* Suanagura in *Oude;* Eldana, Asnamera, Archinara, Urathinæ in *Thibet.*—On the northern banks of

Digitized by Google

the Ganges were the Marundæ: whose cities were Borota, north-west of the mouth of the Son. Corigara, opposite Palumbothra: Celydna; Aganagora; and Talarga. Beyond the mountains of *Oude*, were the Tacoræi, Corancali, Pasalæ, Tiladæ, or Basadæ.

Country of the Sinæ. Boundaries: west, India within the Ganges; north, Serica; east and south, unknown regions. It therefore answers to the south-eastern peninsula of *Combodia*, Cochinchina, &c. Even in these early periods, entrance into the country was forbidden to foreigners, so that Ptolemy only knew of the chief place Acadara, no doubt in the modern *Lao*. If Thinæ is the name of a town and not of the whole country of China, it must have been the town of *Shummi* in the province of Yunnan: the eastern limit of the knowledge of the world among the ancients.

Digitized by Google

CENTRAL ASIA.

Central Asia comprises the regions between the 40th and 50th parallels of north latitudes, or the countries lying between the ranges of Taurus and Altai, the main divisions of which are Asiatic Sarmatia (Astrachan, &c.), the Caucasian Isthmus, and Asiatic Scythia, (that is to say, Great Tatary, partly within, partly beyond, the Mustag, and Mongolia.) With the exception of the Caucasus, this vast region may be considered as one immeasurable steppe or table-land, almost wholly without wood or cultivated fields. Hence the inhabitants, partly Tatars, and partly Mongols or Calmoucs, have till the present day consisted of wandering hordes of nomads, who are never long resident in the same place, have no towns, and live under patriarchal governments. From this quarter of the globe conquering hosts have at various times poured forth, inundating Europe and Asia, some parts of which they have held but for a time, while in others they have permanently established their dominion.

SARMATICA ASIATICA.

The Scythians, ancestors of the Helleñes and Germani, having driven before them the Cimmerians, a Mongol race, passed over out of Asia into a part of Europe. The lands abandoned by the Scythians in Asia, comprising those between the Don, the Volga, and the Caucasus, were now occupied by the Sarmatæ, a Tatar race connected with the Scythians, and the ancestors of all the Sclavonian and Wend tribes; the track which they thus inhabited took in geography the name of Sarmatia

Digitized by Google

Asiatica. Subsequently, however, strange hordes from the east, Siraci, Iaxamatæ, and Aorsi, having pressed forward into the lands extending from the Volga to the sea of Azov; the Sarmatæ could no longer maintain their position, and gradually migrated across the Don to their relatives the Scythians in Europe; here they gained the upper hand, and became dominant, the Scythians amalgamating with them in part, in part also migrating towards Russia and Germany. Here the Sarmatæ, as allies of king Mithridates the Sixth, were an object of terror to the Asiatic kings of Iberia, and Parthia, and even at last became formidable to the Romans themselves, several of whose emperors were dignified with the title of Sarmaticus. Thus therefore arose an European Sarmatia, divided according to Ptolemy from that of Asia by the river Don. The united Scythians and Sarmatæ called themselves Iazyges, which in Sclavonic signifies *the people;* an important branch of this race called Iazyges Metanastæ spread over the Carpathian mountains into Upper Hungary. A part of the Scythians, as we have before observed, migrated to Moscow; they were under the conduct of a powerful northern nomad horde, likewise of Sarmatian race, who were called Roxolani, and Hamaxobii, and Antæ; these are the ancestors of the Russians. Poland and Russia now constituted Sarmatia Europæa, although in that region as well as in Sarmatia Asiatica, many other tribes were settled. Still Sarmatæ was the general name given to all the tribes in the north-east of Europe. After the third century of our æra, the Goths, having pressed forward from the east over the Euxine sea, obtained the dominion over all the Sarmatian races, who however still preserved their customs, government, and language. But towards the end of the fourth century the Ostrogoths were in their turn pushed out by the Huns, a Mongol race, to whom the Hungarians owe their origin. This caused likewise some movements among the Sarmatæ, a part of whom after the death of Attila, under the name of Slaves and Wends,

Digitized by Google

settled in Illyria and all the east of Germany up to the Elbe, while the principal mass proceeded to Poland and Russia, where they have remained to this day: the Sarmatian tribes in Germany being conquered by the Roman emperors, and converted to Christianity, lost gradually even their language. Meanwhile the southern lands about the Euxine were successively invaded by the Aorsi, Alans, Huns, Bulgarians of Slavonic race, Avari, Pechenegi, Magyari or Hungarians, and in the middle ages by the Tatars.

Boundaries. The boundaries of Asiatic Sarmatia according to Ptolemy are: west, the Don, by which it is divided from European Sarmatia, the lacus Mæotis, or *sea of Azov*, the Cimmerian Bosporus or straits of *Caffa*, the north-eastern coast of the Euxine sea to the Corax river, from which the Caucasus extends to the Caspian sea: south, the northern parts of Causasus: east, the mouth of the Rha or *Volga*, and to the northward an imaginary line drawn from that river up to the unknown region of Siberia, by which it was separated from Asiatic Scythia; so that the hordes which roved on the eastern banks of the Volga were reckoned in Sarmatia.

Inhabitants. High up in the north as far as the unknown regions were the Hyperborei Sarmatæ; near the head of the Volga, the Basilisceæ. Eastward of these the Modaceæ; still more east, the Hippophagi. Westward, the Zacatæ; eastward of these the Suardini, on the west bank of the Volga, near its junction with the *Kama* river; still more east, the Asæi. Along the northern bank of the Don, the Perierbidi, a large horde extending to the neck of land between the Don and the Volga. Below these southward, the Iaxametæ. On the western bank of the Volga, below the Suardeni, were the Chænides; on the eastern side, the Phthirophagi, and the Manteni, in whose territory is the Nesiotis regio, a sort of Oasis in these desert plains.—According to Pliny, on the other hand, the inhabitants were, first, on the Don, the Scythæ Gynæcocratumeni, called also Mæotici, who subsequently

Digitized by Google

pushed into Europe; next the Euagæ, Cottæ, Cicimeni, Messeniani, Costobocci, Choatræ, Zigæ, Dandari, Tussagetæ, Turcæ, up to dreary wildernesses and vast forests; above these were the Arimphæi (the Argippæi of Herodotus) up to the Riphæan mountains. The western half of Caucasus was known to the Romans, but not the eastern part, nor the plains upon the Caspian and Volga.——The tribes which, according to Ptolemy, occupied the country from the narrow neck between the Don and the Volga to the Caucasus were: the Siraces, Siraceni, or Siraci, from the city of Tanais southward to the Caucasus, a powerful nation, who sent to king Pharnaces in the Bosporus 20,000 horse as auxiliaries; Uspe was their capital; they are probably still represented by the *Circassians*, who fled before the Alans and Huns into the fastnesses of Caucasus, and still preserve their peculiar language. The Aorsi, a still more important nation, the Adorci of Tacitus; in Strabo's time they roved in the more northern countries near the Don; they resided originally on the north-western shore of the Caspian, and were a great commercial people, having in their hands the whole of the transit trade in Indian and Babylonian wares, which they conveyed westward on camels to the Azov sea, after receiving them from the hands of the Bactrian and Indian merchants, who brought them down the Oxus and Iaxartes to the Aral sea: their city of Tanais was the great magazine of Chinese rhubarb, &c. Then follow the Iaxamitæ already mentioned. The Mæotæ along the east coast of the Palus Mæotis, of whom the branches were, the Pessii; south, the Thamiotæ; the Tyrambii; Tarpetes, Obidiaceni, Sittaceni, &c. &c. But of all these, the Siraci and Aorsi were the most powerful.

From the neck separating the Volga from the Don, a chain of low hills and mountains called the Hippic or Ceraunian mountains, extends down to the Caucasus. In the middle of the northern side of the Caucasus, between the Sanari and Diduri, was the Sarmatian defile, Pylæ Sarmaticæ: above the Diduri, northward, were the Tusci;

Digitized by Google

the Gerri on the frontier of Albania; the Isondæ, on the river Soana, now *Terec*, near the Caspian sea; northward of these the Olondæ, on the Alonta, now *Cuma*, which likewise falls into the Caspian. Between the Hippic mountains and the Volga, were the Serbi, Vali, Erinæi, the Amazons, Scymnitæ, Sapothreni, Melanchlæni, the territory of Mithridates.

Towns, &c. On the eastern shore of the sea of Azov, from north to south: Tanais, Paniardis, Azara, Azaraba, Tyrambe, Gerusa, Mapeta. Cities mentioned by Ptolemy, from the sea of Azov along the *Cuban* river, or Hypanis, or Vardanus. Scopelos, now *Temrouk*. Suruba, near the Russian fort of *Ekaterinslar* on the *Kuban*. Corusia, near *Ust-Cabinscaia*. Euriapa, near *Kavkaskaia*. Seraca, near *Prosnoi*. Cities along mount Corax, the western part of Caucasus; Albunis, south-eastward below Suruba, in the mountains. Almia, south-east of Corusia. Almia, south of Eurapia, at the extremity of the Corax. Naana, near the source of the Corax river, which divides Colchis from the northern countries.

This will be the proper place to describe the country between the Euxine and the Caspian seas, from the Caucasus to the Phasis, Cyrus and Araxes rivers.

CAUCASUS.

The Caucasus, or Caucasus Inhospitalis, is a chain of mountains covered with forests, and on its highest peaks with eternal snow; it ranges between the Euxine and Caspian seas, from the north-west to the south-east, commanding the Caucasian isthmus, which now contains five countries, *Kuban*, *Cabarda*, *Daghestan*, with *Legistan* and and *Georgia*. This lofty range, which by the Cimmerian Bosporus is divided from the Tauric Chersonese, is 120 g. miles long; two defiles lead across it to the northern regions; they are the Iberian and Sarmatian Passes. The western part of Caucasus bears the name of Corax or Coracici montes, or Zeniochi; the eastern part, where the fabulous Amazons are placed, was called the Ceraunian.

Digitized by Google

Southward this range joins the Moschian and Armenian mountains, which serve as the link between Caucasus and the Taurus. The breadth from one sea to the other varies from 60 to 70 g. miles: its most important countries were Colchis, Iberia, and Albania. This interesting quarter of the world was in ancient times as in the present inhabited by a vast number of different tribes: Pliny and Strabo assert, upon the authority of an old navigator Timosthenes, that at the great market of Dioscurias, people of 300 different nations might be met with, all speaking different languages, and exchanging their commodities for salt.

On the north-eastern coast of the Euxine were the Achæi, according to tradition a mixture of Greeks, left here by Castor and Pollux, who accompanied Jason in the Argonautic expedition; the Mardi, Macropogones, Suanocolchi. In the northern parts of the Caucasus were found Troglodytæ, or people who resided in caverns. On the sea side Greek colonies had been established for the purposes of trade, to import Asiatic wares from Phanagoria, Corocondema, &c.; they had however much to put up with from the free and independent tribes in the interior.

COLCHIS.

The Colchi, called in the time of the Romans Lazi, with whom were reckoned the Sanigæ Abasgi, were on account of their swarthy colour and curly hair regarded as descendants of the Egyptians: like them they dealt in linens, and also in buck-wheat, millet, &c. Gold was obtained by washing in the Phasis. Colchis comprised nearly the modern Mingrelia, and a part of the modern territory of Imeretia; occupied by the Soanes or Suani, a subdivision of the Colchians, the modern Svani, or Georgians of Svaneti. In the Caucasus were found the Bruchi, the modern Burtani or Britani, a free tribe, rich in silver and gold.

On the coast from the Bosporus Cimmerius to Colchis: Towns, &c.
Sindicus Portus. Bata, called likewise Pagræ Portus, of

Digitized by Google

Grecian origin; now *Zudzukkale* of the Turks. Hierus portus, now *Anape*. Pityus, near the modern town of *Droudar*. Dioscurias, an ancient colony of the Milesians, now *Iskuria*; celebrated for its trade in slaves, &c.: the fair of Mingrelia is still held at no great distance from this place. Phasis, a city on the Phasis river, reduced in the time of Diocletian to a mere fort, with a Roman garrison of 400 men; here was the Phasis river, now the *Fash* or Rioni, with the Rheon in the north; a broad and rapid stream of excellent water, rising in Armenia: Æa, the ancient city of Æetes, and his daughter Media, famed in the adventures of Jason.

IBERIA.

Boundaries. This fair country, the original habitation of the Iberians, of whom the Pelasgi in Greece, and the Iberians in Tuscany and Spain, are said to be descended, was bounded, north, by the Caucasus; west, by the Moschici mountains, by which it is divided from Colchis; south, by the same mountains, together with the Cyrus river, now *Kur*; east, the river Alazon, by which it is divided from Albania. It answers therefore nearly to the present Georgia.

Products. Wine, oil, corn, &c.

Rivers. The Cyrus, composed of the *Kur*, (Mencari, Aragu,) and *Micari*, and the southern *Kur*, (Arragon or Artabon.) It flows southward through Albania, receives a branch of the Araxes (Arac), and discharges its waters by several mouths into the Caspian sea.

Towns, &c. Harmozica, on the Cyrus; Seumara or Seusamora, on the Aragus. Zalissa, near the modern *Tiflis*. Mestleta. Surra, now *Surami*. Artanissa, near the modern town of *Telav*. We must also notice the defile of Caucasus, called Portæ Caspiæ or Caspia via, from the neighbouring territory of Caspiæa, inhabited by a tribe called Caspii.

Digitized by Google

ALBANIA.

The boundaries of Albania are: north, the Caucasus; east, the Caspian sea; south, the Cyrus, and an arm of the Araxes, joining that river with the Cyrus: west, undetermined; but according to Pliny, the Alazon river. The southern part of this country is a most delicious region; in the north, nothing but mountains; the western part is called Cambysene. Boundaries.

The inhabitants, called Legæ, were rather barbarians and warriors than husbandmen: they mustered against Pompey an army of 60000 foot, and 22000 horse. They were divided into 26 hordes, each having their peculiar diet, and separate princes; in Strabo's time they were all under one king. Inhabitants.

The rivers are, the Alazon, and Cambyses; the Sandobanes; Rhœtaces and Chanes, all of which contribute to the Cyrus: the Albanus, now *Bilbana;* the Casius, now *Samur;* the Gerrus, now *Koi-su*, the banks of which were occupied by a tribe called the Gerri, &c. Rivers.

Gætara, near the naptha sources of *Baku* on the Caspian, visited by the old Persian Guebres, or fire worshippers: Albana, on the Caspian. Camechia, still *Shamachia*, in Shirvan, Deglane, Cabalaca, &c. Northward are to be noticed the Albaniæ Pylæ. Cities, &c.

The Caspian sea, which bore the name of Caspium mare in the western part only, and that of Hyrcanium mare in the eastern parts, comprises several islands rich in gold; one of these, called Telea, celebrated for its fertility, lay north-west of the modern *Esterabad.* The Hilades Insulæ were on the west coast, between the mouths of the Cyrus and the Volga.

SCYTHIA.

Scythia, taken in its most extended sense, applies to the whole of that portion of Europe and Asia from the north-west to the north-east, up to the 54th degree of northern latitude. It comprised therefore the whole

Digitized by Google

country from the north-west mouth of the Rhine, to the Hyperborean or Cronian ocean, now called the Arctic or Frozen sea; southward it stretched over the Caspian into the north-east of Asia. This vast region was divided into obscurely defined countries, Germania, Sarmatia, Thracia, &c. These names were used by some even for the whole of Scythia, while others, on the contrary, applied the name of Scythia to the separate parts above described. In short, it may be regarded as a general rule, that the name of Scythia was given to the world from north-west to north-east, in those times when the circumference of the earth was supposed to be inhabited by four races, the Celts in the west, the Scythians, the Indians, the Ethiopians. Asiatic Scythia will be the subject of the following description; it comprised the northern part of Asia, which lay above Sogdiana and the country of the Sacæ. This region was subsequently divided into Scythia *intra* et *extra* Imaum.

SCYTHIA INTRA IMAUM.

Boundaries. Scythia, within the Imaus range, called by Ptolemy the western Scythia, is bounded, west, by the *Volga*, Rha, and the country of Sarmatia, held to be distinct in the time of Ptolemy: east, by the continuation of the Imaus mountains: south, by the country of the Sacæ, by Sogdiana, by Margiana, about the supposed mouth of the Oxus; and finally by the Caspian sea, which receives the waters of the Rha or *Volga;* the Rhymnus, or the two *Uxens*, which rise in the government of *Saratof*, and lose themselves in inland lakes, was likewise supposed to join the Caspian: this sea likewise received the waters of the Daix, now *Ural*, and was supposed to be the receptacle of those of the Iaxartes, the mouth of which is really in the *Aral sea*, but was probably confounded with that of the *Embda*.

Mountains. The Rhymnic mountains, in which the Rhymnus had its source, now the *Ural* mountains, in the government

Digitized by Google

of *Saratof;* the Norossian mountains, or southern chain of the *Ural;* the Aspisian mountains, which range through the country of the *Kirghises;* more to the eastward the Tapurian mountains, so called from the Tapuræi, who inhabited them, and answering to the high chain that runs through Sungarey from north to south-east, and bears the names of *Bolat-Buga*, *Alagu*, and *Chamar. Teban.* The Anareian mountains, the *Altai*, which towards the south-east join the Imaus, here called Changai; the latter being the grand chain which divides Asia from south to north, reckoning from India, where it bears the name of the *Himaleh* mountains.

Inhabitants.

Herodotus and Ptolemy obtained their information of this country from the caravans, which starting from the town of Tanais at the mouth of the Don, proceeded to the southern foot of the lofty mountains by which Siberia is divided from Central Asia. No city is even in the present day found in these vast steppes. Ptolemy mentions a number of nations, taking their names mostly from the mountains on which they resided. In the high north, Ptolemy places from west to east, the Alani, Suobeni, and Alanorsi; below them the Sætiani, Massæi, Sycbi; near the Imaus, the Tectosaces; the Aorsi. Along the course of the eastern *Volga*, or the *Kama*, the Rhobosci, Armanni; and south, the Paniardii. In the last is found the country called Conadipsas, or Thirsty desert, between the Volga and Uzen rivers, south of the western parts of the Ural mountains; this country was crossed by the caravans. Below this land resided on the Volga, the Roraxii, and the Orgasi; below these the Rhymni, the Asiotæ, and finally, the Aorsi, bounded towards the east by the powerful people of the Iaxartæ, and river of the same name. From north to south, immediately below the Sætiani, were the Mologeni; below these down to the Rhymnic mountains, the Sammitæ: below the Alani montes, were the Zaretæ or Zaratæ, and Sasones. Eastward, the Tybiacæ; below the Zaratæ, the Tabieni; more south, the Iastæ, and the Machætegi to the Norossus mountains. Below those

Digitized by Google

mountains were the Norosbes and Norossi; below whom were the Cachassæ, called Scythæ, extending to the Iaxartes; in whose hands was the caravan trade between the Greeks, Issedon, Serica, and India. On the west of the Aspisii montes, were the Aspisii in *Sungarey*, and on the east side, the Galaxtophagi. Along the east side of the Tapurian mountains were the Tapuri or Tapuræi, an important people well known after the time of Alexander. At the foot of the Anarei montes and the Ascatancas were several tribes, called after their native mountains by the caravan traders.—Between the mouths of the Iaxartes and Oxus were the Ariacæ, (of Pliny, whose Rhymmici are the Rhibii of Ptolemy,) the Namastæ, Sagaraucæ, (the Sacarauli of Strabo,) and the Rhibii: these tribes therefore occupied the side of the Aral lake, or, according to Ptolemy, of the Caspian sea, up to the mountains where the Oxus rises, along the frontiers of Sogdiana. We have likewise to notice the Iastus, a river, to which the Histi of Pliny, and probably the Iastæ of Ptolemy, although placed by him in Siberia, have reference: the Polytimetus, which according to Ptolemy falls into the sea, but by other writers is represented as a stream losing itself in the plains of sand; no doubt the Sogd river, which fertilizes Samarcand, Bachara, &c.: the city of Aspabota, north-east of the mouth of the Oxus, and Davaba or Dauaba, deeper inland between the desert and the Oxianic mountains. Arrian's Gabæ or Curtius's Gabazæ, now *Kabas*, is different from Davaba; for it was situate within Sogdiana, and it is known that the companions of Alexander did not penetrate to the vicinity of the lake Aral.

SCYTHIA EXTRA IMAUM.

Boundaries. Scythia beyond the *Mustag*, called by Ptolemy, the eastern Scythia, consists wholly of steppes, watered by a few rivers which lose themselves in the sand, interspersed with lakes. Its boundaries are, north, the unknown land, or *Siberia;* west, the Imaus, by which it is divided from

Digitized by Google

the rest of Scythia and from the Sacæ; south, the Indian mountains beyond the Ganges; east, Serica, separated by an imaginary straight line. It comprised therefore almost the whole of Thibet, in the south, a western portion of Mongolia and Calcas, and vanished in the unknown regions of Siberia. Ptolemy having derived his information from caravan merchants, who proceeded through the desert of *Cobi* to the north of *China*, and across the country of the *Calmoucs* to the banks of the Salenga river; knew nothing of all these regions, north or south of the above line of march, with the exception of the mere names of the people and their districts.

Mountains.

The western side of the Auzacii montes, which stretched over Serica, and in which the northern part of Œchardes, now *Salenga*, had its rise; they therefore correspond to those mountains which extend from the sources of the Salenga to lake *Baikal*, unknown in antiquity; they are now called the *Changai*. The next mountains we have to notice are the Casii montes, extending into Serica; here rises the northern source of the Bautisus: they are therefore the mountains which extend eastward from Sertam on the desert of Cobi or Shamo, give rise on the frontiers of China to the mighty river of *Hoang-Ho*, and stretch north-east through the southern parts of Mongolia. We have next to consider the Emodi montes, or the northern part of the mountains of *Thibet*, which stretch far into China. Among the ancients, the appellation of Emodi montes applies not only to the snow-clad range on the north of India, which extended far north-west above the sources of the Indus, but likewise to their eastern prolongation, extending to the limits of the world: Ptolemy, on the contrary, applies the name only to the eastern branch.

Inhabitants, &c.

The inhabitants of this region were: In the north, the Abii Scythæ, and the Hippophagi Scythæ; the Auzacitæ, on the mountains of the same name above the sources of the *Selenga*. The territory of Casia, lying between the stand of traders to China, (Statio profiscentium ad

Digitized by Google

Seras,) and the mountains of the same name; consequently answering to the country extending from Sertam into the eastern mountains and valleys of Mongolia, part of the Cashgar kingdom in the middle ages, although the present Cashgar lies above 200 g. miles distant. Below the Auzacitæ were the Chatæ Scythæ in the desert. Next follows the land of Achasa, now *Coshotey;* above the Emodian mountains dwelt the Chauranæi Scythæ, having a city of the same name in the north of Thibet. In the vicinity of Sera (according to Ptolemy) was Auzacia, on the northern arm of the Œchardes river, not far from its head: we must also notice the Scythian Issedon, (Ἰσσηδὼν Σκυθικὴ,) so called to distinguish it from that of Serica. Two other towns are mentioned in Thibet, namely, Sota, in the west; Chaurana, farther north-east, towards the rise of the Emodian mountains.

SERICA.

Boundaries. The limits of this country were: west, an imaginary line dividing it from Scythia: north and east, the unknown regions: south, a part of India beyond the Ganges, and the Sinæ, below the 35th degree of latitude. Serica comprised therefore the eastern part of *Coshotey;* the mountainous Chinese province of *Shensi*, *Mongolia* in the north of China, and the regions ascending into Siberia.

Mountains. Serica contained several mountains extending into the country from Scythia, a prolongation of the Auzacian mountains in the Russian province of *Irkutch;* the Ἀσμίραια ὄρη, by which the desert of Shamo is bounded on the north: a prolongation of the Casii montes, which from *Coshotey* extends along the Chinese wall, to the mountains of *Mongolia.* The Thagurus mountain, or eastern part of the Emodii; a branch of the latter called Otorrocorras, extending through the province of *Shensi*, and containing the sources of those rivers which flow

Digitized by Google

towards the west and east into the great *Hoang-Ho* or *Yellow River*.

The Œchardes, now *Selenga;* the Bautisus, now *Hoang-Ho*. Rivers.

Seres was not the native appellation of the inhabitants of this country, but a name given to them by the people of the south of Asia, the Indians more particularly, from σῆρ, *bombyx*, or silk-worm, as they imported silk from thence; it was not therefore till after the birth of Christ that the Seres appeared in geography as the name of a known people. This silk country was inhabited in the north by the Androphagi, or rather, according to Ammian, the Alitrophi, a term more applicable to those northern Siberians, who live mostly on fish: below these were the Armibi and Sizyges, both near lake *Baikal:* the Damnæ, Piadæ, or Pialæ: the Œchardæ; the Garenæi; Rhabanæi. Below these was the Asmiræa regio: going on to the south, the Issedones, the great Mongol race, extending to the Casian mountains: on the right of Asmiræa, were the Throani, with a city of the same name, Throana: the Thaguri, on the east side of the mountains of the same name, still called *Dahuri:* the Aspacaræ, with a city of the same name, Aspacara; southward of the last, the Batæ: still farther south, the Ottorocorræ or Attocori: the three last tribes resided in the ancient Chinese province of Shensi, famous for its gold. On the frontiers in *Thibet* dwelt the Phruri and Tochari. Inhabitants.

Damna, south-eastward of the Auzacian mountains: Piada, on the Œchardes river: Asmiræa: Throana. Issedon Serica, on the boundary of the desert of Shamo or Cobi; probably the modern town of *Can-chu*, on the eastern arm of the river *Edzine* in *Shensi*. Aspacara, on the *Olan-Muren* river, in *Coshotey:* in the same quarter stood Paliana and Abragana; all these three places were situate on the northern caravan road to Sera. Thogara, and Daxata, in *Shensi*. Drosacha, beyond the Chinese wall. Orosana; Otorrocorra; Solana, near the modern town of *Lingtao;* all three on the southern cara- Cities.

Digitized by Google

van road from India, across Thibet to Sera.—Sera, the capital, supposed to answer to the modern *Sin-gan-fu*. This town was the most distant mart of foreign merchants, and the last town of Ptolemy.

Observations.

All the caravan roads mentioned in the introduction, as well as those from the Volga, led into two main roads, taking the traveller to the boundaries of China and as far as the town of Sera. On the northernmost of these two roads, and nearly half way, was the celebrated station for the merchants, called the Stone Tower, in the country of the Sacæ, about five degrees from the place where the Imaus was crossed; as forty-five degrees occupied a seven month's journey, this station must consequently have been 427 g. miles from Sera. Ammianus Marcellinus mentions the Chinese wall on the north side of that country, which, according to him, abounded in fruits, particularly oranges, cattle, trees, cotton, bamboo, and was blessed with a mild climate. The Indians, who had given to the capital, as well as to the people and whole country, the name of Sera, from their possessing the silk-worm, at last introduced that insect in the *Sirhind*, between the *Panjab* and the *Jumna* river, which quarter was thence called Σηρίνδα, a name still preserved. The silk trade then fell into the hands of the Hindoos. In the sixth year of his reign, Justinian obtained by the means of two monks some eggs of the silk-worm, and information as to the mode of manufacturing the silk; such was the origin of the introduction of the culture of silk in Europe: not but the Greek possessed a sort of rough silk found sticking on certain leaves, which the women span into threads and made into garments: the women of Cos were, it is well known, celebrated for this manufacture.

Digitized by Google

NORTHERN ASIA.

Northern Asia, or the country north of the Altai mountains, between the 70th and 50th degrees of north latitude, now distinguished by the name of Asiatic Russia, was not wholly unknown to the ancients. We find in Herodotus several allusions to it which cannot be mistaken. According to him, the Melanchlæni dwelt east of the Androphagi, who were located about *Kiov*, and northward of the Royal Scythians, in the country about the first course of the Tanais or Don, and consequently in modern Astracan. Below them are lakes, (salt lakes now well known,) and an uninhabited desert. The Melanchlæni are not Scythians, though they have the Scythian costume and manners. Herodotus places a part of the Budini, an important nomad race, (to whom the Geloni, a colony of the Grecians on the coasts, had migrated, and built a wooden town,) on the Volga, and north-west shores of the Caspian, where sea calves, beavers, &c. are taken. Northward of the Budini, mention is made of the desert steppe of Astracan. Above the Budini Herodotus places a desert of seven journeys north; this can be no other than the steppe beyond the Volga, round and near the salt lake of *Elton*. Beyond that desert, still more east, and therefore in the modern government of *Saratoff*, are the Thyssagetæ, from whose country large streams flow down, the *Volga*, *Uxen*, and *Ural*. The *Don* likewise, according to the historian, rises in that quarter; but this no doubt is a mistake. Abutting on the Thyssagetæ are the Iyrcæ. Beyond these due east are Scythian emigrants, who had separated from the Royal Scythians; these must be the Cossacks of the Iak and Ural rivers: for so far, we are told, the land is plain and the soil deep;

Digitized by Google

consequently the Iyrcæ and Scythæ, must have been on the south side of the Ural mountains. After travelling a long way over the rugged land which follows, you find at the foot of very lofty mountains, a nation whose men and women are bald from the birth, have flat noses and large chins; they dress as the Scythians, but have a language of their own; they are called Argippæi and Phalactri: it is very evident that these Argippæi must have been a tribe of the Calmucs, or Mongulian Tartars, resident on the declivity of the Ural mountains. Herodotus represents them as living on the fruits of trees, more particularly that of the tree called Ponticon, which grows to the height of a fig-tree, and bears a leguminous fruit. When it is ripe they press it through cloths; the black juice thus obtained they call Aschy: this they mix with their milk; the thick dregs they make into cakes; for they have but few sheep, their country not abounding in pastures. This Aschy, is supposed to be a sort of poppy, called by the Turk Cash Cash, which is used instead of rennet in milk. Each individual, we are farther informed, lives under a separate tree. Nobody seeks to injure this people; they settle all disputes between their neighbours; and whoever claims an asylum among them is sure of protection.

As far as these Argippæi, all the country just described was therefore well known. It was frequented by Scythians, and by Grecian merchants from the mouth of the Borysthenes, or Dniepr, and from the Euxine sea. The Scythians carried on their trade there through the medium of seven interpreters for the different languages. From all this it is clear, that trade was carried on with India, and perhaps even with China, by the land road above the Caspian. The exchange of merchandize took place in all probability on the frontiers of the Issedones, near the *Syr* river, which falls into the Aral lake. The Greeks received, it appears, the furs of Siberia, an important article in the caravan trade, and the wares of southern Asia, second-hand through the Issidones, whose situation

Digitized by Google

in the east, and near the Massagetæ, was known to them, although they probably did not actually reach their country: the trade it seems was carried on by the medium of the nations above described. For, says Herodotus, eastward of the Argippæi dwell the Issedones, that we know; but respecting the parts beyond the Issedones, we have no information from eye-witnesses. Nevertheless, this trade seems to have existed 350 years before the time of Herodotus; and Aristæas asserted that he had visited the country of the Issedones. Herodotus relates, that, according to the Argippæi, there were found north of them and the Issedones men with goats' feet dwelling in the mountains; and that beyond those the country was inhabited by men who slept six months in the year. The Issedones likewise related, that above their country dwelt men with but one eye, and the griffons guardians of the gold. This the Scythians had learnt from the Issedones, and the historian from the Scythians. Still farther above these people were the Hyperborei on the sea. Every one must recognise in the men sleeping six months, the northern people of Siberia, who, in consequence of the severity of the climate, pass so much of their time under ground, where they pass whole weeks in sleep: probably the griffons are an allusion to the gold and silver mines of *Nertshinc.* It must, however, be allowed, that Siberia was almost wholly unknown to the ancients, as it was separated by so lofty a range of mountains from the rest of Asia.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

AFRICA.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

AFRICA.

ALTHOUGH there is great probability that the Phœnicians had at an early period circumnavigated this peninsula, the ancients were acquainted only with the northern parts, but those parts they knew more minutely and accurately than we do even at this day, in consequence of the civilized and commercial nations settled on the north coast. Carthaginians and Egyptians, Macedonian Greeks under the Ptolemies, and subsequently Romans, penetrated deep inland, for the purposes of hunting, of trade, or of war.

Africa lies almost wholly in the torrid zone; it is of a triangular shape; and has in the north only two great streams, the Nile and the Niger; it constitutes a world to itself, distinct by its products and inhabitants.

The north of Africa is physically divided, as was observed by Herodotus, into, 1st, Inhabited Africa, now called *Barbary*, and as far as Tripolis, or the Regio Syrtica, very fertile. 2d, Africa of the Wild Beasts, the present *Biledulgerid*, a mountainous tract, above the former, and lying under the 30th parallel: here was the Atlas chain of mountains; here also were found the aboriginal inhabitants, or Libyes. 3d, Africa Deserta, the Region of Sand, or the Sahara, stretching right athwart Africa between the 30th and 19th parallels. The fertile countries beyond the desert, along the Niger, were unknown, to the Greeks at least: they were comprised under the name of Ethiopia, or land of the Blacks, a name which, however, was particularly affected to Abyssinia, notwithstanding that country was mostly inhabited

Digitized by Google

by Arabians. Some fruitful islands in the desert, stations for the caravans, such as Augila in the west, and Ammonium, were known as well as the real Oases of Egypt. To establish a political division of Africa would be as difficult as it is to ascertain its history, since the civilized nations, the Egyptians, Cyrenæans, and Carthaginians, inhabited only the north-west, while the other races roved over the country in a nomad state, or formed small states known merely to have existed.

Digitized by Google

EGYPT.

EGYPT, now *Mesr*, a fruitful corn-country, lying on the banks of the Nile, the periodical inundations of which contribute in the almost total absence of rain to the exceeding fertility of the land: on the west it is bounded by a sandy desert belonging to Libya, on the east by a mountain range inclosed with granite rocks. General features.

This celebrated river enters Egypt at Syene, from whence it flows northward down to Cercasorus, which is about 40 miles from the sea; here it first divides into two main branches, the eastern joining the Mediterranean near the town of Pelusium, the western near Canopus; hence those two mouths are called the Pelusiac and Canopic. From these two branches diverged several smaller arms, making in all, in the times of Herodotus, seven mouths. The country lying between the two exterior arms bore, from its shape, the name of the Delta; it was full of cities, highly cultivated, and at the time of the inundations took the appearance of an archipelago of islands. The Nile.

The vale of the Nile, extending from Syene to Cercasorus, the Delta, and the Oases, of which more anon, were inhabited by a civilized race, the Egyptians: from the researches made in modern times it appears, that these were originally negroes, who, comprising a caste of priests, had migrated from Meroe in Ethiopia, and establishing colonies, gradually spread from Ammonium and Thebes, northward through the whole of Egypt: by religion and civilization, this caste established its dominion over the other in- Inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

habitants, the subjugation of whom, together with the admission of tribes from other countries, such as the Arabian Hycsos, &c. gave subsequently rise to the establishment of a kingdom, and the division of the people into castes, at the head of which stood the ruling caste of the priests. In later times the commerce with the Greeks produced even a new caste, that of the Interpreters. The royal power was possessed by hereditary kings, who, like the Indian rajas, being defenders of the state and leaders of the army, belonged to the caste of warriors; this power was however much confined by the sacred aristocracy, until at the fall of the throne of the Pharaohs, the caste of the priests lost its political influence. Adjoined to the king was the high-priest, likewise an hereditary dignity: all business, and the sciences pertaining thereto, the art of writing in hieroglyphics, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, were in the hands of the priests. Favourable as the Nile was to agriculture, the nature of its inundations was such as to excite at a very early period the genius of the people in the formation of canals, sluices, &c. and laid the foundation of an architectural skill, the monuments of which still remain to astonish the modern observer; such are the pyramids, or royal tombs, the obelisks, or public monuments, five of which now adorn Rome, the colossal statues before the temples, the labyrinth, astronomically arranged, and designed for the national palace, the gigantic images of the gods, resembling the negro in features, the machines for raising water, the lake Mœris, excavated for the regulation of the river floods. Nor was this country less favoured by nature in its situation for trade; lying near countries that abounded in gold and perfumes, between Africa and Asia, all pointed out Egypt as the centre of communication for nations; hence even from the earliest times, this country was one of the main seats of the caravan-trade. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if Egypt from the earliest times was the object of foreign conquest; and hence Egypt is one of the most ancient countries in the world, where great political unions

Digitized by Google

were formed, and where high civilization was found; for the latter, however, the Egyptians were mainly indebted to the sacred caste, similar to the Brahmins of India, of whom they are said to have been the descendants, as the negroes are said to be of the Hindoos. Among the early separate hierarchical states of Egypt, Thebes stands conspicuous as the grand rendezvous of the caravans, similar to Cairo in the present day; enriched by its trade, and the vicinity of the gold mines of Ethiopia, and famous for its temple of Jupiter Ammon, still magnificent in its ruins. Thebes, and subsequently Memphis, absorbed the other separate states in Middle and Upper Egypt, Elphantine, Heraclea, and This, together with those which at a later date had arisen in Lower Egypt, such as Tanis, Bubastus, Sais, Mendes, and Sebennytus; all of which were incorporated into the great kingdom, under the form of *nomi* or districts.

From the time of Psammeticus, B. C. 660, Egypt was one kingdom; the capital of which was Memphis, and the royal residence Sais: like China of the modern day, it was strictly closed against all foreigners, until by the conquest of Cambyses, B. C. 525, it became a Persian province. In the expedition against the Persians, Alexander the Great obtained possession of Egypt without bloodshed, B. C. 331, and by laying the foundation of Alexandria, opened a new road to the trade of the world. After the death of the Macedonian conqueror, Egypt fell to the share of Ptolemy the First, or Soter, son of Lagus; the members of that Grecian family, so famous for their services to science and literature, kept possession of the throne of Egypt, until the time of Augustus, who, B. C. 30, converted the country, still conspicuous by its unbounded wealth and luxury, into a Roman province.

Under the Romans, the prosperity of Alexandria increased as luxury spread over the Roman empire; and Egypt was the only great trading country of the world. In A. D. 395, this country formed part of the Byzantine empire; Christianity now, both in Egypt and the neigh-

Digitized by Google

bouring countries, made considerable progress; its tenets were adopted by the Copts, the relics of ancient Egyptians, whose number is now estimated at 30000 families; their language, a mixture of the old Egyptian, Arabic, Greek, &c. has ceased for the last two centuries to be spoken, and is preserved only in the Bible and books of worship, the ordinary language being Arabic. Under Omar, who burnt the library of Alexandria, Egypt was wrested, A. D. 640, from the eastern empire by the Arabians, who being nomads, at first destroyed every thing like political civility, both in Egypt and the north of Africa: about A. D. 800, the throne was occupied by the family of the Aglabites, in 868 by the Turk Achmed, from the beginning of the tenth century by the Fatemites; 1250 by the Turkish Mamelukes; 1517, by the porte, confined by a pashà taken from the Mamelukes.

In the present day, the industry and skill of the inhabitants fall very short of those of their ancestors; thus the country now no longer enjoys the whole of the blessings which the Nile, if properly managed, would pour abundance over its fields; the land therefore suffers greatly from the parching heat of the sun; to which must be added the blasts of the Samoom wind, the plague, and, more than all, the evils of despotism, mingled with anarchy.

Several remarkable religious customs were observed among the ancient Egyptians: when the inundations of the Nile did not reach to their proper height, a young maiden was offered in sacrifice to the river; at a later period the place of the victim was supplied by an earthern image. The Egyptian religion consisted of sabæism, fetichism, and the worship of images; it was professed by the caste of priests, who monopolized to themselves all learning and trade; and by juggling astrologers, (Psylli,) who pretended to the power of handling serpents, working darkness, drawing down the stars, and calculating nativities. Gross superstition pervaded the people: they worshipped cats, crocodiles, &c. the Nile, Iris, Osiris, Jupiter Ammon, the Sun, and Moon, Dionysus, Hermes, the

Digitized by Google

Sphinx, Apis, Typhon, &c. They were likewise celebrated for the preparation of mummies.

The products of Egypt were, various sorts of corn, wheat and spelt for bread, barley for beer; different sorts of esculent plants, more especially the papyrus, subsequently of so much importance in the book-trade; the lotus; flax; cotton; excellent fruits; at a later period the Mareotic and Sebennytic wines; rosin, gum-arabic, myrrh, alum, cici or castor oil; crocodiles, river-horses, ichneumons, the birds called ibis, and vast multitudes of chickens, hatched by artificial heat. The total want of ship timber had the effect in early times of keeping the Egyptians from the sea coast, as they had no fleet wherewith to defend themselves from the attacks of foreign invaders: this want was subsequently supplied by importation from Phœnicia and Cyprus. Products.

The Nile, which, probably, had its head in the great mountains of the Moon in Gojam, commences to rise at the beginning of August, and continues its inundations till October: as the harvests depended on the greater or lesser rise of the waters, a Nilometer had been erected at Memphis. There is still at Old Cairo seen the Mecias, on which the rise and fall of the river are marked. The waters of this river were remarkably limpid and healthy.

By most of the ancients Egypt was regarded as belonging either partly or wholly to Asia; it reckoned seven millions of inhabitants, 18000 important places. Then, as now, the vale of the Nile was divided physically into three parts; namely, Upper, Central, and Lower Egypt. Upper Egypt or Thebais, now *Said*, extending from Syene to the city of Chemmis, with the capital Thebes, or Diospolis. Central Egypt or Heptanomis, now *Vostani*, extending from Chemmis to Cercasorus, with the capital Memphis. Lower Egypt, comprising the Delta, and a portion of territory on either side, now *Bahri*; this tract was full of cities, the most remarkable of which were Sais, Heliopolis, (On,) Naucratis, and at a subsequent period Alexandria.

Digitized by Google

The mountains east of the Nile were formerly as now inhabited by roving Arabs, the Arabsegyptii; in this part of the country the Egyptians had opened some mines, but had made no permanent establishment, had built no city; even the harbours and towns which arose along the coast of the Red Sea under the reign of the Ptolemies were not reckoned as belonging to Egypt, but regarded as colonies. On the west of Egypt, hordes of Libyan race (*Berbers*) roved over the wide and desert plains of sand; the Egyptians possessed in that quarter nothing but the Oases, which constituted a separate district of Egypt. In the time of Herodotus the eastern limit of Egypt was the lake Serbonis, and mount Casius; the more eastern settlements of the Pharaoh, extending to the frontiers of Syria, were permanently attached to Egypt at a later period. The western boundary was the sinus Plinthinotes, west of Alexandria: subsequently the western hordes of Libyan nomads were reckoned in Egypt, the western frontier of which was therefore extended to the Catabathmus, (now Acabet-assalom,) where the state of Cyrene (now *Barca*) commenced; this state acknowledged for a long time the supremacy of Egypt, but was never incorporated with the latter country.

UPPER EGYPT.

Towns, &c. Travelling from Ethiopia towards the Mediterranean, and therefore in a northerly direction, you came after quitting Philæ, an Ethiopian town built in an island, to Syene, now *Æsuæ*, the first place on the southern boundary of Egypt, situate in a desert land, and remarkable only as a frontier place and the seat of a garrison. In its vicinity was the island of Elephantine, at a short distance from the little Cataract of the Nile.—At the time of the solstices, all bodies, it was said, appeared shadowless, in Syene; a well at that place was at such times illuminated to the bottom; as this place lies in lat. 24° 5′, a fact known even to Eratosthenes, and as the most

Digitized by Google

northern vertical point of the sun in summer is at lat. 23° 28′, it was impossible that at Syene, which lies 37′ north, objects should be completely without shade; but the difference certainly is too small to be taken into account.—Here in the upper country the vale of the Nile is no more than about four g. miles broad; two highways ran along the Nile, one on the western, the other on the eastern side. On the left bank of that river, as you proceeded north, was seen the large town of Apollo, (πόλις μεγάλη Ἀπόλλωνος,) originally called the city of Horus; here ruins are still found of the temples of Osiris and Horus: on the right or eastern bank was seen the city of Eilethyia, or Lucina, the ruins of which are shewn at the village of *El-Kab*. On the western side farther north was Latopolis, now *Esne*, an important mart: Crocodilopolis; Hermonthis, or Hermuthis, now *Erment*, with ruins: on the eastern side Tuphium, now the village of *Tod*. This brings us to Thebes, called likewise Diospolis or Jove's Town, a vast and ancient city built on both banks of the Nile, the centre of all the caravan trade carried on with the south, and a flourishing place until the time of the Persian occupation of the country. From hence Cambyses despatched a number of architects into Persia, who were probably of service to his successor Darius in the building of Persepolis; a conjecture which may perhaps serve to explain the similarity found between the ruins of that place and those seen in Egypt. On the site of this city of Thebes, in 25° 42′ north latitude, are found the two temples of *Luxor* and *Carnac*, the former of Osiris the younger, the latter of the celestial Osiris or Zeus Uranios; the Memnonium, near the village now called *Medinet-abu*, formerly the royal residence and temple of Serapis, so called from the architect Memnon of Syene or Osymandes; the royal graves at a short distance from the modern village of *Curnah*.—Further north and on the eastern side of the Nile, the small town of Apollo, (Ἀπόλλωνος μικρὰ πόλις,) on the wreck of which now stands *Gus*. Coptos, near the

Digitized by Google

modern village of *Guft*, a flourishing mart for Ethiopian wares; called Chemmis by Herodotus, and for the most part destroyed by Diocletian. Tentyra or Tentyris, the inhabitants of which were wont to kill and eat the crocodile, on which account they were held in abhorrence and persecuted by the other Egyptians, and those of Ombos in particular: this town stood on the western side of the Nile; its ruins are still seen at a place called *Denderah*. Cænopolis, now the village of *Cenæ*. On the east side of the Nile was Panopolis, an old city dedicated to Pan or Mendes, and famous for its linen manufactories; according to Diodorus it was called in the country Chemmis; it is to be distinguished from the town of the same name above mentioned; its modern name is *Achenyn*. Diospolis Parva different from that in the Delta. In the district of Thinites, or Nomos Thinites, to which the caravan trade was directed from the south-west of Africa over the great Oasis, after the destruction of Thebes, we find the important town of Abydus, called at a more early period This, Thœnis, with the Memnonian palace, and a temple of Osiris; subsequently called Hermii Ptolemais, Ptolemaice answering to the site of the modern *Girgeh*; it equalled Memphis in size. The original division of Thebais extended down to this place, to which subsequently was added the first or northern Thebais. Seven days' journey both from Abydos and Thebes, was found the first or southern Oasis. Below Abydos, and on the west side of the Nile, was Crocodilopolis, the ruins of which are found near the monastery of *Embesunda*. In the district of Lycopolites was Lycopolis, the most northern town in Thebais or Upper Egypt, on this side of the Nile. Opposite, on the eastern side, was the district or Nomos Antæopolites, with the city of Antæopolis, with a temple of Antæus, the beautiful ruins of which are seen near the modern village of *Gau*. Phylace, frontier station in Thebais.

Digitized by Google

CENTRAL EGYPT.

Central Egypt was likewise called Heptanomis, from its being divided into seven districts or nomes. East of the river was the Nomos Antinoites, with the city of Besa, which was embellished by Hadrian, and named Antinoupolis, after his favourite Antinous, who was here drowned in the Nile; its magnificent ruins are still seen at the village called *Sheik-Abadeh*. Opposite to and in the southern nomos of Hermupolites, bordering on Thebais, was Hermopolis, called likewise the Great Hermopolis, to distinguish it from that near Alexandria. Ruins of this city, and of Theodosiopolis founded by Theodosius, with many monasteries, are still seen near a village called *Achmunye*. Eastward, the city of Cunon-polis, so called from the worship of Anubis, with the dog's head, near the modern *Samallut:* the manufacturing town of Alabastra or Alabastron Polis, in the Arabian mountains, famous for its artists, who, from the alabaster dug in mons Alabastrinus, carved all kinds of vases, some of which are now found. In the Aphroditopolites nomos, stood the capital Aphroditopolis, celebrated for the worship of a white heifer: here likewise was found Ancyronpolis, the inhabitants of which wrought anchors from the stone hewn out of the neighbouring mines: in this quarter, and in all the mountain line, numbers of Hypogees, or quarries for the burying of the dead, are now seen. West of the Nile, and in the Oxyrrhinchites nomos, was the town of Oxyrrhinchus, famous for the worship of a sort of sharp-snouted sturgeon, whence the name. In the nomos Heracleotes, the largest of the islands of the Nile, stood Heracleuspolis, called the Great, to distinguish it from the two other cities of the same name: here the ichneumon was worshipped; on the site now stands a village called *Ahnas*. Nilopolis. In the western nomos Arsinoites or Crocodilopolites, answering to the present *Fayum*, rich in oil, corn, and fruits, stood the capital Arsinoe, previously Crocodilopolis, embellished by Pto-

Digitized by Google

lemy Philadelphus, and named after his wife Arsinoe; a tame crocodile was kept here as an object of worship, who, according to Strabo, answered the call of the priests: the ruins of this place are now seen at *Medinat-el-Fayum*. In the vicinity was the lake Mœris, now *Birket-el-Kerun*. Above the lake was the celebrated Labyrinth, near the modern village of *Haurah*. North, in the Memphites nomos, the most southerly town was Acanthon, near the modern village of *Dashur*, not far from which on the Libyan mountains are seen some pyramids. More north was the city of Memphis, Moph or Noph of the Bible, now old *Mesr*, the first capital of all Egypt, so called from Menes, who altered the direction of the stream: here was the famous temple of Vulcan or Phtha, that of Serapis, the hierarchal college, the royal residence, the white fort: this town sunk gradually until its complete destruction by the Arabs in the seventh century; the Arabs then, as a temporary settlement, founded their new capital *Al Cahira* or *Cairo*, more to the north on the eastern bank of the Nile; Memphis furnished both materials and inhabitants for this new town, its ruins are still found near the village of *Myt-Rahyneh*, near *Manuf*, and in the vicinity of *Saccara*. Not far from Memphis on the east was a place called Troja; south-eastward of Memphis in the Arabian mountains was Mons Troicus, from whence the stones were brought for the building of the pyramids. Westward, and forty stades from Memphis on the Libyan mountains, are seen the famous pyramids.—Of the two Oases inhabited by descendants of the Egyptians, the first or great Oasis, abounding in products and in water, and the place of refreshment of the caravans from the south, is now called *El-Wah*, and has a town of the same name; it is upon the caravan road to *Darfur*. More north, and nearer to Egypt, is found the lesser Oasis, now *El-Wah el-Cassar;* here stood the fortified town of Trinythis, the ruins of which are still seen.

Digitized by Google

LOWER EGYPT.

The first town in this division, descending the Nile, was Babylon or Babylonia, founded by the Persians, who transplanted thither a colony of unruly Babylonians; under the Romans it was a fortified place; and after the seventh century became the chief seat of the Arabian conquerors under the name of Fostat; in the tenth century the Arabians founded new Cairo, the present capital of Egypt, and Babylon took with them the name of *Old Cairo*. Heliopolis, the On of the Scriptures, where Joseph took to wife a priest's daughter; it was the third place in rank of the Heliopolites nomos, famous as the seat of the Egyptian hierarchy and for its obelisks, two of which have been transferred to Rome: here Plato and Eudoxus studied astronomy under the priests: the remains of a large sphinx, and an obelisk surrounded with water, are still seen near the modern villages of *Mataré*. The land of the Jewish high-priest Onias, (ἡ Ὀνίου,) with a temple to Jehovah in Leontopolis, or Metropolis Oniu, called also vicus and castra Judæorum; this town was founded by Ptolemy Philometor, in the district formerly called Goshen: its ruins still bear the name of *Tel-el-Jhud* or *Turbed-el-Jhud*, Hill or Grave of the Jews. Magdolum, where the Syrian invaders were repulsed by Pharaoh-Neco. Pelusium, originally Abaris, the key to Egypt on the east; subsequently the capital of a province called Augustamnica, famous for its lentils: its ruins are found near the castle of *Tineh*. Gerrhon or Gerrha, in the plural, with the cognomen of Horion, originally the eastern frontier of Egypt. Eastward, the maritime tract bears the name of Cassiotis, with a town called Cassium, and a temple to Jove Casius on mount Casius, near which Pompey the Great was slain; southward of this spot is now found a place called *Catieh*. Next is the Sirbonis lake, stated by Herodotus to be the eastern frontier of Egypt towards Syria. Ostracine, and Rhinocorura, the extreme sea-port of

Digitized by Google

Egypt, and staple for the Arabian wares brought to the Mediterranean: now *El Arish*. Returning from Pelusium to Heliopolis towards the south-west, we have Daphnæ or Daphnon: Tacasarta, a fort against the roving Arabs; Thoum; Phacusa, the capital of the nomos Arabia, which was previously called the land of Goshen, and subsequently Augustamnica; its ruins are pointed out at *Tel Phacus*: Philon. Here likewise we find the great canal dug through the nomos Arabia, Bubastis, and Heliopolis, for the purpose of uniting the Mediterranean and Red seas; an enterprise prosecuted at different periods by various rulers of Egypt, Pharaoh-Neco, Darius Hystaspis, Ptolemy, Philadelphus, &c. and by the last sultan Mustapha. Patumos, the Pithom of the Bible, near the present *Belbys*; where vestiges of the canal are still seen. The Bitter Lake become sweet by the admixture with other canals, and full of fish and water fowl. On and about Ptolemy's canal, which joined the Red sea at Arsinoe or at Cleopatris, were found, as might naturally be expected, several places which disappeared when the canal fell into ruin: Serapium: Cambysa, where Cambyses settled the invalids of his army, and where ruins are found with arrow headed inscriptions as at Persepolis; Heroonpolis, which gives its name to the bottom of the Red sea, called Heroopoliticus sinus; this town was founded for commercial purposes by the Greeks on the sluices of Ptolemy's, subsequently called Trajan's canal: the harbour of Arsinoe, founded by Philadelphus, and so named in honour of his sister: northward of the modern *Sues*; Daneum Portus, on the western point of the Arabic gulf. It was from this last place that Ælius Gallus, the prefect of Augustus, undertook his expedition against Arabia. Cleopatris, so near the latter city that it was frequently confounded with it. The harbour of Clysma.

The Pelusiac arm of the Nile disappeared, A. D. 640, in consequence of Amru, under Caliph Omar, attempting without proper precautions to repair Trajan's canal. The

Digitized by Google

Delta, formed by art and the deposits of the Nile, lay between the extreme arms of the Nile, which divides at Cercasorus into three branches, the eastern called the Pelusiac, the western the Canobic, and that in the middle the Sebennytic; this last main stream sent a portion of its waters into two other arms, the Saitic and Mendesian; to these five natural mouths of the Nile were added two others, the work of art, namely, the Bolbitine in the west, now the main arm of Rosetta; and on the east, the Bucolic or Phatnic. This last, from being originally a sub-branch of the Sebennytic, is now become the main stream within the Delta, and is the arm of Damietta. The mouths of the Nile were therefore placed in the following order from west to east; the Canobic, Bolbitine, Sebennytic, Phatnic, Mendesian, Tanitic or Saitic, the Pelusiac. The Canobic arm subdivides itself into two, one of which was called the Heracleotic.

On the Canobic arm, the mouth of which was only 150 stades from the light-house or pharus of Alexandria, stood the town of Canobus, the only place at which the Ionian traders were allowed to touch; after the foundation of Alexandria it lost all its ancient dignity, and became the mere place of pastime of the Alexandrines. Here was seen a temple of Serapis and an oracle; the introduction of Christianity having deprived these institutions of their sanctity, the place completely disappeared. Its ruins are still seen at *Abukir*, the glorious scene of British naval skill and valour. Between the Canobic and Bolbitine arms in the Metelites nomos was the capital Metelis, subsequently called Bechis, southward of *Rosetta*, a town which arose in the middle ages. Between the Agathos Dæmon and the Sebennytic mouth in the northern nomos Phthenotes, (previously called Chemmites,) near the present lake of *Burlos*, was the city of Butos, with an oracle of Latona, and a temple to Apollo upon the floating island of Chemmis. Sais, the most celebrated and important city of the Delta, city of the last dynasty of the Pharaohs, and not to be confounded with the eastern Sais or Tanis, at

Digitized by Google

the Saitic mouth: here the great feast of the lamps was celebrated. In the Saitic nomos, was likewise found the city of Naucratis built by the Milesians, where were found the barracks of the Ionian guards in the service of king Psammetichus; it was a pure Greek colony, but held in the eyes of the Egyptians as an unclean place, and nest of heretics: this place gave its name sometimes to the Canobic arm of the Nile: its ruins are seen at *Salhadsjar*. In the Prosopitis nomos was the town of Prosopis, the island of Prosopitis, and the town upon it called Atarbechis or city of Venus, called likewise Niciupolis and Momemphis, near the modern *Nadir;* from the modern town of *Terane* in this vicinity, natron or kali is brought, made into soap with oil, and used for washing. The island of Natho. In the nomos Xoites on the Sebennytic arm, was the city of Xois, Herodotus's Papremis; near the modern city *Mehallet-el-Kebyr*. On the Phatnic arm in the Busirites nomos the capital Busiris, with the temple of Iris; its ruins still called *Busir*. Near the Mendesian arm and capital of the Mendesios or Thmuites nomos, the town of Thmuis where the buck was worshipped; its ruins at a place called *Tmuy-el-Emdid*. Mendes, the town from which the Mendisian arm, now called *Achnum*, took its name. Tanis, the capital of the nomos Tanites, on the arm of the Nile, of the same name; the Zoan of the Bible; its ruins are called *Samnah*. The island of Elbo, refuge of the blind Pharaoh Anysis, and subsequently of Amyrtæus; in the lake now called *Menzaleh*. On the Pelusiac or Bubastic arm, eastward in the Sethraites nomos, Hercules's small town, (Ἡρακλέους μικρὰ πόλις,) now covered by the lake *Menzaleh:* on the west in the Bubastites nomos, the famous city of Bubastus, the Pibeseth of the Bible; its ruins now called *Tel-Basta*.

On the west side of the Canobic arm, and properly in the Libyan territory, now called *Baheir*, was Schedia, on the lake of *Abukir*. The Nitriæ or Nitrariæ, above Momemphis, famous in later times for the residence of hermits and monks. The natron lakes, at some distance

Digitized by Google

from the modern *Teraneh* on the Canobic arm. In the nomos Mareotes, was Marea, famed by Inarus, capital of the Lybians inhabiting the west of the Delta, who had adopted the Egyptian manners and customs, but would not forsake the practice of eating the flesh of oxen; whence a dispute, which the oracle of Ammonian Jove was called upon to settle. The great lake of Mareia, called likewise Mareotis, and famous for its Mareotic or Alexandrine wine. A frontier place called Apis. Chabria Come. Upon the small strip of land between the Mareotic lake and the Mediterranean stood Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great with the assistance of Dinocrates the architect; embellished by Ptolemy the First, and embellished by the first library with a museum, or learned academy, in a part called Bruchium, and by several magnificent buildings, among others the Serapium, in which Ptolemy the Second established the second library. The small island of Pharos, with the light-house of Ptolemy son of Lagus, closed the bay; a double harbour on the Mediterranean, and the Mareotic lake, facilitated the trade of Alexandria; this town in consequence was in a short time inhabited by nearly a million of inhabitants, and became the seat of science: among its suburbs were: Nicopolis, Eleusis, and Juliopolis; and without the walls the city of the Jews, under their own ethnarch.

THE EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA TO THE UNKNOWN REGIONS.

The sandy isthmus between the Mediterranean and Red seas was generally reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia, from the banks of the Nile; it is about 17 g. miles across. The north-western inlet of the Red sea bore the name of Heroopoliticus sinus; here the canal drawn by Ptolemy Philadelphus from the Pelusiac arm of the Nile, through the city of Heroopolis, joined the sea at a port called Arsinoe. Southward we find Clysma another port, from which the Heroopoliticus sinus has

Digitized by Google

taken its Arabic name of *Bahr-el-Colsum*; its site answers undoubtedly to *El-Tuarek*.—On the coast, going from Clysma south to Berenice: promontory Drepanon, now *Garib:* more south the ὄρος Μιλτῶδες, now *Gebel-Aman*. Myos Hormus, subsequently called Aphrodites Hormus, with the fresh spring of water, Tadnos: Philadelphus constructed a road across the mountains from Coptus on the Nile, to this port and Berenice. The island Sappirene, from whence saphirs were brought, now *Shedwan*. Leucos Portus, now *Cosseir*. Mons Smaragdus, with emerald mines: the emerald of the ancients was not the same as ours, but rather a sort of beryl, green crystal, malachite, &c. Berenice, principal staple of the trade between Egypt and the East Indies; founded by Philadelphus, and named after his mother: situate south of *Ras-el-Emf*, or *Cape Nose:* the Arabs who roved in former days, as in the present, over these parched lands east of Egypt, were called the Autei and Gebadei; the original inhabitants, a mixture of Egyptians and Arabians, received the name of fish-eaters or Ichthyophagi, from their mode of life; from their harbouring in caverns, they were likewise called Troglodytæ, and the name of Troglodytice was given to the whole western coast of the Red sea.—On the western coast of the Red sea, from Berenice south to Ptolemais: Mons Pentadactylus, the Chersonesus, now port *Comol:* mount Ision, so called from its temple of Isis, now *Ras-el-Dwaer:* the Bathys Portus, now *Arecea:* Dioscoron Portus, now *Bay of Fushaa:* Δήμητρος σκοπιᾶς ἄκρα: the island of Gypsitis near the modern harbour of *Suacim:* Gomadæorum or Tomadæorum Insulæ, *Daradata* and *Dolcofallar:* Myron, island, now *Marata:* Monodactylos, now cape *Assoy:* the Chelonitides islands; the port Theon Soteron, and the port Euangelon. Ptolemais, with the cognomen Theron or Epitheras, near the modern port of *Mirza Mombarric*, which supplies good fresh water: founded by Eumedes, one of the governors under Ptolemy Philadelphus, on account of the ship-timber found there, and the abundance of elephants: the traders

Digitized by Google

to Arabia, Abyssinia, and the Indies, touched here to take in refreshments, and to refit: this place is famous in the astronomical calculations for the geographies of Eratosthenes, Marinus, and Ptolemy, founded on the observation that 45 days before and 45 days after the summer solstice the sun was vertical at Ptolemais.—Western coast of the Red sea down to the straits; Sebaiticon, or Sebasticon Stoma, near the Bay of *Massua*, an island known by the name of Magorum Insula: in the interior, Suche, a small town belonging to Suchos, a prince of the Sabaitic or Arabian inhabitants of that coast; the island of Daphnine, or Daphnitis, now *Dollaca*, or *Dahlac*, the largest of all those in the Red sea: Acanthine insula, now *Shamoa:* the promontory Colobon, frontier of the Colobi, a troglodytic race: Sabat, or Saba, a seat of the Sabæan Arabs, famed for its harbour, and the hunting of elephants; it was in the province of *Gojam* in Abyssinia: the interior was called Tenesis, and was inhabited by the Egyptians who had fled from Psammetichus. Sinus Aulicus, with the mart of Aduli, founded by Egyptian slaves, belonging to the Axumite kingdom, now *Bailul*, in the kingdom of *Dancali;* articles of trade, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, hippopotamus' skins, slaves, tortoise-shell, &c. The island Diodorus, now *Parim*, depôt of the Greek merchants. The peninsula Orine. The Alalæu, or Aliæu islands, known by the trade carried on with Aduli in tortoise-shells by the Ichthyophagi. Antiochi Solen, a Greek factory. Arsinoe, a Grecian city and harbour, the modern trading-place of *Assab.* Promontory Dires, now *Ras Bel*, with a town of the same name, likewise called Berenice epi Dires; founded by the Greeks on the strait leading into the Red sea opposite promontory Posidium, now *Bab-el-Mandeb.* The peninsula of Orine was inhabited by Ichthyophagi, Cerophagi, (eaters of the fruit called St. John's bread,) and Chelonophagi, (or tortoise eaters.) The coast of Ethiopia, from the straits to the eastern headland of Aromata, was much better known after the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus,

Digitized by Google

than it is now to us Europeans: it was called the Cinnamophoros Regio and Aromatophoros, from its abounding in spices and perfumes: it answers to the Arabo-Mahommedan kingdom of Adel, taken from Abyssinia in the 16th century. Here we find the headland Pitholaus; the land abounding in myrrh and incense: in the interior, the well-watered districts Isis and Nilus: the town of Leo, and Pythangelos, a harbour, famous for the hunting of elephants. The marts were, Avalites, now the bay of *Zeila*, in the kingdom of *Adel* or *Berbera*: Malao, now *Barbara*: Mundu emporium, with an island off the shore of the same name, now *Mete*: Mosyllon: Cobe, probably the same as the modern watering-place, *Chaji*: the Elephants' mountain, now mount *Fellis*: promontory Aromatum, called also Notu Ceras or South Horn, now *Cape Guardafui*.—Southern coast of Africa to the unknown lands. In the first century after Christ, the navigators to India discovered, south of Panon or Tabæ and of the staple Opone beyond the cape Guardafui, a rocky coast, inclosing a well-cultivated country in the interior, inhabited by negroes under the rule of Arabians from Yemen, who carried on trade: this extensive coast was known by the Arabic name Azania, that is to say, Barbaria: it is now called *Ajan*, and is in possession of the Ommo Saidi, a tribe of Arab Bedouins. On this coast we find enumerated the headland of Zingis, commanded by the three topped mountain Phalangis, now *cape Delgada*: its southern extremity, now cape *Bawas*, took, in consequence of the extension of the knowledge of the world, the name of Ceras Notu, formerly given to *Guardafui*. Below this tract came the Parvum and the Magnum Littus, extending from cape *Baras*, to the promontory above *Brava*. Then followed the seven Journeys, or δρόμοι, or seven harbours and marts, about a day's distance apart: that of Serapis, near the mouth of the river *dos Fugos*, and under the line: the station of the Nici or Niconos Dromos, northward of the modern island of *Pate*, &c. We next find the Paralaai islands or the modern islands of *Pate*, *Lamo*, &c.

Digitized by Google

on what was called the new canal, (καίνη λεγομένη διώρυξ.) Two days' sail farther on a river of the same name, Rhapta, the most distant trading-place of the Greeks, and capital of Azania: promontory Rhapta is the present cape *Formosa*, 8° south latitude, north-east of the Portuguese trading-town of Melinda, formerly Essina. The articles of trade were, Indian lances, knives, glass-ware, wine, corn, exchanged for ivory, rhinoceros' horns, &c. Rhapta therefore was the furthest point to which Grecian commerce extended; yet the opinion still existed that the ocean to the south swept round to the west, and stretching round Ethiopia, Libya and Africa joined the Atlantic. There is no doubt that the Arabian possessions must have extended still farther south, perhaps to *Madagascar*, but they concealed their knowledge from the Greeks. Nevertheless, Ptolemy had heard of a promontorium Prasum, 7° further south, of the Mare Asperum, and of Ethiopian Anthropophagi, which were about the cape *Gado* on the Mozambique channel: he had likewise heard of the island of Menuthias, probably the present *Pemba* on the coast of *Zanguebar*. The periplus mentions Itenediom Menuthesias, probably *Mombasa*, formerly a Portuguese settlement.

ETHIOPIA, OR THE KINGDOM OF AXUME AND MEROE.

Before the time of Herodotus, the Ethiopians or Blacks were divided into the eastern in India, and the western south of Egypt. After him the name was applied to the negro races in the most distant lands along the Nile: a part of these called the Macrobii dwelt in modern Sennaar and Abyssinia. The Ophir of the Bible is not to be looked for in this quarter, but in the land of Yemen, where Sophar or Taphar, the capital, still seems to preserve the name.

Digitized by Google

AXUME.

The kingdom of Axume was situate in the province now called *Tigre*, extending to the Nile, it was therefore in *Abyssinia*. Its original inhabitants were negroes, called Blemmyes, between mount Garbata and the Astapus river; the Pechini, the Nubei or Nubæ, whose city was called Tenupsis; among whom most of the Egyptian caste of warriors, unaccompanied by women, settled under the reign of Psammetichus. Until then the Sabæi Arabians, as their colony of Sabæ established in this quarter would lead to infer, had been in possession of the trade and power, which the Egyptian emigrants amalgamating with the inhabitants now took in their own hands. They bore the name of Sebritæ or Semberritæ, and having grown up into a state with the inhabitants, were likewise called Ascham, Aschasæ; their towns were Esar or Sape, that is to say, Axume. Sembobitis, on an island, and Sai. The Egyptians must naturally have brought with them from the vale of the Nile a considerable degree of civilization into this the original country of their forefathers; and to them must be attributed the foundation of the nations of Abyssinia and Sennaar, so famous in antiquity. In the first century of the Christian era we hear of a mighty kingdom here on the coast of the Moschophagi, or antelope eaters, in the territory of Ptolemais Theron, extending to the straits of the Red sea, or to the Barbary coast: it was ruled by a highly accomplished prince Zoscales, whose capital and residence was Axomis, Auxumis, or Auxume, the grand mart for all exported wares: this town, to judge from its remains still extant, consisting for instance of obelisks of granite 80 feet high, must have been of equal antiquity with the old Egyptian cities and Meroe: the head quarters of the great Negus, or emperor, during the middle ages, consisting only of a number of tents in the interior, and varying in its situation, Axume was forsaken, and lies

Digitized by Google

sunk into a hamlet of a few huts, in Tigre of Abyssinia. The princes of this Ethiopian kingdom were called the Auxumite kings, and also kings of Inner India. The language of the country was split into many dialects, and from want of any written language they made use of the Greek tongue and letters, particularly at the court. The pagan king Elesboan suffered himself to be persuaded to permit the Greek ecclesiastic Cosmas to copy off the inscriptions on the Monumentum Adulitanum. In the fourth century king Aizanas erected a similar monument at Axum, on which the extent of his kingdom was seated. About A. D. 330 the Greek ecclesiastics and monks began to spread Christianity over the country, which, together with Yemen, remained faithful till the sixth century. But then the communication with the Greeks ceased, and that with the Arabs began; the speech of the latter, mixed with many native words, took the place of the Greek. The written language of the Abyssinians, called Gheez, is even now closely allied to the Arabic; moreover the Ethiopian characters are similar to the ancient Sabæan or Arabic letters, although they have preserved from the Greek and Romans the practice of writing from left to right. Abyssinia, before the beginning of the sixteenth century, was the most extensive and powerful kingdom in Africa, stretching from Egypt southwards to the ocean, and from the Red sea westward to Congo. But an Arabian prince took possession of the south-east coast, and founded the state of Adel: the Turks took to themselves a portion of Nubia; another part became independent; finally, the Galla, a race of bandits, not only liberated all the country between Gongo and Abyssinia, but even settled in the southern parts of Abyssinia, which consequently is now hardly as large as Portugal. Full east, behind the Pechini, dwelt the Struthiophagi, or ostrich eaters; at the extreme of the known world, the Agisymbæ. The chief export was ivory.

Digitized by Google

MEROE.

This kingdom was situate in the present *Sennaar*. About the 16th degree of north latitude commence the fertile parts of Nubia, lands of considerable commercial importance by reason of their gold, perfumes, and other valuable products; in that quarter was Meroe. This country was sometimes called an island, in consequence of being comprised within two streams, which rising in the Mountains of the Moon, (τὸ τῆς Σελήνης ὄρος,) about the 7th degree of north latitude, either form the Nile, or contribute their waters to it: the principal one of these is the Astapus, (Ἀστάπους,) now *Abiad;* the other in the west is the Astaboras, (Ἀσταβόρας,) now *Abavi*, or the blue river of Gojam in Abyssinia. The kingdom we are alluding to extended to the source of the Nile; as in the Egyptian state, the government was hierarchal, headed by a king: the sacred college was dedicated to the worship of Ammon and Dionysus. The capital was Meroe on the Astaboras, or rather the *Atbara*, a tributary of that river; its ruins called *Nuabia*, lie opposite the corn island of *Curgos*, anciently Tadu, the harbour of Meroe; they are about 3 g. miles from the present *Chendi:* this neighbourhood is now called *Atbara*. In the island of Meroe are found mountains and forests; part of the inhabitants apply to agriculture, others lead a nomad life, supporting themselves by hunting elephants, lions, &c. and upon dates, lotus, and other water plants, durra, St. John's bread, &c. The houses in their towns are made of platted palm twigs, or of sun-dried bricks. On the west spread wide deserts of sand, while on the east rise rugged rocks; the Megabari, an Arabian horde, paying allegiance to the kings of Meroe, roved over the deserts of the north-west, extending down to the frontiers of Egypt: the western country was occupied by the Nubæ, a numerous race, formed of a mixture of negroes and Libyans, or white Cabyles; they were divided as now into many kingdoms, independent of Meroe. The stony range of mountains which runs along

Digitized by Google

the Red sea was the more important in Nubia, as they contained rich gold mines, found just above the frontiers of Egypt: here dwelt the Troglodytæ. About the centre of Nubia is the great cataract of the Nile.

Meroe was able to bring into the field 250,000 warriors: the king, taken from the priest caste, was merely the executor of the will of the priesthood, and the government as in Egypt was an unbounded theocracy, the main organ of which was an oracle established to act on the untutored minds of the people; this oracle however served as a common point of union, and gradually but necessarily introduced civilization, the building of cities, agriculture, and trade. The identity of worship, the similarity of temples, the obelisks with hieroglyphics, the theocratic government, the common foundation of the oracle in honour of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan desert, all demonstrates that the Egyptian states must have been colonies from Meroe. The division into castes, together with some tincture of civilization, may undoubtedly have been introduced among the African negroes by the first priests, who were probably Brahmin missionaries, and in the end formed a priesthood from among the negroes themselves: but there can be no question, that in the fruitful vale of the Nile civilization soon outstripped that of the mother country Meroe. Thus, for instance, hieroglyphic writing seems to have taken its origin in Asia, and to have been introduced by the priests into Meroe; but the Egyptians added to it the common or demotic characters of their own invention.

In consequence of this relationship of Egypt to Meroe, a close connexion was always kept up between the two countries: the Ethiopian king Sabacus invaded indeed Egypt, but it was only to quit it again voluntarily, and as a benefactor; in the time of Psammetichus the majority of the Egyptian warrior caste migrated into these regions, and achieved what Cambyses found impossible to compass: none but the Nubean and Arab nomads, close on the frontiers of Egypt, paid tribute to the Persians.

Digitized by Google

Soon after the power of the priests had fallen in Egypt, Ergamenes, king of Meroe, attempted to follow the example of his contemporary Ptolemy Philadelphus, and to establish a state independent of the priesthood. He fell with his troops on the sacred college in the golden temple, the seat of the oracle, murdered all the members, and became unlimited ruler. The ancient kingdom of Meroe sunk, however, soon after the theocratic bonds had been broken: and out of its fragments rose the modern kingdoms of Nubia or *Dongola* and *Sennaar*, the latter in the south, the former in the north. Here under Augustus, the legate Caius Petronius fought the Ethiopians of the kingdom of Nubia, who had attacked and taken the Roman garrisons of Syene, Elephantine, and Philæ. In the subsequent times under Nero we hear of regiments of women in that quarter, and queen Candace in the capital Napata, not far east of the modern Merave; the fallen state of Meroe formed part of her dominions.

Among the southern races reckoned as belonging to the territory of Meroe, were the Hipporeæ, the Gymnotes, the Syrbotæ, and Macrobii, in the present country of *Darfur*. Northward of Meroe, on the west bank of the Nile down to the cataracts, and thence westward to the Garamantes of Libya, were the Nubæ or Nobatæ, and a subdivision of them called the Euonymitæ; northward of these to the frontiers of Egypt were pure Ethiopians. On the eastern side of the Nile, where the island of Meroe commences, dwelt the Memnones; farther on towards Egypt, the Megabari, likewise the Adiabaræ, on the bank of the Astaboras, mere Arabs. Next to Egypt were the Blemmyes, whose hordes roved far and wide, and were, properly speaking, negroes.

From Meroe to the frontiers of Egypt the Nile bore the name of Siris. Northward of the island of Meroe, and near the junction of the rivers, stood Primis Megale, now the district of *Berber* and the city of *Damer*: Tathis or Tadu: on the east side of the Nile, Orbadaru, Sandace, Sacole; many ruins of temples, built after the Egyptian

Digitized by Google

fashion, bear testimony to the greatness of Meroe. The most north-eastern city on the long reach of the Nile towards the south-west was Napata, the capital after the fall of Meroe, and north of the modern *Merave*; its ruins with seventeen small pyramids are seen on mount *Berkel.* Nacis, near the modern village of *Sannab*: Moru, near *Coreigh*; Satachta, near the modern town of *Corti*; Erchoas; Primis Parva, now *Old Dongola*; Aboccis, near *Handech*; Ponteris, and opposite Ptemuthis, near *Kait*; Pistra or Pitara; Tergedum, a district, with the parrot-island Gaugada, now *Argo*; Gerbo, near the defile of *Kasma*; Phthuris, near *Sasef*; Autoba, and opposite, on the east side of the Nile, Berethis; Boon, near the village of *Sedenza*; Paups, near *Aamara*; Tasitia or Stadisis, near the cataract, the noise of which was said to render the inhabitants deaf; farther northward, the Catarrhactes Megas, called Catadupa; still more north, the city and fort of Premnis or Primis, now *Ibrim.* The country from here to the Egyptian Nubia, or northern Ethiopia, was laid waste by the Romans; but the ruins still extant, such as the temple of *Ebsambul*, testify of the existence of several places whose names have not been preserved.

We now enter Northern or Egyptian and subsequently Roman Nubia. The Romans constructed here on both sides of the Nile, under Diocletian's reign, military roads and forts. Hiera Sycaminos, in the district of Dodecaschœnos, near the modern *Vady Meharraca*; Corte or Cortia Prima, now *Korty*; Tachompso or Metacompso, at an earlier period, Pselche, and Contra Pselchis, the most southern town of this part, now *Derar.* This town was inhabited half by Egyptians, half by Ethiopians; it was a staple and boundary fort of the Nubian dominions under the Romans. Talmis, now *Gyrsh*, near *Kalabch*: Taphis, and Contra Taphis, near *Tafa*; Parembole, near *Debot*; the island and town of Philæ, *Gezerat-el-Birbe.* Farther north, the Catarrhactes mikros, where the Nile enters Egypt. Between Egypt and Ethiopia on a moun-

Digitized by Google

tain was the town of Megatichos, not far from *Gyrsh*. The inhabitants of all these countries and of the southern parts of Egypt, a branch of the Nabians, are called Barabras.

Along the coast west of Egypt were the Libycus nomos, most of which belonged to Egypt, Marmarica, and Cyrenaica, all three comprised under the term Libya in its restricted sense.

MARMARICA.

Marmarica extends from the 40th to the 47th degrees of east longitude; it is for the most part a desert inhabited by nomad hordes. In the interior near Egypt, southward, were the Adyrmachidæ, a branch of the Libyans or modern *Cabyles*, pressed back by the Greeks who had settled on the coast. Next were the Ammonii, in the Ammonian territory, where were found the Castra Alexandri, the city of Ammon, the Oasis, now called *Sivah*, and the famous temple and oracle of Jupiter Ammon, visited by Alexander, Hornemann, and Belzoni, &c. Farther inland, the Nasamones, Garamantes, Augilæ on the oasis of Augila, and Psylli.

Mountains. Bascisi Montes. Catabathmus magnus: Anagambri montes; west of the Ammonian oracle: Baccolicus mons, west of the foregoing.

There were twelve cities on the coast. Petras, a harbour with the headland Ardanis and Catæonium: Cythaneus: Antipyrgos: Gonia: Menelaus: Batrachus: Pagus, on the river Paliurus, with the island of Ædonis; Phthia: Heracleum: Chersonnesus magna, harbour and promontory: Hippon: Drepanon. Smaller places in the interior: Pnigeus, Pednopum, Catabathmus parvus, Callii, Sophanis, Bibliophorium, Scope: inland from the coast: Selinus, Tisarchi, Nemesium, Philonis, Azicis, Tachorsa: on the Paliurus river, Gaphara, Masuchis, Tacaphuris, Leucæ Camini, Leucæ Napæ, Abathuba, Leucoa.

Digitized by Google

CYRENAICA.

THIS territory, lying for the most part in the Turkish *Barca*, was, on account of its five cities, frequently called the Pentapolis; it was a fruitful Greek colony, extending to the great Syrtis, from the 37th to the 40th degree of east longitude. Here were the Sand-Hills of Hercules, Herculis arenosi cumuli: the rivers were mere coast streams, the most remarkable of which were the Paliurus, rising out of a lake of the same name, and the Lathon near Berenice. Mountains.

The inhabitants of the interior were Libyan nomads; those on the coast were Greek colonists. About B. C. 631, a colony of Greeks, in obedience to the commands of the Delphian oracle, and under the guidance of Battus, migrated from Thera, and settled here; hençe the Cyrenæans were wont to call themselves Spartans. The constitution of this colony was at first monarchical. Under Battus II. the colony was increased by the arrival of several new Greek settlers. Under Battus III. the royal power was closely clipped by Demonax of Mantinea, nothing being left to the king but his income and the priestly dignity. Under his son Arcesilaus III. the country became tributary to Persia. In B. C. 514, it received a republican constitution; and frequent wars with the neighbouring state of Carthage signalized the following period. After the death of Alexander the Great, Ptolemy the First, by the assistance of his general Ophellas, made Cyrene to be a part of the Egyptian dominion, about 321 B. C.: under Ptolemy Physcon, it became an independent kingdom. The bastard son of the latter Apion finally placed Cyrene in the hands of the Romans, who incorporated it into a province with Crete. It subsequently shared the fate of Egypt.

Digitized by Google

Its main produce was silphium or laser, that is to say, assa fœtida; it carried on a great trade with Carthage, Ammonium, Augila, and the interior of Africa.

Cities from east to west: Darnis, with the promontory of Zephyrium, and two places called Chereis and Erythrum: Naustathmus, a harbour; Apollonias or Apollonia, the harbour of Cyrene. Farther inland, Cyrene, in a pleasant country, capital of the land, immortalized by Callimachus, Eratosthenes, Simon, Aristippus, the founder of the Cyrenæan school of philosophy, and by Pindar's Odes to Arcesilaus. Laæ, or Aphrodites; Phycus, city and promontory; Aptuchi Fanum. Ptolemais, previously Barce, which was founded somewhat more inland by Arcesilaus, B. C. 550, but was taken by Aryandes, the Persian satrap of Egypt, and its inhabitants transplanted into Bactria: it is near the modern capital of *Barca*. Arsinoe, previously Teuchira. Hadriana, a harbour. Berenice, on the river Lathon, a harbour, called also Hesperides; the garden of the Hesperides (ὁ κῆπος τῶν Ἑσπερίδων) was supposed to be in a sacred grove before the town. Not far from thence was the lake Triton. In the interior, small places, such as Hercules's tower, Hydrax, Archile, Hymethus, Cælida, Cænopolis, Thintis, Alibaca, Phalacra, Acabis, Auritina, &c.

Digitized by Google

THE CARTHAGINIAN TERRITORY,

FROM THE GREAT SYRTIS TO THE FAIR PROMONTORY, OR AFRICA PROPRIA.

Africa, in its restricted sense, comprised at first the land of the Libyophœnices (Afri Phœnicibus mixti) in Byzacium, and was first introduced by the Romans in geography as the name of the whole former territory of Carthage; since then the name has been extended to the whole quarter of the globe. The Roman province of Africa extended from the promontory Metagonium to the Aræ Philænorum, that is to say, from the 25th to the 40th degree of east longitude; it comprised therefore, 1. The Regio Syrtica, or country between the Great and Little Syrtes, now *Tripoli*, a sandy country, inhabited by nomads. 2. The territory, properly so called, of Carthage, now *Tunis;* a very fruitful country, divided into Byzacena on the south, and Zeugitana on the north. Boundaries: east, Cyrenaica; north, the Mediterranean; west, Mauretania; south, Gætulia.

REGIO SYRTICA.

This country took its name from the sand banks in the great Sinus Syrticus, the eastern of which was called the Syrtis Major, now *Sidra;* the western the Syrtis Minor, now *Gabes.* Subsequently the country between the rivers Triton and Cinyps was named Tripolis or Tripolitana Regio, on account of the three capitals, Leptis magna, Oëa, and Sabrata: the part westward from Cinyps to Cyrene bore the name of Cinyps Regio.

Digitized by Google

Inhabitants.

The Macæ Syrtitæ and Cinyphii, in whose country was the castle Automala, and the Aræ Philænorum, a monument of two Carthaginian brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive here in order to obtain from Cyrene this tract of land for their own country. Farther on was Cape Hippu, Charax, Cephalæ, Barathra. West of the river Cinyps, the Lotophagi, eaters of the lotus, a sort of zizyphus.—Cities: Neapolis, called likewise Leptis Magna, built by men of Sidon and Tyre. Garapha, a port. Abrotonum, a port. Oëa, now Tripoli, a large harbour. Sabratha. Tacape, now *Gabes*, west of the small Syrtis, at the mouth of the Triton river, which falls into the Mediterranean after flowing through the lakes Libya, Pallas, and Triton. In the interior is the present *Gedeme* and *Fezzan*; Sicapha, Uditta, Galybe, on the marsh of Acabe, Butta, Muste, Cinyps, Azuis, Ammonis, Sumucis, Chuzis, on the lake Triton.

REGIO BYZACENA.

This country, which answers to the modern Tunis, took its name Byzacium from the city of Byzacia; its boundaries were, east, the Triton river and Syrtis minor; north, the Regio Zeugitana; west, Numidia; south, Libya Interior.

In this tract, which belonged wholly to themselves, the Phœnicians and Carthaginians had founded a number of cities, amounting in all to thirty: the civilized race arising out of their mixture with the aborigines was known by the name of Libyphœnices.

Towns.

Adrumetum, or Hadrumetum, an old Phœnician city on the coast, belonging to the league at the head of which Carthage stood, but not subject to that town. Leptis Parva, opposite the former; under the Romans a colonial city, called Julia Hadrumetina Pia, now *Muhammeta*. Thapsus, where Julius Cæsar, B. C. 46, routed Juba and Pompey's father-in-law Scipio. Turris Hannibalis, where Hannibal embarked in his flight to Antiochus Soter in

Digitized by Google

Syria. Acholla, Taphrura, Macomada, &c. In the interior, Uzecia, or Uscita, chief depôt of Scipio: Byzacia, or Mamma; Sarsura; Muruis; Zugar; Capsa, (*Kaffa*,) where Jugurtha's treasury was, &c.

REGIO ZEUGITANA.

This tract, originally called Africa, and answering to that part of *Tunis* which still bears the name of *Frikia*, had for its boundaries: east and north, the Mediterranean; west, Numidia; south, Byzacium. Boundaries.

Rivers. The Tusca, now *Goadilbarbar*, by which it is divided from Numidia; Bagradas, now *Meierda*, which has its source on mount Mampsaros. Promontories: Prom. Apollonis, now *C. Zebib;* Prom. Mercurii, or Hermæa Acra, likewise called Pulchrum, now *C. Bon*, or *Ras-Addar*, opposite Sicily. Rivers, &c.

The Carthaginians or Phœnicians settled in this quarter, having migrated from Tyrus, B. C. 880, built Carthage, and, placing themselves at the head of a confederation of the old Phœnician colonies already settled there, soon laid the foundation of a powerful state by the conquest of the neighbouring aborigines. Here they carried on trade by sea and land: by means of caravans their commerce penetrated through the level land of the Garamantes, now *Gorham* in Nigritia on the Niger, into the very centre of Africa; this trade they pursue with the assistance of the Lotophagi and Nasamomes; for the purposes of trade they likewise endeavoured to establish their dominions over the islands of the Mediterranean, Sardinia, the Baleares, Sicily, over the Canaries and Madeira; on the continent they established colonies, some on the western coast of Africa, others in Spain, &c. For the execution of their projects the possession of a powerful navy was indispensable: their ships were for the most part manned by mercenaries, under the command of Carthaginian officers. The constitution of Carthage was aristocratic—the aristocracy of wealth and birth—with a mix- Inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

ture of democracy. Two Suffetes, or Doges, were charged with the state affairs, in conjunction with a senate and a committee chosen from the senate. The commons had the privilege of electing the magistrates, and shared the legislative power with the Suffetes: civil and military officers were distinct. The celebrated high court of the hundred established at a later period served to protect the constitution against the encroachments of the too powerful aristocrats and leaders of the armies. The trade of this people with the nomad natives of Africa was unquestionably profitable, but its effects on the moral character were but too sensible; hence the proverb Punica Fides. As the Carthaginians carried on war by the means of mercenaries, the most obvious mode of injuring them was to drain their treasures, and to block up the roads of their commerce; by such means principally did Rome at last succeed in destroying Carthage, B. C. 146: at the same time the library was destroyed, and all the native writers lost for ever, so that nothing remains but a few obscure traditions respecting their Mago, Hannibal, Philinus, Silenus, Clitomachus. Augustus founded a new city at some little distance from the old town; he called it Carthago Nova or Romana, and peopled it with Roman colonists; but this city also was totally destroyed in the irruption of the Arabs, who swept away every where in North Africa the vestiges of civilization. The religion of the Carthaginians remained always barbarous; the people were an untutored race, and sacrificed children to Cronus.

Cities. The cities were forty in number: Aphrodisium, with a temple to Aphrodite, founded at a very early period by the Phœnicians: Siagu: Neapolis: Aspis, or Clupea, Curubis, Carpis, or Aquilaria, Mazula, Tunes, still called Tunis, on the Catada river. Carthago, the capital; according to tradition founded by Dido; with a citadel called Byrsa, and an Æsculapium or temple of Æsculapius on a peninsula, with a good harbour. Carthago Nova, or Romana; coins and ruins still found near the modern

Digitized by Google

Melcha. Utica, an old city of the Phœnicians; here Cato laid violent hands on himself in order not to survive the fall of Roman liberty. Castra Cornelii, where the elder Scipio landed. Hippo Diarrhytus. In the interior: Almœna, Uticna, Chrabasa, Tucma, Vepillium, &c.

Digitized by Google

NUMIDIA.

NUMIDIA, Metagonitis, answers to a part of the modern *Algiers;* it received this name from its inhabitants, of the Libyan race, the Numidæ or nomads, divided into the Νομάδες Μασσυλίοι καὶ Μασσαισυλίοι. Some few Carthaginian colonies were found on this and following line of coast. Boundaries, east, Africa Propria; north, the Mediterranean; west, Mauretania; south, Libya Interior and Gætulia. It lay therefore between the river Tusca east, and Miducha west.

In early times Numidia was divided into two kingdoms; the *eastern*, called Numidia Propria, and under the Romans Numidia Nova, inhabited by the Massyli; this was the hereditary kingdom of Massinissa, B. C. 152: the *western*, or the country of the Massæsyli, the patrimony of Syphax, who subjected the whole of Numidia Propria and part of Mauretania. The boundary between the two Numidias was the river Ampsaga. In the time of Jugurtha, 118 to 106 B. C. Numidia was divided between Bocchus of Mauretania and two of the descendants of Masinissa, namely, Hiempsal and Hiarbas. After Cæsar's victory over Scipio and Juba, B. C. 46, the kingdom of the latter, Numidia, became a Roman province. Claudius took possession of the country of the Massæsyli between the Ampsaca and Mulucha, and gave it the name of Mauretania Cæsariensis. Subsequently in the eighth century of our era it fell into the hands of the Arabs, and now constitutes the republic of Algiers, nominally under the Ottoman porte.

The mountains are Thambes, Audus, and Aurasius.

The towns were eight and twenty in number: in the eastern kingdom, Tabraca, Hippo Regius, the ancient residence of the Numidian kings; Aphrodisium; Tacatua;

Digitized by Google

Collops Magnus, or Cullu. In the interior: Cirta, of Phœnician origin, and the residence of Masinissa and his successors, called likewise Cirta Julia, now *Constantina*; Azama or Zama, where Scipio routed Hannibal, B. C. 201; Thebeste; Tamugada; Tubursica Madaura, the birth-place of Apuleius; Tagaste, the birth-place of St. Augustin; Sicca Veneria, with a temple of the Assyrian Venus or Mylitta; Tucca Terebinthina; Tigisis; Thala, whither Jugurtha fled; Thirmida, where Hiempsal was slain; Suthul, the royal treasury. The cities in the western kingdom, or the country of the Massæsyli, will be enumerated in the following article.

Digitized by Google

MAURETANIA.

THIS country corresponds to the modern *Fez* or *Marocco*. It derived its name from the Mauri, its Libyan aborigines. The name of Moors is now given improperly to the Arabs inhabiting the cities, and extended even to the negroes. The original boundaries were: east, the Mulucha river, now *Mulvia*; north, the Mediterranean; west, the Atlantic; south, Gætulia. Subsequently the land of the Massæsyli was annexed to it by Claudius, A. D. 42, and incorporated with the Roman empire. Until then it had been ruled by its own kings; but now it consisted of two provinces, Mauretania Cæsariensis, to the river Mulucha, and Mauretania Tingitana, from that river to the Atlantic. In the Carthaginian times it was inhabited solely by nomads, the Carthaginians having only a few colonies on the coast. In the eighth century of our era it fell into the power of the Arabs, and belongs now to a sovereign of the race of the sheriffs, whose title is the Sultan.

Mountains. Atlas Minor; Mons Solis, and Abyla Mons, opposite to Gibraltar.

Rivers. The Mulucha, i. e. King's river, the largest of all; the Tamuda; Zilis; Lixus; Sala; Duus; Diur; Phthut.

MAURETANIA CÆSARIENSIS.

The cities in this part were three and thirty: first, along the coast, Igilgib or Igilgilis, now *Igil*, a colony of Augustus; Saldæ, now *Tedles*, a Roman colony; Rusazus, a colony of Augustus; Rusucurium, a Roman

Digitized by Google

colony; Rusconia, a colony of Augustus; Icosium, a colony of Vespasian; Tipasa, a Roman colony; Iol, subsequently Cæsarea, now *Algiers;* Cartenna, now *Tenex;* Deorum Portus, now *Arxen;* Portus Magnus, now *Marx-el-Kibir;* Siga, the residence of Syphax. Inland: Sitifi, or Sitifa Colonia, now *Setif;* Tamarra; Succabar, now *Zuckar,* a Roman colony; Calama, now *Calamat-el Wad;* Auzea or Tigis; Chizala, with warm baths, &c.

MAURETANIA TINGITANA.

The inhabitants of this region were the Succosii, Vervicæ, Verves, Bacuatæ, Volubiliani, Metagonitæ on the Fretum Gaditanum, Masi, Salisæ, Maconitæ, Cauni, as far as the Atlas Minor, the Maurensii, Herpiditani; between the greater and lesser Atlas, the Angaucani, Nectiberes, Segrensii, Banjubæ, and Bacuatæ. Inhabitants.

The cities were thirty in number: on the coast: Ryssadirum, opposite new Carthage in Spain; Tænia Longa on cape Sestiarium; Acrath; Jagath; promontory Phœbus; Abyla Columna, opposite Calpe of Spain, in the strait of Gibraltar; behind the Abyla the Septem Fratres or seven brothers, high rocks: Exsilissa, or Lissa, a city; Cotta; Tingis, subsequently called Traducta Julia, now *Tangier;* Cottes or Ampelusia, a promontory; Zilia, a town on the river Zilis; Lixa on the Lixus; Rusubis; Mysocaras; Tamusiga; Suriga. Cities inland: Galapha; Herpis; Molochath; Vobrix; Ceuta; Volubilis; Prisciana; Banasa, &c. Valentia; Babba or Julia Campestris, a Roman colony; Thicath; Dorath; Bocanum Hemerum; Vala, the last city to the south.

Gætulia and the desert of Libya were the southern boundaries of the above provinces, as Ethiopia was that of Egypt.

GÆTULIA.

Gætulia, the inhabitants of which were called the Gætuli, is reckoned by Ptolemy in Mauretania Tingitana.

Digitized by Google

It comprised among other countries the southern districts of *Morocco*, viz. *Selhelmesa*, and *Fighig*; those of Numidia; and stretched across the Libyan desert or *Sahara* undeterminately into *Nigritia*.

The Gætuli were divided into the Daræ and Nigri, (Melanogætuli,) or Nigritæ; the latter roved in the extensive level lands of Nigritia on the river Nigris, Niger, or *Joliba* (Νίγιρ, Νίγειρ, or ποταμὸς μέγας), the boundary between Africa and Ethiopia; they occupied therefore the countries over which our Mungo Park travelled. Nigritia belongs to the gold and slave countries of Africa; it is therefore still, as it was even in the days of Herodotus, frequented by caravans, from Guinea, Senegambia, from the north of Africa, but particularly from Egypt, across Siwah, and Augila, from Tripoli, across Fezan, Murzook, Gorhan, &c., to Timbuctoo. Still farther south and gradually receding according to their progress in geography, the ancients placed the Æthiopes Hesperii, in whose country were the western Hor, or Ἑσπέρου κέρας, perhaps *C. Verd*, and the South Horn, Νότου κέρας, together with the Chariot of the Gods, θεῶν ὄχημα, a range of high mountains, exposed to the eternal rays of the sun. Eastward towards the Red sea, or Mare Erythræum, they place the mountains of the Moon behind Nubia, and said to contain the head of the Nile. Beyond these they supposed the sea to extend, uniting the Indian ocean to the Atlantic.

ISLANDS ABOUT THE NORTH OF AFRICA.

In the Mediterranean, seven: Meninx, now *Zerbi*, famed for the Lotophagi, and Cercina, now *Cercine*, near the Lesser Syrtis: Lopadusa; Ægusa; Melita, now *Malta*. Cossyra, and Calathe. In the Atlantic: the Insulæ Purpurariæ, so called from the purple shell-fish found there, now *Lancelotte* and *Fortaventura*: the Insulæ Fortunatæ, consisting of an archipelago of five islands, namely, Junonia, now *Palma*, Ombros or Pluviala,

Digitized by Google

now *Ferro*, Convallis, now *Teneriffe*, Capraria, now *Gomera*, and Planaria; the name of *Canariæ* is said to have been derived from the monstrous dogs found in these islands. Farther west were supposed to be the island of Cerne, the Hesperides, and Plato's Atlantis.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

INDEXES.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

INDEX

OF THE ANCIENT NAMES.

ABÆ, 124, *m.*
Abantes, 149, *t.*
Abantis, 148, *m.*
Abaris, 343, *b.*
Abarnis, 196, *m.*
Abasgi, 315, *b.*
Abathuba, 358, *b.*
Abdera, 96, *b.*
Abella, 51, *t.* 244, *m.*
Abellinum, 55, *m.*
Abia, 136, *b.*
Abii Scythæ, 321, *b.*
Abila, 244, *m.* 259, *b.*
Abinta, 157, *b.*
Abnoba, mt. 163, *m.*
Abobrica, 10, *b.*
Aboccis, 357, *t.*
Abodiacum, 73, *t.*
Aboni Tichos, 210, *t.*
Abragana, 323, *b.*
Abravannus, 29, *t.*
Abrettene, 195, *b.*
Abrotonum, 362, *t.*
Absarus, riv. 211, *m.*
Absyrtides, is. 84, *t.*
Abunis, 314, *m.*
Abus, 26, *b.* 271, *b.*
Abydus, 195, *b.* 340, *m.*
Abyla, mt. 368. *b.*
Abyla, column, 369, *m.*
Acabe Palus, 263, *m.*
Acabis, 360, *b.*
Acacession, mt. 130, *m.*
Acadara, 309, *b.*
Acamas, prom. 250, *b.*
Acamas, 250, *b.*
Acampsis, 211, *m.*
Acanthine, Ins. 349, *m.*
Acanthon Polis, 342, *t.*
Acanthus, 91, *t.*
Acarnanes, 128, *b.*
Acarnania, 128, *m.*
Accad, 278, *b.*
Accaron, 256, *t.*
Acerræ, 50, *b.*
Acesines, 299, *t.* 300, *b.*
Achæi, 103, *t. b.* 108, *b.* 139, *b.* 315, *m.*
Achæium Peræa Tenediorum, 199, *t.*
Achæon Limen, *or* Achæorum portus, 199, *b.*
Achæorum, Acte, 251, *t.*
Achaia, 105, *m.* 139, *m.*
Acharnæ, 116, *t.*
Achasa, 322, *t.*
Achelous, 102, *t.* 108, *m.* 126, *b.* 128, *b.*
Acheron, 55, *b.* 110, *m.* 207, *m.*
Acherræ, *or* Acerræ, 35, *t.*
Acherusia, 207, *m.*
Acherusia Palus, 48, *t.* 110, *m.*
Acherusium Autrum, 207, *t.*
Achetum, 67, *t.*
Achilleum, 199, *m.*
Achilleus Ins. 160, *t.*
———Dromos, 169, *t.*
Acholla, 363, *t.*
Achradina, 64, *b.*
Acibi, 169, *m.*
Acidava, 156, *m.*
Acila, 265, *m.*
Acilisene, 272, *m.*
Acinasis, riv. 213, *t.*
Acineum, 77, *m.*
Aciris, fl. 55, *b.*
Acinasis, riv. 213, *t.*
Acis, 63, *t.* 300, *b.*
Acmodæ, inss. 30, *t.*
Acmonia, 224, *t.*
Aco, 248, *t.*
Acontius, ms. 118, *t.*
Acrabatena, 255, *b.* 256, *b.*
Acrabattine, 255, *b.* 256.
Acrabim, 256, *b.*
Acræ, 67, *t.* 115, *b.* 128, *m.* 134, *m.*
Acræphia, 120, *m.*
Acra Leuce, 12, *b.*
Acragus, fl. 63, *t.*
Acragas, opp. 64, *b.* 128, *m.*
Acrath, 369, *t.*
Acrathus, 86, *b.*
Acriæ, 134, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Acriconium, 26, *m.*
Acrillæ, 67, *t.*
Acritas, 135, *b.*
Acroathon, 90, *b.*
Acroceraunii, mss. 83, *t.* 101, *m.* 110, *m.*
Acroceraunia, *v.* Antigonea, 90, *t.*
Acroria, 139, *t.*
Actania, 168, *b.*
Acte, 129, *m.*
Actia Nicopolis, 112, *t.*
Actium, 112, *t.* 129, *m.*
Ad Aquas, 156, *m.*
Adamas, riv. 305, *b.*
Adana, 184, *b.*
Adane, 265, *b.*
Adari Urbs, 266, *t.*
Adaristus, 91, *m.*
Ad Cebrum, 79, *b.*
Addua, fl. 73, *b.*
Ad Fines, 23, *t.*
Adiabaræ, 356, *b.*
Adiabene, 277, *t.* 279, *m.*
Adisathri, 303, *m.*
Adorci, 313, *m.*
Ad Pannonios, 156, *m.*
Adramyttenus Sinus, 194, *b.*
Adramyttium, 194, *b.*
Adrana, fl. 163, *b.*
Adranum, 66, *m.*
Adrastia, 196, *b.*
Adriani, *or* Hadriani, 204, *t.*
Adrianuteba, 195, *b.*
Adrianu Theræ, 195, *b.*
Adriaticum Mare, 31, *t.*
Adrias, 35, *b.*
Adrius, ms. 81, *m.*
Adrumetum, 362, *b.*
Aduatici, or Tungri, 22, *b.*
Adula, mons, 14, *b.* 31, *b.*
Adulicus Sinus, 349, *m.*
Adulis, 349, *m.*
Aduris, 14, *b.*
Adyrmachidæ, 358, *m.*
Æa, 316, *t.*
Ææa, 70, *b.*
Æantium, prom. 109, *b.*
Æbura, 11, *m.*
Ædepsus, 148, *b.*
Ædonis, ins. 358, *b.*
Ædui, 18, *m.*
Ægæ, 89, *b.* 140, *m.* 181, *b.*
Ægææ, 176, *t.*
Ægæum Mare, 174, *t.*
Ægalcon, ms. 135, *b.*
Ægates, 70, *b.*
Ægialea, 130, *t.* 141, *m.*
Ægialus, 139, *b.* 210, *m.*
——— Megas and Micros, 350, *b.*
Ægida, 36, *m.*
Ægilia, 116, *b.* 150, *m.*
Ægilium, 70, *t.*
Ægina, 148, *t.*
Æginetes, 210, *t.*
Æginium, 107, *m.*
Ægira, 140, *m.*
Ægiroessa, 176, *t.*
Ægissus, 79, *b.*
Ægisthœna, 117, *b.*
Ægium, 140, *m.*
Ægos Potamos, 97, *b.*
Ægusa, 370, *b.*
Ægypsus, [Ovidii,] 79, *b.* 156, *b.*
Ægyptii, 333.
Ægyptus Murus, 245, *b.* 246, *t.*
Ægyptus, 333, *sqq.*
Aeimimontus, 96, *t.*
Ælia Capitolina, 257, *t.*
Ælia Celiensis, 75, *t.*
Æmona, 76, *b.*
Ænaria, 70, *m.*
Ænarium, 140, *m.*
Ænea, 90, *t.* 129, *b.*
Ænianes, 108, *t.*
Ænon, 258, *m.*
Ænos, opp. 97, *t.*
Ænus, ms. 147, *t.*
——— fl. 72, *t.*
Æoles, 103, *b.* 136, *t.*
Æoliæ, 70, *b.*
Æolis, 106, *t.* 175, *b.*
Æpia, 137, *t.*
Æqui, ms. 42, *m.*
Æqui, 42, *b.* 54, *b.*
Æqui Falisci, 40, *b.*
Ærea, 151, *m.*
Æretice, 234, *t.*
Æropus, ms. 83, *t.*
Æsepus, riv. 194, *m.*
Æsernia, 55, *t.*
Æsis, fl. 51, *t.*
Æsitæ, 264, *m.*
Æstyes, 168, *m.*
Æsula, 45, *b.*
Æthalia or Ilua, 70, *t.*
Æthice, 106, *b.*
Æthices, 106, *b.* 110, *b.*
Æthiopes, 351, *b.*
——— Hesperii, 351, *b.* 371, *m.*
——— Ichthyophagi, 308, *t.*
Æthiopia, 351, *b.*
Ætna, ms. 62, *b.*
——— opp. 66, *m.*
Ætoles, 138, *t.*
Ætolia, 127.
Ætulane, 234, *t.*
Æxonis, 117, *t.*
Africa, 329, *sqq.*
——— Propria, 361.
Aganagora, 309, *t.*
Agara, 305, *t.*
Agaricus, 305, *t.*
Agarus, fl. 158, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Agatha, 16, *b.*
Agathos Dæmon, 346, *m.*
Agathu Dæmonos, ins. 308, *t.*
Agathyrna, 66, *t.*
Agathyrsi, 159, *m.*
Agdistis, 228, *t.*
Agendicum, 19, *m.*
Agimœtha, 308, *b.*
Aginnum, 20, *b.*
Agisymbæ, 353, *b.*
Agmonia, *vide* Acmonia, 224, *t.*
Agnavæ, 156, *m.*
Agones, *or* Taurini, 34, *b.*
Agora, 97, *b.*
Agoranis, 301, *t.*
Agra, 264, *m.*
Agræi, 264, *m.*
Agranum, 275, *b.*
Agri, 313, *m.*
Agrianes, fl. 92, *m.*
Agriani, 88, *m.*
Agriaspæ, *or* Ariaspæ, 288, *m.*
Agrigentum, 64, *b.*
Agrinagara, 303, *b.*
Agrinium, 128, *t.*
Aguntum, 75, *t.*
Agylla, 41, *b.*
Agyrium, 66, *b.*
Ahixis, 156, *m.*
Aianteum, *or* Tomb of Ajax, 199, *b.*
Ailoth, *or* Eloth, 265, *t.*
Alabanda, 191, *b.*
Alabastron Polis, 341, *m.*
Alæ Araphenides, 116, *b.*
Alagonia, 135, *t.*
Alalæu, Aliæu, ins. 349, *b.*
Alalia, 69, *t.*
Alalcomenæ, 120, *t.*
Alani, 74, *t.* 159, *t.* 319, *m.*
Alanorsi, 319, *m.*
Alarodii, 214, *m.*
Alatrium, 46, *t.*
Alauni, *vide* Alani, 74, *t.*
Alaunus, fl. 29, *t.*
Alavona, 11, *m.*
Alazon, 317, *m.*
Alazones, 161, *m.*
Alba Fucentia, 54, *b.*
—— Helvorum, 17, *t.*
—— Julia, 156, *b.*
—— Longa, 45, *t.*
—— Pompeia, 38, *t.*
Albana, 317, *m.*
Albani, mss. 42, *m.*
Albani, 83, *m.*
Albanis, 279, *b.* 317, *t.*
Albaniæ Pylæ, 317, *b.*
Albanus, 42, *m.* 45, *t.* 81, *m.* 317, *m.*
Albaugusta, 17, *t.*
Albigaunum, 37, *b.*
Albii, 17, *b.*
Albinilanæ, 23, *m.*
Albiœci, 17, *b.*
Albion, 25, *t.*
Albis, fl. 163, *b.*
Albium Ingaunum, 37, *b.*
——— Intemelium, 37, *b.*
Albius, ms. 76, *m.* 81, *m.*
Albocensii, 156, *b.*
Albula, fl. 42, *t.*
Alburnus, ms. 56, *t.*
Alcimœnum, 380, *t.*
Alcyonium Mare, 117, *m.*
Alcyonia Palus, 145, *t.*
Alea, 132, *m.*
Alemanni, 168.
Alera, fl. 163, *b.*
Aleria, *v.* Alalia, 69, *t.*
Alesia, 19, *b.*
Alesium, 30, *m.*
Aletium, 61, *m.*
Alexandria, 347, *m.* 289, *t.* 292, *b.*
———— Ariana, 288, *t.*
———— ad Issum, 242, *b.*
———— Oxiana, 295, *b.*
———— Troas, 198, *b.* 199, *t.*
———— Ultima, *or* Eschate, 295, *b.*
Alexandreion, 256, *b.*
Alexandriopolis, 289, *t.*
Algidum, 54, *b.*
Algidus, ms. 42, *m.* 54, *b.*
Alibaca, 360, *b.*
Alicanum, 77, *t.*
Alimus, 117, *b.*
Alinda, 192, *t.*
Alinza, 286, *m.*
Alione, 28, *b.*
Aliphera, 132, *t.*
Aliso, fl. 163, *b.*
Aliso, opp. 165, *b.*
Allarodii, 214, *m.*
Allia, fl. 42, *t.* 53, *m.*
Allifa, 55, *m.*
Allifanus Ager, 55, *t.*
Allobroges, 16, *b.*
Allosygna, 305, *b.*
Almœna, 365.
Almia, 314, *m.*
Almus, ms. 76, *t.*
Alondæ, *or* Olondæ, 314, *t.*
Alonta, 314, *t.*
Alope, 125, *m.*
Alopeconnesus, 97, *m.*
Alorus, 89, *m.*
Alos, 109, *m.*
Alpes Montes, 14, *m.* 31, *m.*
—— Cottiæ, 14, *m.* 17, *b.* 31, *b.*
—— Graiæ, 17, *b.* 31, *b.*
—— Juliæ, 74, *m.* 31, *b.*
—— Martimæ, 31, *b.*
—— Noricæ, 31, *b.* 74, *m.*
—— Penninæ, 14, *m.* 31, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Alpheæ Pisæ, 40, *t.*
Alpheus, fl. 137, *b.* 130, *b.*
Alsium, 41, *b.*
Alta Semita, 44, *m.*
Althæa, 12, *t.*
Altinum, 36, *t.*
Altio, 138, *b.*
Aluntium, 66, *t.*
Alvona, 82, *t.*
Aluta, fl. 155, *m.*
Alyatti, 228, *t.*
Alyzia, 129, *b.*
Amadoci, 159, *b.*
Amalecitæ, 263, *b.*
Amaniæ Pylæ, 181, *m.*
Amanum Port. 11, *t.*
Amanus, ms. 181, *t.*
Amantes, 76, *t.*
Amara, 266, *m.*
Amardi, 285, *b.*
Amardus, 285, *m.*
Amarynthus, 149, *t.*
Amasenus, fl. 42, *t.*
Amasia, 215, *b.*
Amastris, 209, *m.* 210, *m.*
Amatha, 259, *b.*
Amathus, 251, *m.*
Amazones, 215, *m.* 314, *t.*
Ambacia, 19, *t.*
Ambarri, 18, *m.*
Ambastus, fl. 307, *b.*
Ambautæ, 289, *b.*
Ambiani (c. Aubiani), 22, *t.*
Ambiatinus Vicus, 22, *b.*
Amblada, 218, *b.*
Ambracia, 112, *t.*
Ambracicus Sinus, 102, *t.*
Ambracus, 112, *t.*
Ambrysus, *vel* Amphryssus, fl. 108, *m.*
——— Castell, 124, *b.*
Ameletus, 215, *t.*
Ameria, 52, *t.*
Amerisla, 53, *b.*
Amicenses, 165, *b.*
Amida, 273, *t.*
Amisia, 166, *t.*
Amisius, fl. 163, *b.*
Amisus, 215, *m.*
Amiternum, 53, *t.*
Ammana, *or* Philadelphia, 259, *b.*
Ammaus, 257, *m.*
Ammochostos, 251, *t.*
Ammodes, prom. 182, *t.*
Ammon, 358, *m.*
Ammonii, 358, *m.*
Ammonis, 362, *m.*
Amnias, riv. 210, *m.*
Amnisus, 152, *b.*
Amorgus, 150, *b.*
Amoritæ, 252, *b.*
Ampelos, 153, *b.*
Ampelus, prom. 86, *b.*
Ampelusia, prom. 369, *m.*
Amphaxitis, 87, *m.*
Amphea, 136, *b.*
Amphiale, 113, *m.*
Amphiclea, 124, *m.*
Amphilochi, 127, *t.*
Amphipagus, prom. 146, *b.*
Amphipolis, 91, *b.*
Amphissa, 126, *t.*
Amphryssus, fl. 108, *m.*
Amprentæ, 214, *m.*
Ampsaga, riv. 366, *m.*
Ampsivarii, 166, *t.*
Amyclæ, 47, *t.* 135, *t.*
Amyclæus Sinus, 47, *t.*
Amystis, riv. 301, *t.*
Amyzon, 192, *t.*
Anabarzus, *or* Anazarbus, 185, *t.*
Anagnia, 45, *b.*
Anagambri, ms. 358, *m.*
Anagyrus, 116, *b.*
Anactorium, prom. 129, *m.*
Ananes, 38, *b.*
Anaphe, 150, *b.*
Anaphlystus, 116, *b.*
Anarei, ms. 319, *t.*
Anarti, 155, *m.*
Anartophracti, 159, *m.*
Anas, 6, *b.* 8, *m.*
Anastasiupolis, 271, *m.*
Anatho, 271, *m.*
Anaurus, 107, *m.*
Anaxion, 186, *t.*
Anazarbus, 185, *t.*
Anchesmus, ms. 113, *m.*
Anchialus, Anchiale, 99, *m.* 182, *t.*
Anchisia, ms. 130, *m.*
Ancon, 215, *m.*
Ancona, 52, *m.*
Ancyra, 224, *m.* 227, *m.*
Ancyron Polis, 342, *t.*
Ancyron Villa, 205, *m.*
Andania, 136, *t.*
Andæræ, 302, *m.*
Andes, 35, *m.*
Andicavi, Andegavi, 18, *m. b.*
Andizates, 76, *t.*
Andomadunum, 22, *b.*
Andrapa, 210, *b.* 211, *t.*
Andretium, 82, *m.*
Andriace, 188, *t.*
Andrium, *or* Andretium, 82, *m.*
Androphagi, 323, *m.*
Andrus, 150, *t.*
Angaucani, 370, *m.*
Angiæ, 107, *t.*
Angli, 167, *m.*
Angrivarii, 166, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Angrus, fl. 92, *b.*
Angulum, 54, *m.*
Anio, 42, *t.* 53, *m.*
Anonium, 35, *b.*
Ansibarii, 166, *t.*
Antaiupolis, 340, *b.*
Antandron, *v.* Andrus, 150, *t.*
Antandrus, 194, *b.* 195, *t.*
Antaradus, 249, *m.*
Antemnæ, 53, *b.*
Anteridon, 21, *t.*
Antes, 158, *b.*
Anthea Homeri, 137, *t.*
Anthedon, 120, *m.*
Anthele, 109, *m.*
Anthemusia, 269, *t.*
Anthina, 308, *b.*
Antcasius, ms. 240, *b.*
Anticinolis, 210, *t.*
Anticirrha, 124, *t.*
Anticyra, 109, *m.* 124, *t.*
Anticyranus Sinus, 122, *b.*
Antigonea, 131, *b.* 111, *m.*
Antigonia, 90, *t.* 241, *b.*
——— Troas, 198, *b.* 199, *t.*
Antilibanon, ms. 244, *t.*
Antinopolis, *or* Antionopolis, 207, *b.*
Antiochia, 241, *b.*
——— Chosroes, 242, *t.*
——— ad Cragum, 183, *m.*
——— ad Mæandrum, 191, *m.*
——— Margiana, 292, *b.*
——— ad Orontem, *vel* Daphnen, 241, *b.*
——— Pisidiæ, 218, *b.*
——— ad Sarum, 184, *b.*
Antiochiana, 221, *m.*
Antiochia Solen, 349, *b.*
Antipatris, 250, *m.*
Antiphellus, 188, *b.*
Antipolis, 17, *m.*
Antipyrgus, 358, *b.*
Antirhium, 126, *b.* 102, *t.*
Antissa, 153, *t.*
Antitanes, 112, *m.*
Antitaurus, ms. 229, *b.*
Antium, 46, *t.*
Antivestæum, 25, *t.*
Antona, 26, *t.*
Antoniopolis, *or* Antinopolis, 207, *b.*
Antricum, 19, *m.*
Antron, 109, *t.*
Antrus, 21, *m.*
Antunnacum, 23, *b.*
Anubingara, 306, *m.*
Anurogrammum, 306, *m.*
Anxanum, 55, *m.*
Anxur, 47, *t.*
Anzabas, fl. 278, *b.*
Aones, 118, *b.*
Aonia, 117, *b.*
Aous, fl. 83, *t.*
Aornus, 111, *m.*
Aorsi, 150, *m.* 311, *t.* 312, *t.* 319, *m. b.*
Apamea, 240, *t.*
——— Cibotos, 224, *b.*
——— Myrlæon, 202, *b.*
Apamene, 240, *t.*
Apamia, 240, *t.*
Apamia Cibotos, 224, *b.*
——— Rhagiana, 287, *b.*
Apauarcticene, 291, *m.*
Apenninus, ms. 31, *m.*
Aperantii, 127, *t.*
Aperopis, 148, *b.*
Aphaca, 244, *b.*
Aphar, *or* Saphar, 265, *b.*
Aphetæ, 110, *t.*
Aphidnæ, 116, *m.*
Aphrodisias, 225, *b.* 97, *b.*
Aphrodisium, 364, *b.* 366, *b.*
Aphrodites, 360, *b.*
Aphrodites Hormos, 348, *b.*
Aphroditopolis, 342, *m.*
Aphytis, 90, *m.*
Apia, 130, *t.*
Apiæ Campus, 195, *m.*
Apidanus fl. 106, *m.* 108, *t.*
Apis, 347, *b.*
Apocopa, ms. 302, *b.*
Apodoti, 127, *t.*
Apollinis, prom. 364, *m.*
——— Urbs, *v.* Apollonia, 99, *m.*
Apollinopolis Magna, 339, *t.*
——— Parva, 339, *b.*
Apollonia, 83, *b.* 99, *m.* 150, *t.* 218, *b.* 225, *b.* 360.
Apollonia Chalcidica, 90, *t.*
Apollonia ad Rhyndacum, 195, *b.*
Apollonias, 206, *b.* 360, *b.*
Apolloniatis Sinus, 93, *t.*
Aponi Fons, 36, *t.*
Aprus, 100, *t.*
Apsarus, riv. 211, *m.*
Apsinthii, 95, *t.*
Apsorrus, 213, *t.*
Apsorus, *vel* Absorus, 84, *t.*
Apsus, fl. 83, *t.*
Aptuchi Fanum, 360.
Apulia, 55, *b.* 59, *b.*
Apulum, 156, *b.*
Aquæ Augustæ, Tarbelliæ, 20, *b.*
—— Bilbitanorum, 12, *t.*
—— Calidæ, } 27, *t.*
—— Solis, }
—— Convenarum, 21, *t.*
—— Cumanæ, 48, *m.*
—— Cutiliæ, 54, *t.*
—— Herculis, 156, *m.*
—— Regiæ, 111, *m.*
—— Sextiæ, 17, *b.*
—— Statiellorum, 38, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Aquileia, 36, *m.*
Aquilaria, 364, *b.*
Aquinum, 46, *b.*
Aquitani, 20, *t.*
Aquitania, 16, *m.* 20, *t.*
Arabægyptii, 338, *t.*
Arabes, 260.
——— Osroeni, 269, *t.*
——— Scenitæ, 264, *b.*
Arabia, 260, *sqq.*
——— Deserta, 264.
——— Felix, 264, *b.*
——— Nomos, 344, *t.*
——— Petræa, 263.
Arabicus Sinus, 264, *b.*
Arabis, riv. 284, *t.*
Arabisci, 76, *t.*
Arabissus, 235, *t.*
Arabo, 76, *m.*
Arachnæon, ms. 144, *t.*
Arachosia, 281, *b.* 288, *b.*
Arachosii, 288, *b.*
Arachotus, town, 289, *t.*
Arachotus, fl. 289, *t.*
Arachthus, fl. 110, *m.*
Aracillum, 11, *t.*
Aracynthus, 126, *m.*
Arad, 257, *b.*
Aradrispe, 287, *b.*
Aradus, 249, *b.*
Arænthyria, 142, *t.*
Aram, 238, *t.*
——— Zoba, 270, *m.*
Aramæi, 238, *m.*
Aramagra, 304, *b.*
Arar, 14, *b.*
Ararath, 271, *b.*
Ararus, fl. 162, *t.* 155, *m.*
Aratha, 293, *t.*
Ara Ubiorum, 23, *m.*
Aravene, 236, *m.*
Araxes, 272, *t.* 282, *b.*
Araxus, prom. 137, *m.* 139, *m.*
Arba, 84, *m.*
Arbela, 279, *m.*
Arbor Felix, 23, *t.*
Arca, Aruca, 249, *m.*
Arcabriga, 11, *b.*
Arcades, 131, *m.*
Arcadia, 136.
Arcadicus Sinus, 101, *b.*
Arcadiupolis, 100, *t.*
Arcanum, 46, *b.*
Archelais, 233, *t.*
Archile, 360, *b.*
Archinara, 308, *b.*
Arcidava, 156, *m.*
Arcobriga, 11, *b.*
Arcticene, 291, *b.*
Arda, fl. 92, *m.*
Ardanis, prom. 358, *b.*
Ardea, 44, *b.*
Ardiæi, 81, *b.*
Arduenna, ms. 14, *b.*
Area, *or* Aretias, 213, *b.*
Arecomici, 16, *b.*
Areceme, 263, *m.*
Arelatum, 17, *m.*
Aremorica, Aremorici, } 18, *b.*
Arenacum, 23, *m.*
Areos Nesos, *or* Area, 213, *b.*
Arethon, fl. 110, *m.*
Arethusa, 90, *t.* 147, *t.*
Aretias, 213, *b.*
Argadina, 293, *t.*
Argæus, mt. 232, *m.*
Arganthonius, ms. 203, *b.*
Argaricus, *vel* Argalu Sinus, 305, *m.*
Argesis, 195, *b.*
Argenis, 18, *t. b.*
Argentaria, 24, *t.*
Argentius, fl. 17, *m.*
Argentomagus, 21, *t.*
Argentoratum, 23, *b.*
Argentovaria, 24, *t.*
Argennum, prom. 62, *b.*
Argenus, 18, *t.*
Argessa, *or* Italia, 31.
Argeunon, 153, *b.*
Argiæ Insulæ, 151, *m.*
Argidava, *vel* Arcidava, 156, *m.*
Arginusæ, 153, *m.*
Argippæ, Argippæi, } 313, *t.* 326, *t.*
Argivi, 136, *t.* 144, *m.*
Argolicus Sinus, 101, *b.*
Argolis, 143, *b.*
Argos, 145, *t.*
——— Amphilochium, 129, *t.*
Argyra, 140, *b.* 306, *b.* 308, *t.*
Argyria, 213, *b.*
Aria, 281, *b.* 287, *b.*
Ariaca, 293, *t.* 304, *t.*
Ariacæ, 320, *m.*
Ariaspæ, 288, *m.*
Ariaspe, 288, *m.*
Aricia, 45, *t.*
Arii, 288, *t.* 287, *b.*
Arimaspi, Arimphæi, 313, *t.*
Arimæi, *vel* Aramæi, 238, *t.*
Arimathia, 257, *m.*
Ariminum, 37, *t.* 51, *m.*
Aris, fl. 136, *b.*
Arisabium, 308, *b.*
Arisbe, 153, *t.* 196, *m.*
Aristeras, 148, *t.*
Aristonautæ, 140, *m.*
Arius, fl. 288, *t.*
Arivates, 76, *t.*

Digitized by Google

Armanni, 319, *m.*
Armauria, 272, *b.*
Armene, *or* Harmene, 210, *t.*
Armenia, Major, 270, *b.*
——— Minor, 233, *b.*
Armenii, 271, *t.*
Armorici, *vel* Aremorici, 18, *b.*
Arne, 119, *b.*
Arna, 51, *b.*
Arnus, fl. 39, *m.*
Aroanius, fl. 130, *b.*
Aroe, 140, *b.*
Aromata, 191, *m.*
Aromatum, prom. 349, *b.*
Aromatophore Chore, 350, *t.*
Arosis, fl. 280, *t.*
Arpi, 60, *t.*
Arpii, 157, *m.*
Arpinum, 46, *b.*
Arra, 242, *m.*
Arrabona, 77, *t.*
Arretium, 40, *b.*
Arsa, 9, *b.*
Arsacia, 287, *m.*
Arsac, *vide* Nisæa, 287, *m.*
Arsamosata, 272, *b.*
Arsamote, 272, *b.*
Arsia, fl. 31, *t.*
Arsietæ, 159, *m.*
Arsinoe, 128, *t.* 183, *t.* 250, *b.* 341, *b.* 344, *m.* 349, *m.* 360, *b.*
Arsitis Regio, 292, *m.*
Artabrorum Portus, 10, *b.*
Artace, 197, *t.*
Artacoana, 288, *t.*
Artageræ, 272, *b.*
Artamis, riv. 294, *m.*
Artanes, fl. 92, *b.* 206, *b.*
Artanissa, 316, *t.*
Artaxata, 272, *m.*
Artemisia, *vel* Dianium, 12, *b*, 70, *t.*
Artemisium, ms. 144, *t.* 130, *m.*
Artemisium, prom. 148, *b.*
Artemita, 279, *m.*
Artiscus, fl. 92, *m.*
Articaudna, 288, *t.*
Artobriga, 73, *t.*
Artynia Palus, 195, *b.*
Arupinum, 82, *t.*
Arvarni, 305, *b.*
Arverni, 21, *t.*
Arvii, *vel* Arubii, 19, *t.*
Arxata, 272, *m.*
Aryca, 125, *m.*
Arymphæi, *or* Arimphæi, 313, *t.*
Arzen, 273, *t.*
Argus, fl. 92, *m.*
Asaac, *or* Nisæa, 287, *m.*
Asabon, prom. 266, *b.*
Asachæ, 353, *t.*
Asæi, 312, *b.*
Asanamara, 308, *b.*
Asangæ, 302, *m.*
Ascalon, 256, *t.*
Ascania, 222, *m.* 204, *m.*
Ascanii, 202, *t.*
Ascatancas, 320, *t.*
Ascham, 352, *m.*
Aschilacæ Macedones, *or* Myso Macedones, 195, *b.*
Asciburgium, 23, *m.*
Asciburgius, ms. 164, *t.*
Ascolum Apulum, 60, *m.*
Ascra, 117, *b.* 121, *m.*
Asculum Picenum, 52, *b.*
Ascuris, 87, *t.*
Asdod, 256, *t.*
Asea, 132, *m.*
Asia, 169, *sqq.*
——— Minor, 174, *sqq.*
——— Provincia, 223, *m.*
Asii, 294, *m.*
Asine, 136, *b.*
Asiotæ, 319, *b.*
Asisium, 51, *b.*
Asmabæon, 233, *t.*
Asmiræa, 323, *b.*
Asnaus, mons, 83, *t.*
Asopus, fl. 118, *t.* 141, *t.*
——— opp. 134, *b.*
Aspabota, 320, *b.*
Aspacarra, 323, *b.*
Aspacavæ, 323, *m.*
Aspluca, 12, *t.*
Aspendus, 186, *t.*
Asphaltitis Limne, 252, *m.*
Aspis, ms. and opp. 364, *b.*
Aspisii, 319, *t.* 320, *t.*
Aspithara, 307, *b.*
Aspithræ, 307, *b.*
Aspledon, 119, *b.*
Aspona, 227, *b.*
Assa, 90, *b.*
Assaceni, 298, *b.*
Assassini, 246, *t.*
Assorus, 66, *b.*
Assus, 195, *t.* 198, *m.*
Assyria, 277.
Astæ, 98, *m.*
Asta, 38, *m.*
Astacus, 129, *b.* 204, *b.*
Astapa, 9, *b.*
Astapus, riv. 354, *b.*
Astaveni, 292, *m.*
Asteria, 151, *m.*
Asteris, 147, *t.*
Astica Thrace, 98, *m.*
Astobriga, 74, *b.*
Astura, 42, *t.* 46, *m.* 70, *m.*
Astures, 10, *b.*
Asturica, 10, *b.*
Asty Phoronicum, 144, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Astygis, 9, *m.*
Astypalæa, 150, *b.*
——— prom. 113, *b.*
Astyra, 194, *b.*
Ataboræ, *or* Adiabaræ, 356, *b.*
Atabyrion, *or* Itabyrion, 258, *m.*
Atarbechis, 346, *t.*
Atax, 16, *m.*
Atella, 50, *b.*
Aternum, 54, *m.* 27, *b.*
Ateste, 36, *t.*
Athamanes, 110, *b.* 112, *m.*
Athana, *or* Arabia Felix, 265, *b.*
Athanagia, 12, *t.*
Athenæ, 114. 213, *t.*
Athenæon, 160, *b.*
Athenaguron, 308, *b.*
Athenas Teichos, Minerva's Tower, } 140, *b.*
Athenopolis, *or* Olbia, 17, *m.*
Athesis, 32, *t.* 34, *t.* 73, *b.*
Athos, ms. 86, *b.* 90, *b.*
Athrys, fl. 92, *b.*
Atidorsi, *or* Aorsi, 313, *m.*
Atina, 46, *b.*
Atinium, 107, *t.*
Atinum, 57, *b.*
Atintanes, 110, *b.* 112, *m.*
Atlantis, ins. 371.
Atlas, ms. 369, *m.*
——— fl. 92, *b.*
Atramitæ, *or* Chatronititæ, 265, *b.*
Atranutzin, 273, *t.*
Atrax, fl. 106, *b.*
——— opp. 107, *b.*
Atrebates, 22, *t.*
Atrebatii, 27, *m.*
Atriani, 35, *b.*
Atropatene, 285, *t.* 286.
Attabas, 307, *m.*
Attacori, 323, *m.*
Attalia, 186, *m.*
Attica, 113.
Attidium, 51, *b.*
Atuatucum, 22, *b.*
Aturia, 279, *m.*
Aturis, *vel* Aduris, 14, *b.*
Atyra, 98, *m.*
Auchetæ, 159, *b.*
Audus, ms. 366, *b.*
Aufidena, 55, *t.*
Aufidus, fl. 55, *b.* 60, *t.*
Aufinum, 54, *m.*
Augæ, 186, *t.*
Augila, 332, *t.* 358, *m.*
Augusta, 21, *m.*
——— Emerita, 8, *b.*
——— Firma, *vel* Astygis, 9, *m.*
——— Julia Gaditana, 9, *t.*
——— Prætoria, 34, *b.*
——— Rauracorum, 24, *t.*
Augusta Suessionum, 22, *m.*
——— Taurinorum, 34, *b.*
——— Trevirorum, 22, *b.*
——— Veromanduorum, 22, *m.*
——— Vindelicorum, 72, *b.*
Augustamnica, 344, *t.*
Augustia, 156, *b.*
Augustobona, 19, *m.*
Augustobriga, 11, *b.*
Augustodunum, 19, *b.*
Augustonemetum, 21, *t.*
Augustoritum, 20, *b.*
Aulæi Castrum, 99, *m.*
Aulerici, 18, *m.* 19, *t.*
——— Brannovices, 19, *t.*
Aulis, 122, *t.*
Aulocrenæ, 224, *m.*
Aulon, 62, *t.* 83, *b.*
Auranitis, 259, *m.*
Auras, fl. 92, *b.*
Aurasius, 366, *b.*
Aurea Chersonesus, 307, *t.*
Aurelianorum Civitas, 19, *m.*
Aureus, ms. 69, *t.* 79, *t.*
Auringe, 10, *t.*
Aurinia, 40, *m.*
Auritina, 360, *b.*
Aurunci, 42, *b.* 47, *t.*
Auscii, 21, *m.*
Ausetani, 12, *m.*
Ausonia, *vel* Italia.
Austeravia, 168, *b.*
Autei, 348, *m.*
Auteriates, 81, *b.*
Autesiodorum, 19, *m.*
Autoba, 357, *m.*
Automala, 362, *t.*
Automela, 302, *m.*
Autricum, 19, *m.*
Autrigones, 11, *t.*
Auxama, *vel* Uxama.
Auximum, 53, *t.*
Auxumis, 352, *b.*
Auxumitæ, 353, *t.*
Auzacia, 322, *t.*
Auzacii, ms. 321, *m.*
Auzacitæ, 321, *b.*
Auzea, 369, *t.*
Avalites Sinus, 350, *t.*
Avareni, 159, *m.*
Avaricum, 20, *b.*
Avaris, *or* Abaris, 343, *b.*
Avas, fl. 110, *m.*
Avaticorum Stagnum, 17, *t.*
Avenis, 17, *m.*
Aventia, fl. 39, *m.*
Aventicum, 23, *t.*
Aventinus, 43, *m.*
Avim, 256, *b.*
Avus, fl. 10, *m.*
Axiaces, fl. 157, *m.* 158, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Axiopolis, 79, *b.*
Axius, 87, *t.* 240, *t.*
Axomis, 352, *m.*
Axona, 18, *m.*
Axum, 353, *m.*
Aza, 235, *m.* 256, *t.*
Azali, 76, *t.*
Azama, 367, *t.*
Azania, 350, *m.*
Azanitis, 224, *m.*
Azara, 280, *b.* 314, *t.*
Azeca, 257, *m.*
Azenia, 116, *b.*
Azicis, 358, *b.*
Aziris, 235, *m.*
Azorus, 86, *b.*
Azotus, 256, *t.*
Azuis, 362, *m.*

B.

Baalbec, 244, *b.*
Balbanomos, 215, *b.*
Babba, 369, *b.*
Babel, 275, *m.*
Babylon, 275, *m.*
Babylonia, 273, *t.*
Babytace, 281, *t.*
Bacari, 304, *b.*
Baccanæ, 41, *m.*
Baccolicus, ms. 358, *m.*
Bacenis Sylva, 164, *t.*
Bactra, 294, *b.*
Bactriana, 293.
Bactrus, 294, *b.*
Bacuatæ, 369, *m.*
Bacuntius, fl. 77, *b.*
Badace, 281, *t.*
Bades Regia, 265, *m.*
Badiamæi, 303, *m.*
Bactron Triodus, 289, *m.*
Bætana, 304, *m.*
Bæterræ, 16, *b.*
Bætica, 8, *m.*
Bætis, 6, *b.* 9, *t.*
Bætulon, 12, *b.*
Bæturia, 9, *b.*
Bagæum, 22, *m.*
Bagadoania, 234, *m.*
Bagistame, 287, *m.*
Bagous, ms. 288, *b.*
Bagrada, riv. 283, *m.*
Bagradas, fl. 363, *m.*
Baiæ, 48, *m.*
—— in Cilicia, 181, *m.*
Bactria, 293.
Bactriani, *vel* Bactrii, 293, *b.*
Balbura, 188, *b.*
Baleares, ins. 13, *t.*
Baleares, 68, *t.*
Balepatna, 304, *t.*
Balonga, 307, *b.*
Balsa, 8, *b.*
Bambala, 304, *b.*
Banassa, 369, *b.*
Banjubæ, 369, *m.*
Bantia, 61, *t.*
Baptana, 287, *m.*
Barace Sin. 303, *b.*
Baracura, 307, *t.*
Barathra, 362, *t.*
Barbalissus, 243, *b.*
Barbaria, 350, *m.*
Barbaricus Sinus, 350, *m.*
Barbarus, fl. 254, *b.*
Barcanii, 292, *m.*
Barce, 360, *m.*
Bardæi, *vel* Vardæi, 81, *b.*
Bardamana, 305, *b.*
Bardarius, Vardarius, 87, *t.*
Bardines, fl. 244, *m.*
Bargasa, 191, *t.*
Bargylia, 191, *t.*
Bargyliaticus Sinus, 189, *m.*
Barium, 61, *t.*
Barsita, *or* Borsippa, 275, *b.*
Barussæ, 308, *t.*
Barussarum, ins. 308, *t.*
Barygaza, 303, *b.*
Barzalo, 235, *t.*
Basadæ, 309, *t.*
Basanadræ, 308, *b.*
Bascatis, riv. 295, *m.*
Bascisi, ms. 358, *m.*
Basileios Potamos, 275, *t.*
Basilia, 24, *t.*
Basiliscæ Sarmatæ, 312, *b.*
Basilinupolis, 204, *b.*
Bassania, 83, *b.*
Bastarnæ, 158, *b.*
Bastetani, 12, *m.*
Bata, 315, *b.*
Batæ, 323, *m.*
Batanæa, 259, *m.*
Batava Castra, 73, *m.*
Batavi, 23, *m.* 166, *t.*
Bathycolpos, 98, *b.*
Bathynias, 98, *m.*
Bathys, 63, *t.* 271, *b.*
—— Portus, 348, *m.*
Bati, 305, *m.*
Batina, 285, *b.*
Batnæ, 269, *b.*
Batrachus, 358, *b.*
Batuæ, 112, *m.*
Bauli, 48, *m.*
Bautisus, 323, *t.*
Bauzanum, 74, *t.*
Bavo, 84, *b.*
Bazacata, 307, *t.*

Digitized by Google

Bazira, 298, *b.*
Bebii, ms. 92, *m.*
Bebriacum, *vel* Betriacum, 35, *b.*
Bebryces, 202, *t.*
Bechiri, 214, *t.*
Bechis, 345, *b.*
Bedriacum, 35, *b.*
Belbina, 148, *m.*
Belem, *or* Bela, 263, *m.*
Belemina, 134, *m.*
Belgæ, 21, *b.* 27, *t.*
Belgica, 16, *m.* 21, *b.*
Belgites, 76, *t.*
Bellica, 11, *t.*
Bellovaci, 21, *b.*
Bellunum, 74, *t.*
Belunenses, 74, *t.*
Belus, 241, *b.* 247, *b.*
Beneharnum, 12, *t.*
Beneventum, 55, *t.*
Benlauni, 72, *m.*
Besayrus, ms. 308, *m.*
Berecynthes, 222, *m.*
Berenice, 265, *t.* 348, *m.* 360, *b.*
Berenice epi Dires, 349, *b.*
Berethis, 357, *m.*
Berga, 91.
Bergidum, 12, *t.*
Bergamum, 35, *t.*
Bergulæ, 100, *t.*
Bergusia, 12, *t.*
Bernemetum, *or* Vernemetum, 27, *b.*
Berobe, 307, *m.*
Berœa, 89, *m.* 243, *m.*
Berrhœa, 243, *m.*
Bersheba, 257, *b.* 258, *b.*
Bersovia, 156, *m.*
Berytus, 245, *m.* 249, *t.*
Besa, 341, *t.*
Besbicus, 197, *m.*
Besinga, 307, *t.*
Bessa, 125, *m.*
Bessi, 94, *b.* 99, *b.*
Bethabara, 259, *b.*
Bethar, 256, *m.*
Bethania, 257, *m.*
Betharampta, 259, *b.*
Bethaven, 256, *b.*
Bethel, 256, *b.*
Bethlem, 257, *b.*
Bethoron, 257, *m.*
Bethphage, 257, *m.*
Bethsaida, 258, *b.*
Bethshean, 258, *b.*
Bethsemes, 257, *m.*
Bethulia, 258, *b.*
Betriacum, 35, *b.*
Betterræ, *vel* Bæterra, 16, *b.*
Bettigo, ms. 302, *b.*
Bezetha, 257, *b.*
Bias, fl. 135, *t.*
Bibliophorium, 358, *b.*
Biblos, *or* Byblos, 249, *t.*
Bibracte, 19, *b.*
Bibrax, 22, *m.*
Biducessi, or Viducessii, 18, *m.*
Biephi, 155, *b.*
Biessi, 159, *m.*
Bigerra, 10, *t.* 12, *m.*
Bilbilis, 11, *b.* 12, *t.*
Bilitis, 73, *b.*
Billæus, riv. and town, 207, *m.*
Bingium, 23, *b.*
Biolingæ, 303, *t.*
Biora, 68, *t.*
Birgus, fl. 29, *m.*
Birtha, 243, *t.*
Bisaltæ, 87, *b.*
Bisanthe, 98, *t.*
Biscargis, 12, *b.*
Bisyngetæ, 307, *t.*
Bistones, 95, *t.*
Bistonis, 93, *t.* 95, *t.*
Bithias, *or* Batnæ, 269, *b.*
Bithyni, 201, *b.*
Bithynia, 201.
Bithynium, 207, *b.*
Bituriges Cubi, 20, *b.*
——Vivisci, 20, *m.*
Bizone, 80, *t.*
Bizya, or Bizye, 100, *t.*
Blandiana, 156, *m.*
Blascon, 18, *t.*
Blemmyes, 352, *t.* 356, *b.*
Blubion, 228, *m.*
Boagrius, fl. 126, *t.*
Boas, 84, *b.* 211, *m.*
Bocanum Hemerum, 369, *b.*
Boderia Æstuariam, 29, *t.*
Bodini, 159, *b.*
Bodincomagum, 38, *b.*
Bœæ, 134, *b.*
Bœbe, 107, *m.*
Bœbeis, 107, *m.*
Bœotia, 117, *b.*
Bœoti, 118, *b.*
Boii, 18, *m.* 19, *b.* 36, *b.* 73, *m.* 74, *m.* 76, *t.*
Boiodurum, 73, *m.*
Boiohemum, 168, *t.*
Boïus, 126, *m.*
Bolbe, 87, *t.*
Bolcæ, *or* Volcæ, 16, *t.*
Bolerium, prom. 25, *t.*
Bolina, 140, *b.*
Bomia, ms. 126, *m.*
Bomienses, 127, *t.*
Bonconica, 23, *b.*
Bonna, 23, *m.*
Bononia, 36, *b.*
Boon, 357, *m.*
Boona, port. 214, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Boosura, *or* Cauda Bovis, 251, *m.*
Borani, 168, *m.*
Borbetomagus, 23, *b.*
Boreta, 309, *t.*
Boreum, prom. 29, *m.*
Bormanum, 157, *b.*
Bornos, *or* Ganos, 98, *t.*
Borsippa, 275, *b.*
Borusci, 159, *m.*
Borysthenes, fl. 158, *m.* 162, *m.*
Bosa, 68, *m.*
Bosporus Cimmerius, 3, *t.*
——— Thracius, 93, *m.* 174, *t.*
Bosporus, 160, *b.*
Bostra, 263, *b.*
Bottiæa, 87, *m.*
Bottiæi, 88, *t.*
Bovianum, 55, *t.*
Bovillæ, 45, *t.*
Brachmanæ, 302, *t.*
Bradanus, fl. 55, *b.*
Braccara Augusta, 10, *b.*
Braccata, 16, *m.*
Bramma, 307, *b.*
Branchidarum Oraculum, 191, *m.*
Brattia, 84, *b.*
Bratuspantium, 22, *t.*
Brauron, 116, *m.*
Breges, *or* Briges, 222, *m.*
Bregetium, 77, *m.*
Bremenium, 28, *b.*
Bremius, ms. 86, *b.*
Brenthes, 132, *t.*
Brentonicum, 35, *b.*
Breuci, 76, *t.*
Bridama, 303, *m.*
Brigantes, 26, *b.*
Brigantii, 72, *m.*
Brigantium, 34, *b.* 72, *b.*
Briges, 222, *m.*
Brigobanna, 73, *t.*
Brilessus, 113, *m.*
Britannia, 25.
——— Romana, 26.
——— Barbara, 28.
Britannicæ Insulæ, 29, *b.*
Britolagæ, 157, *m.*
Britones, 25, *m.*
Brivates, 18, *m.*
Brixia, 35, *m.*
Brixentes, 73, *b.*
Brocomagus, 23, *b.*
Bromiscus, 90, *t.*
Brongus, fl. 92, *b.*
Bruchi, 315, *b.*
Bruchium, 347, *m.*
Bructeri, 166, *m.*
Brundusium, 61, *m.*
Bruttii, 58, *t.*
Bruttium, 58.
Bruxus, 224, *t.*
Bryelica, 183, *b.*
Bryges, 87, *b.* 95, *m.*
Bubastus, 346, *b.*
Bubon, 188, *b.*
Bucephala, 299, *t.*
Bucephalum, prom. 144, *t.*
——— port. 143, *b.*
Bucina, 71, *t.*
Budalia, 77, *b.*
Budini, 159, *b.* 325, *m.*
Budinum, ms. 159, *b.*
Buges, 157, *m.*
Bulanes, 159, *t.*
Bulini, 83, *m.*
Bulis, 124, *t.*
Bullæum, 28, *m.*
Bumadus, fl. 278, *m.*
Bumelus, fl. 278, *m.*
Buphagium, 132, *t.*
Buportmus, ms. 144, *t.*
Bura, 140, *m.*
Burchana, 168, *b.*
Burdigala, 20, *b.*
Burgiones, 159, *m.* 168, *m.*
Burgundiones, 167, *b.*
Buridiensii, 155, *b.*
Bus, prom. 206, *t.*
Busiris, 346, *m.*
Buthrotum, 111, *b.*
Buto, *or* Butos, 345, *b.*
Butta, 362, *m.*
Butuntum, 62, *t.*
Buxentum, 56, *b.*
Byblis, 150, *m.*
Byblus, 249, *t.*
Byzacene, 361, *m.* 362, *m.*
Byzacia—ium, 362, *b.*
Byzantium, 98, *m.*
Byzeres, 214, *t.*

C.

Cabellio, 17, *m.*
Caber, 305, *m.*
Cabillonum, 19, *b.*
Cabira, 215, *b.*
Cabolitæ, 289, *b.*
Cachales, fl. 122, *b.*
Cachasæ, 320, *t.*
Cachaubeni, 264, *m.*
Cacobæ, 308, *b.*
Cacoensii, 155, *b.*
Cadi, 224, *m.*
Cadmeia, 120, *b.*
Cadmus, ms. 225, *b.*
——— fl. 110, *b.*
Cadra, 236, *b.*
Cadurci, 20, *b.*
Cadusii, 280, *b.* 285, *m.*
Cælida, 360, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Cænepolis, 134, *m.*
Cænina, 53, *b.*
Cænon Chorion, 216, *t.*
Cænopolis, 340, *t.* 360, *b.*
Cænus, 17, *t.*
Cære, 41, *b.*
Cæretanus, fl. 41, *b.*
Cærites, 41, *b.*
Cæsaraugusta, 12, *b.*
Cæsarea, 20, *t.* 193, *b.* 255, *b.* 369, *t.*
——— ad Anazarbum, 185, *t.*
Cæsaresi, 22, *b.*
Cæsaria Arca, 249, *t.*
——— Philippi, 259, *t.*
Cæsari Venales, 11, *b.*
Cæsarodunum, 19, *t.*
Cæsaromagus, 22, *t.*
Cæsena, 37, *t.*
Cæsia Sylva, 164, *t.*
Caicandrus, is. 283, *t.*
Caicus, 194, *m.*
Caieta, 47, *m.*
Cainas, fl. 301, *t.*
Calabria, 55, *b.* 61, *m.*
Calæi Insulæ, 266, *m.*
Calacte, 66, *t.*
Calagorris, 14, *m.*
Calaguris, *vel* Calagorris, 11, *m.*
Calai-Carias, prom. 304, *b.*
Calama, 369, *t.*
Calamæ, 136, *b.*
Calathe, 370, *b.*
Calatia, 50, *b.*
Calatis, 80, *b.*
Calauria, 148, *t.* 101, *b.*
Calbis, riv. 190, *b.*
Cale, 10, *b.*
Caledonia, 28, *b.* 127, *b.*
Cales, 50, *m.*
Caletes, 18, *b.*
Calinda, *or* Calynda, 190, *b.*
Calingæ, 301, *b.* 305, *b.*
Calingon, prom. 305, *b.*
Callabetus, 193, *b.*
Callaici, 10, *m.*
Callania, modern name of Thyamis, 110, *m.*
Calleva, 27, *m.*
Calliarus, 126, *m.*
Callidromus, 108, *m.*
Calliena, 304, *t.*
Callienses, 127, *t.*
Calliga, 305, *b.*
Calligara, 308, *t.*
Calligeris, 304, *m.*
Calligo, 301, *b.*
Callii, 358, *b.*
Callimache, 190, *b.*
Callipolis, 97, *b.* 204, *b.*
Callippi, *or* Zagoron, 209, *b.*
Callirhoe, 259, *b.*
Calliste, 150, *b.*
Calpes, 206, *b.*
Calucones, 74, *t.*
Calupene, 235, *m.*
Calydnæ, 153, *t.*
Calycadnus, riv. 183, *m.* *b.*
Calydon, 127, *b.*
Calymna, 190, *b.*
Calynda, 190, *b.*
Camani, 303, *b.*
Camara, *or* Carura, 305, *m.*
Camaracum, 22, *m.*
Camare, *or* Carura, 305, *m.*
Camarina, Palus and Opp. 64, *b.*
Camarinum, 51, *b.*
Cambadena, 287, *m.*
Cambretsnium, 27, *b.*
Cambuni, ms. 86, *b.*
Cambyses, riv. 317, *m.*
Cambysene, 317, *t.*
Cambysu Polis, *or* Cambysa, 344, *m.*
Camechia, 317, *b.*
Camellaria, 52, *t.*
Camelobosci, 283, *b.*
Cameria, 53, *b.*
Camerinum, *vel* Camarinum, 51, *b.*
Camers, *vel* Camarinum, 51, *b.*
Camertes, 51, *b.*
Camesene, *or* Italia, 31.
Camirus, 178, *m.*
Camisa, Camissa, 235, *b.*
Camisene, 235, *b.*
Cammanene, 231, *b.*
Campania, 39, *t.* 47, *b.*
Campi Baudii, 34, *b.*
——— Lapidei, 17, *t.*
——— Phlegræi, 49, *t.*
——— Pomtini, 46, *t.*
——— Raudi, 35, *m.*
Campodunum, 72, *b.*
Campus Sceleratus, 44, *m.*
——— Solonius, 45, *m.*
——— Diomedis, 62, *b.*
Camulodanum, 27, *m.*
Camuni, 73, *b.*
Cana, 259, *t.*
Canaan, 252, *t.*
Canagara, 305, *b.*
Canalis August. et Trajani, in the Pomptine Marshes, 46, *t.*
Cananæi, 252, *b.*
Canariæ Insulæ, 371.
Canastræum, 85, *b.*
Canatha, 259, *m.*
Candace, 288, *m.*
Candanum, 157, *b.*
Candavi, mts. 83, *t.* 86, *b.*
Canduum, 168, *t.*
Cane, 266, *t.*
Canentelus, 20, *m.*
Canini Campi, 73, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Cannagara, *or* Canagara, 305, *b.*
Cannæ, 60, *b.*
Canopus, 345, *m.*
Cantabri, 11, *t.*
Canthy Sinus, 303, *m.*
Cantii, 27, *t.*
Cantium, prom. 25, *t.*
Canusium, 60, *b.*
Caparsabe, 256, *m.*
Capena, 41, *m.*
Capernaum, 258, *b.*
Caphareus, prom. 148, *m.*
Caphusa, 289, *m.*
Caphyæ, 132, *m.*
Capissa, 289, *m.*
Capissene, 289, *m.*
Capitalia, mt. 302, *m.*
Capitolias, 259, *m.*
Capitolinus, 43, *t.*
Capitolium, 44, *m.*
Cappadoces, 228, *b.*
Cappadocia, 228, *sqq.*
Cappadox, 229, *b.*
Cappareas, 242, *m.*
Capraria, 13, *t.* 70, *t.* 71, *t.* 371, *t.*
Capreæ, 70, *m.*
Capria, lake, 185, *b.*
Caprus, riv. 278, *m.*
Capsa, 363, *t.*
Capua, 50, *m.*
Caput Bubali, 156, *m.*
Caræ Pagæ, 279, *b.*
Caralis, 68, *m.*
Caralitanum, prom. 67, *b.*
Carambis, prom. 210, *t.*
Caramus, 210, *m.*
Carana, *or* Carna, 266, *t.*
Caranitis, 272, *m.*
Caratæ, 297, *t.*
Carbantorigum, 28, *b.*
Carbones, 159, *m.*
Carcaso, 16, *b.*
Carchemish, 270, *t.*
Carcinites Sinus, 157, *m.*
Carcinitis, 162, *b.*
Cardamyle, 136, *b.*
Cardia, 97, *m.*
Carduchi, 272, *m.*
Carei, 305, *t.*
Cares, 154, *t.* 189, *m.*
Caresene, 200, *b.*
Careotæ, 159, *m.*
Caria, 189.
Cariatæ, 295, *t.*
Caricardama, 306, *t.*
Carillæ, *vel* Carilli, 58, *b.*
Carinæ, 44, *t.*
Carmala, riv. 229, *b.* 234, *m.*
Carmana, 283, *b.*
Carmania, 283.
Carmania Deserta, 283, *b.*
Carmanii, *or* Carmani, 283, *m.*
Carmel, mt. 247, *b.*
Carna, 266, *t.*
Carnavii, 27, *b.*
Carni, 36, *t.*
Carnicæ Alpes, 31, *b.* 76, *m.*
Carnum, 134, *m.*
Carnuntum, 76, *b.*
Carnutes, 18, *m.* 19, *m.*
Caracotinum, 18, *b.*
Caron Portus, 80, *b.*
Carpani, 168, *m.*
Carpasia—ium, 254, *t.*
Carpasiæ Insulæ, 254, *t.*
Carpates, ms. 155, *m.*
Carpatium, mare, 150, *b.*
Carpetani, 11, *m.*
Carphæa, 126, *m.*
Carpiani, 159, *b.*
Carpis, 364, *b.*
Carraca, 35, *b.*
Carræ, 270, *t.*
Carrodunum, 159, *b.* 167, *b.*
Cars, 273, *t.*
Carseoli, 54, *b.*
Carsidava, 156, *b.*
Carteia, 9, *m.* 12, *t.*
Cartenna, 370, *t.*
Carthaginenses, 363, *m.*
Carthago, 364, *b.* 365, *b.*
——— Nova, 8, *t.* 12, *m.* 364, *m.*
——— Vetus, 12, *b.*
Cartris, prom. 167, *m.*
Caru Menos Hieron, 225, *m.*
Carura, 225, *m.* 304, *b.* 305, *m.*
Carya, *or* Crya, 190, *b.*
Caryæ, 134, *b.*
Caryones, 159, *m.*
Carystum, 38, *b.*
Carystus, 134, *b.* 149, *t.*
Cascantum, 11, *m.*
Casia, 323, *m.*
Casii, ms. 323, *m.*
Casilinum, 50, *m.*
Casinum, 46, *b.*
Casinus, riv. 46, *b.*
Casius, mt. 342, *b.*
Casius, 342, *b.*
Casmenæ, 67, *t.*
Caspatyrus, 300, *b.*
Casperia, 54, *m.*
Caspiæa, 316, *b.*
Caspiæ Portæ, 287, *b.* 316, *b.*
Caspii, 285, *b.* 316, *b.*
Caspius, mt. 271, *b.* 285, *b.*
Caspiræ, 303, *t.*
Caspiria, 302, *b.*
Caspium Mare, 317, *b.*
Cassandria, 90, *m.*
Cassiopæi, 110, *b.* 112, *m.*
Cassiopæum, 146, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Cassiope, 111, *m.* 112, *m.* 146, *b.*
Cassiotis, 240, *m.* 344, *m.*
Cassiterides Insulæ, 29, *b.*
Cassium, 343, *b.*
Castabala, 185, *t.* 237, *t.*
Castalius Fons, 124, *m.*
Castanæa, 110, *t.*
Castellani, 12, *m.*
Castellam, 22, *t.*
Castoboci, 313, *t.*
Castra Alexandri, 358, *m.*
——— Cornelia, 365.
——— Cyri Minoris, *or* Dana, 237.
——— Judæorum, 343, *m.*
——— Meleagri, 242, *m.*
——— Saturnania, *vel* Saturnia, 40, *m.*
——— Trajana, 156.
——— Regina, 73, *t.*
Castrum Casinum, 46, *b.*
Castalon, 11, *b.*
Casus, 151, *m.*
Catabathmus, 338, *m.*
——— Magnus, 358, *m.*
——— Parvus, 358, *b.*
Catabeda, 307, *t.*
Catabolon, 181, *b.*
Catæonium, prom. 358, *b.*
Catada, riv. 364, *b.*
Catadupæ, 301, *t.* 357, *m.*
Cataonia, 220, *m.* 229, *b.* 234, 235, *b.*
Cataonii, 235, *b.*
Catana, 64, *t.*
Catanæi, 264, *m.*
Catari, 76, *t.*
Catarrhactes Megas, 357, *m.*
——— Parvus, 337, *b.* 338, *b.*
Catarzene, 272, *t.*
Catennenses, 218, *m.*
Catti, 166, *b.*
Cattigara, *or* Calligara, 608, *t.*
Catyeuchlani, 27, *b.*
Cauca, 11, *m.*
Caucasus, mt. 172, *t.* 293, *m.* 314.
Cauchi Campi, 275, *m.*
Caucones, 137, *b.* 202, *t.*
Cauconii, 189, *b.*
Caudium, 55, *m.*
Caulonia, 59, *m.*
Cauni, *or* Cauconii, 189, *b.*
Caunii, 190, *b.*
Caunus, 190, *b.*
Cauron, 150, *t.*
Cavallum, 228, *m.*
Cavares, 17, *m.*
Caystrinon Pedion, 193, *b.* 218, *b.*
Caystrus, *or* Clystrus, 183, *b.*
Caystrus, 192, *m.*
Cebenna, mt. 14, *m.*
Cebrene, 190, *m.*
Cedræi, 264, *m.*
Cecropia, 114, *m.*
Cegila, 257, *m.*
Celadussæ Insulæ, 84, *m.*
Celænæ, 224, *m.*
Celeæ, 142, *t.*
Celeia, 75, *t.*
Celenderis, 183, *m.*
Celnius, 29, *t.*
Celsa, 12, *t.*
Celtæ, 7, *b.* 15, *b.*
Celtiberi, 7, *b.* 11, *b.*
Celtica, 18, *t.*
Celydna, 309, *t.*
Celydnus, riv. 83, *t.* 110, *m.*
Cenæum, prom. 148, *b.*
Cenchreæ, 143, *b.* 145, *t.*
Ceno, 46, *m.*
Cenomani, 19, *t.* 35, *m.*
Centauri, 108, *b.*
Centobriga, *or* Nertobriga, 12, *t.*
Centrites, riv. 272, *b.*
Centrones, 22, *m.*
Centum Cellæ, 41, *b.*
——— Putea, 156, *m.*
Centurissæ, 66, *m.*
Ceos, *or* Ceus, 150, *t.*
Cephalæ, 262, *t.*
Cephallenia, 147, *t.*
Cephalonesus, 157, *b.*
Cephenes, 273, *b.*
Cephissia, 116, *m.*
Cephissis, 118, *m.*
Cephissus, 114, *t.* 118, *m.* 122, *m.*
Ceramicus Sinus, 189, *m.*
Cerasus, 213, *b.*
Cerata, mts. 117, *m.*
Cerauni, mts. 83, *t.*
Ceraunii, mts. 313, *b.*
Cerausium, mt. 130, *b.*
Cerbalus, 60, *t.*
Cercetius, mt. 106, *b.*
Cercidius, riv. 69, *t.*
Cercina, 370, *b.*
Cercusium, 270, *t.*
Cercynitis, 87, *t.*
Cercyra Melæna, 85, *t.*
Ceressos, 121, *m.*
Cereura, 304, *b.*
Cerfennia, 54, *b.*
Cerinthus, 148, *m.*
Cerne, 371.
Cerophagi, 349, *b.*
Cerretani, 12, *m.*
Cersie, 156, *b.*
Cersus, 181, *m.*
Ceryctice, *or* Cyractice, 84, *m.*
Cerylli, *or* Cerilli, 58, *m.*
Cerynia, 140, *m.*
Cesbedion, 218, *m.*
Cestri Pedion, 218, *b.*
Cestrus, 185, *b.*
Cetis, cape, 183, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Cetium, 75, *t.*
Cetius, mt. 74, *m.* 76, *m.*
Ceuta, 369, *b.*
Chaberis, 305, *m.*
Chaboras, *or* Chabura, 268, *t.*
Chabriæ Come, 347, *t.*
Chadisius, 215, *m.*
Chæmides, 312, *b.*
Chæronea, 119, *b.*
Chalæ Scythæ, 322, *t.*
Chala, 279, *b.*
Chalasar, 279, *b.*
Chalastra, 89, *b.*
Chalbii, *or* Chalybes, 212, *m.*
Chalcedon, 175, *t.* 205, *b.*
Chalceritis, 213, *b.*
Chalcidice, 87, *m.* 242, *m.*
Chalcis ad Belum, 246, *t.*
——— in Eubœa, 148, *b.*
Chalcites, 206, *m.*
Chaldæa, 273, *t.*
Chaldæi, *or* Chaldi, 273, *b.*
Chaldia, 273.
Chaleos, 125, *b.*
Chalep, 243, *m.*
Chalne, 278, *b.*
Chalonitis, 279, *b.*
Chalos, riv. 243, *m.*
Chalsis, 242, *m.*
Chalusus, riv. 163, *b.*
Chalybes, 212, *m.*
Chalybonitis, 243, *b.*
Chamari, 166, *m.*
Chammamene, 231, *b.*
Chane, 265, *b.*
Chanes, 317, *m.*
Chaon, *or* Chona, 287, *b.*
Chaones, 110, *b.*
Chaonia, 111, *t.*
Characharta, 294, *b.*
Characine, 183, *b.*
Charadra, 124, *m.*
Charadros, riv. 122, *b.*
Charax, 160, *b.* 263, *t.* 285, *m.*
——— Spasinu, 276.
Charidemi, prom. 7, *t.*
Charmæ, 302, *m.*
Charmuthas, 265, *m.*
Charra, 279, *b.*
Charybdis, rock, 59, *t.*
Chasuarii, 166, *b.*
Chatæ Scythæ, 322, *t.*
Chatramotitæ, 265, *b.*
Charromotitis, 265, *b.*
Chatriæ, 303, *t.*
Chatti, 166, *b.*
Chauci, 166, *t.*
Chaurana, 322, *t.*
Chauranæi Scythæ, 322, *t.*
Chavran, 259, *m.*
Chavum, *or* Chona, 287, *b.*
Chelæ, 206, *b.*
Chelidoniæ Insulæ, 186, *b.*
Chelmidessus, 241, *b.*
Chelonitas, prom. 137, *m.*
Chelonitides Insulæ, 348, *b.*
Chelenophagi, 349, *b.*
Chemi, Cypt, *Coptic names of Egypt.*
Chemmis, 340, *t.*
——— Ins. 345, *b.*
Chereis, 360, *t.*
Cherronesus Aurea, 307, *t.*
——— Taurica, 160, *m.*
Cherso, 84, *t.* 160, *b.*
Chersonesus, Aurea, 307, *t.*
——— Magna, 358, *b.*
——— Taurica, 160, *m.*
——— Thracica, 97, *m.*
Cherusci, 166, *b.*
Chesinus, riv. 158, *m.*
Chesium, prom. 153, *b.*
Chesius, riv. 153, *b.*
Chidria, 97, *m.*
Chimeria, mt. 181, *m.*
Chimæra, 111, *m.* 186, *b.*
Chimarrhus, riv. 144, *t.*
Chinense Vallum, 324, *m.*
Chios, 153, *m.* 176, *t.*
Chitim, 252, *b.*
Chivæi, 252, *b.*
Chizala, 369, *t.*
Chlydæ, *or* Clyde, 190, *b.*
Choana, 287, *b.*
Choarene, 291, *m.*
Choarine, 289, *m.*
Choaspes, riv. 280, *t.*
Choatræ, 313, *t.*
Choathras, mt. 285, *t.* 291, *m.*
Choche, 275, *m.*
Chœrades, 213 *bb.*
Chonæ, *or* Colossæ, 224, *b.*
Chorasmii, 296, *t.*
Choromitrene, 286, *b.*
Chorseus, 247, *b.*
Chozene, 272, *t.*
Chrabasa, 365.
Chrendi, 292, *m.*
Chronus, riv. 158, *m.*
Chrysa, 195, *m.* 198, *t.*
Chrysas, riv. 66, *b.*
Chryse (*vel* Thasos), 149, *m* 306, *b.*
——— Comana, 237, *b.*
Chrysei, 302, *m.*
Chrysoanna, 307, *m.*
Chrysoceras, *or* Golden Horn, 93, *t.* 98, *b.*
Chrysopolis, 206, *t.*
Chrysorrhoas, riv. 244, *m.*
Chthonia, 151, *m.*
Chuni, 159, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Chuzis, 262, *m.*
Chyretiæ, 107, *t.*
Chytrus, 251, *b.*
Ciaca, 235, *t.*
Ciabrus, 78, *m.*
Ciagisi, 155, *b.*
Cibalis, 77, *b.*
Cibotus, 224, *b.*
Cibyra, 186, *t.* 225, *b.*
Cichyros, 112, *t.*
Cicimeni, 312, *b.*
Cicones, 97, *t.*
Cidron, 257, *b.*
Cieros, 204, *t.* 206, *b.*
Cilbianon Pedion, 193, *b.*
Cilices, 179, *b.*
——— Mandacadeni, 195, *m.*
Cilicia, 179. 231, *b.*
Ciliza, 243, *m.*
Cilla, 195, *m.* 176, *t.*
Cillanion Pedion, 224, *m.*
Cimbri, 167, *m.*
Cimini, ms. 39, *b.*
Cimmerii, 310, *b.*
Cimmerium, 160, *b.*
Cimolis, 210, *t.*
Cimolus, 150, *m.*
Cinara, 151, *m.*
Cingulum, 53, *t.*
Ciniata, 210, *b.*
Cinnamomophoros, 350, *t.*
Cinolis, 210, *t.*
Cinyps, riv. 361, *b.*
Circeii, 46, *m.*
Circeium, prom. 32, *t.*
Circus, riv. 146, *m.*
Cirjath Jearim, 257, *m.*
Cirrha, 123, *b.*
Cirrhadia, 306, *b.*
Cirphis, mt. 122, *b.*
Cirta, 367.
Cisamus, 152, *m.*
Cison, 258, *b.*
Cissa, 12, *m.* 97, *b.*
Cissia, 286, *m.*
Cissii, 286, *m.*
Cissus, 90, *t.*
Cisteti, 318, *t.*
Cisthene, 188, *t.*
Cistobeci, 155, *m.* 159, *m.*
Cithæron, mt. 118, *t.*
Citium, 89, *m.* 251, *m.*
Citius, mt. 101, *t.*
Cius, 203, *b.*
Cizari, 215, *b.*
Cladeus, riv. 137, *m.*
Clampetia, 58, *b.*
Clanis, 39, *m.*
Clarenna, 73, *t.*
Classes, 37, *t.*
Clastidium, 38, *b.*
Claudias, 235, *t.*
Claudiopolis, 207, *m.* 236, *b.*
Claudius, mt. 76, *m.*
Clausula, 81, *b.*
Claustinatii, 72, *m.*
Clavenna, 73, *b.*
Clazomenæ, 176, *m.*
Cleonæ, 91, *t.* 145, *b.*
Cleopatris, 344, *m.*
Clepidava, 159, *b.*
Clevum, 27, *b.*
Clibanus, mt. 56, *t.*
Climax, 186, *b. m.*
Climberrum, 21, *m.*
Clisobora, 301, *b.*
Cliternum, 54, *b.*
Clitor, riv. 130, *b.*
——— town, 131, *b.*
Clitumnus, 51, *m.*
Clunia, 73, *b.*
Clunium, 69, *b.*
Clupea, 364, *b.*
Clusium, 40, *b.*
Clydæ, 190, *b.*
Clysma, 344, *b.* 347, *b.*
Clystrus, 183, *b.*
Cnemides, 125, *m.*
Cnemis, 125, *t.*
Cnidus, 178, *m.*
Cnossus, 152, *b.*
Coas, riv. 289, *b.*
Cobe, 350, *m.*
Cobi, 321, *m.*
Coche, 275, *m.*
Cecinthum, prom. 56, *t.*
Cocusus—um, 237.
Cocytus, 110, *m.*
Cœle Syria, 244.
Cœlimontium, 44, *t.*
Cœlius, 43, *m.*
Cœlus, 97, *m.*
Cœnophrurium, 98, *m.*
Cœres, riv. 155, *m.*
Colanica, 29, *m.*
Colapini, 76, *t.*
Colapis, riv. 76, *m.*
Colchi, 305, *t.* 315, *b.*
Colchicus Sinus, 305, *t.*
Colchis, 315.
Colentum, 84, *m.*
Coli, 307, *m.*
Coliacum, prom. 305, *t.*
Colias, prom. 113, *b.*
Collatia, 53, *b.*
Collentum, 84, *m.*
Collops Magnus, 367, *t.*
Colobi, 349, *b.*
Colœ, lake, 193, *m.*
Colonæ, 198, *t.* 279, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Colone, 136, *b.* 198, *t.*
Colonia, 235, *m.*
——— Agrippina, 23, *m.*
——— Augusta, 35, *m.*
——— Cæsarea Antiochiæ, 216, *b.*
——— Equestris, 23, *t.*
——— Julia, 51, *b.*
——— Trajana, 23, *m.*
Colonis, 147, *b.*
Colophon, 176, *m.*
Colossæ, 224, *b.*
Colthene, 272, *t.*
Colubraria, 13, *b.*
Columbaria, 70, *t.*
Columbarium, prom. 67, *b.*
Colusia, *or* Aboni Teichos, 210, *t.*
Comana, 216, *m.* 237, *b.*
Comari, 297.
Comaria, 306, *t.*
Comarus, 112, *t.*
Comassa, *or* Camisa, 235, *m.*
Comedarum, mtr. 295, *m.* 296, *m.*
——— people, 295, *t.* 297, *t.*
Comidava, 156, *b.*
Comisene, 291, *t.*
Commagene, 242, *b.* 243, *b.*
Commenases, 301, *t.*
Commoris, 185, *m.*
Complutum, 11, *b.*
Compsa, 55, *m.*
Comum, 34, *b.*
Conadipsus, 319, *b.*
Concobar, 287, *m.*
Condate, 18, *b.* 28, *t.*
Condivicum, 19, *t.*
Condochates, 301, *t.*
Condrusi, 22, *m.*
Condylea, 132, *m.*
Confluentes, 23, *b.*
Conica, *or* Ciniata, 210, *b.*
Conope, 128, *t.*
Conopium, 215, *m.*
Conovium, 28, *t.*
Consentia, 59, *b.*
Constantia, 251, *t.*
Constantia Castra, 18, *b.*
Constantinopolis, 98, *b.*
Consuantæ, 74, *t.*
Contacossyla, 305, *b.*
Contadesdus, riv. 92, *m.*
Contatæ, *or* Condate, 28, *t.*
Contestani, 12, *m.*
Contra Acincum, 77, *m.*
——— Pselchis, 357, *b.*
——— Talmis, 357, *b.*
——— Taphis, 357, *b.*
Contrebia, 11, *b.*
Convallis, 372.
Convenæ, 21, *m.*
Copæ, 120, *m.*
Copias, 102, *m.* 118, *m.*
Cophen, riv. 298, *b.*
Copiæ, 57, *b.*
Copratas, 280, *b.*
Coptos, 339, *b.*
Cora, 46, *m.*
Coracesium, 183, *m.*
Coralis, 220, *b.*
Coralla, 213, *m.*
Coranacalli, 309, *t.*
Corax, mt. 122, *m.* 126, *m.*
——— prom. 160, *m.*
Coraxici, mts. 314, *b.*
Corbeus, 227, *b.*
Corbelo, *or* Corbilo, 20, *m.*
Corbulonis Monumentum, 166, *t.*
Corcoras, 76, *m.*
Cordes, riv. 270, *m.*
Cordube, 9, *b.*
Cordyla, 213, *m.*
Coreæ, 256, *b.*
Corfinium, 54, *m.*
Corigara, 309, *t.*
Corinium, 27, *b.*
Corinthia, 142.
Corinthiacus Sinus, 102, *t.*
Corinthus, 142, *b.*
Corioli, 46, *b.*
Coritani, 27, *b.*
Cornacates, 76, *t.*
Cornacum, 77, *m.*
Cornani, *or* Carnavii, 27, *b.*
Corne, 235, *t.*
Corniaspa, 216, *b.*
Corniculum, 53, *b.*
Cornus, 68, *b.*
Corodamum, prom. 266, *m.*
Coroc, 288, *b.*
Coromanis, 267, *t.*
Corone, 136, *b.*
Coronea, 109, *m.* 120, *t.*
Coronta, 129, *b.*
Coronus, mt. 291, *t.* 292, *t.*
Coros, *or* Cyrrhus, 243, *m.*
Corpilli, 95, *t.*
Corseæ, 153, *b.*
Corsi, 68, *t.* 69, *m.*
Corsia, 120, *m.*
Corsica, 68, *b.*
Corstopitum, 28, *b.*
Corte, 357, *b.*
Corthata, 307, *b.*
Cortia Prima, 357, *b.*
Cortona, 40, *b.*
Coru Trileucum, 7, *t.*
Corula, 305, *m.*
Corusia, 314, *m.*
Cory, 305, *t.*
Corybantes, 151, *b.*
Corycium Antrum, 122, *m.* 182, *b.*
Corycum, prom. 151, *b.*
——— town, 186, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Corycus, 152, *t.* 182, *b.*
Corydallus, 116, *t.* 188, *b.*
Corydallus, mt. 113, *m.*
Coryphasium, prom. 135, *b.*
Cos, 153, *b.* 178, *m.* 324, *b.*
Cosa, 40, *m.*
Cosamba, 306, *t.*
Cosedia, 18, *b.*
Cosetani, 12, *b.*
Cossa, *or* Cosa, 40, *m.*
Cossæi, 280, *b.*
Cossium, *or* Cossio Vasatum, 21, *t.*
Cossoanus, 301, *t.*
Costoboci, 155, *m.* 169, *m.*
Cosyra, 71. 370, *b.*
Cosyri, 302, *t.*
Cotensii, 155, *b.*
Cothon, 147, *b.*
Cotta, 369, *m.*
Cottabara, 305, *b.*
Cottæ, 313, *t.*
Cottes, 370, *m.*
Cottiæ Alpes, 14, *m.* 17, *b.* 31, *b.*
Cottiara, 304, *b.*
Cottiarius, 308, *t.*
Cottona, *or* Cottonara, 304, *b.*
Cottura, 305, *b.*
Cottyæum, 224, *t.*
Cotynusa, 9, *m.*
Cotyora, 213, *b.*
Cragus, mt. 186, *b.*
Cranaë, 134, *m.*
Cranai, 114, *m.*
Cranion, *or* Craneum, 143, *b.* 147, *m.*
Cranon, 107, *b.*
Crathis, riv. 139, *b.*
Cratia, 207, *b.*
Cremna, 218, *t.*
Cremni, 162, *b.*
Cremniscus, 157, *b.*
Cremona, 35, *m.*
Crenides, 91, *b.*
Crepsa, 84, *t.*
Cressa, 97, *b.*
Creta, 151, *m.*
Creusa, 121, *m.*
Crimissa, prom. 56, *t.*
Crissa, 123, *b.*
Crissæus Sinus, 122, *b.*
——— Campus, 124, *t.*
Crithote, 97, *b.*
Criu Metopon, 151, *b.* 160, *m.* 210, *t.*
Crius, riv. 139, *b.*
Crobyci, 79, *b.* 80, *b.* 94, *m.*
Crociatonum, *v.* Carocotinum, 18, *b.*
Crocius Campus, 108, *m.*
Crocodil, riv. 247, *b.*
Crocodilopolis, 339, *m.* 340, *b.* 341, *b.*
Crommyon, prom. 250, *b.*
Cromna, 210, *m.*
Croton, 59, *m.*
Crua, 190, *b.*
Crumerum, 77, *m.*
Cruni, 80, *b.*
Crustumerium, 53, *b.*
Crustumium, riv. 51, *m.*
Crya, 190, *b.*
Cryon, riv. *or* Hermus, 192, *m.*
Cryptos Limen, 266, *b.*
Ctemene, *or* Ctemenæ, 107, *t.*
Ctesiphon, 275, *t.* 290, *b.*
Cubena, 286, *m.*
Cularo, 17, *b.*
Cullu, 367, *t.*
Cumæ, 48, *t.*
Cumerium, prom. 32, *t.*
Cunaxa, 270, *m.*
Cuneus, 8, *b.*
Cunicularium, prom. 67, *b.*
Cunion Panormus, 190, *b.*
Cupra Maritima, 52, *b.*
Curalius, riv. 106, *b.*
Curco, *or* Corycus, 182, *b.*
Cure, *or* Corycus, 182, *b.*
Cures, 54, *t.*
Curetes, 103, *t.* 127, *t.* 128, *b.*
Curetis, 151, *m.*
Curia, 73, *b.*
Curianum, 20, *m.*
Curium, 128, *t.*
Curubis, 365, *b.*
Cutilia, 54, *t.*
Cyanus Sinus, 203, *b.*
Cyaniæ Insulæ, 206, *m.*
Cyberna, 186, *t.*
Cybistra, 236, *b.* 237, *t.*
Cychreia, *or* Salamis, 148, *t.*
Cyclades, 149, *b.*
Cyclopes, 63, *t.*
Cydnus, 236, *b.* 179, *m.*
Cydonea, 152, *m.*
Cydrara, 225, *t.*
Cylindrium, 303, *t.*
Cylla, *or* Cœlus, 97, *m.*
Cyllene, mt. 104, *m.* 130, *m.*
——— town, 138, *m.*
Cymaria, 190, *b.*
Cyme, 175, *b.*
Cymenes, 107, *t.*
Cynetæ, 8, *b.*
Cynia, 127, *t.*
Cynopolis, 341, *m.*
Cynoscephalæ, 107, *b.*
Cynos Sema, *or* Tumulus Hecubæ, 97, *m.*
Cynosema, prom. 189, *t.*
Cynosura, prom. 113, *b.*
Cynurii, 133, *b.* 144, *m.*
Cynthia, 149, *b.*
Cynthus, mt. 149, *b.*
Cypæra, 108, *t.*
Cyparissia, 134, *b.* 136, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Cyparission, prom. 135, *b.*
Cyparissius Sinus, 102, *t.*
Cyparissus, 124, *m.*
Cyphanta, 134, *b.*
Cyprus, 249.
Cypsells, 97, *t.*
Cyrenaica, 359.
Cyrene, 360, *t.*
Cyreschata, 295, *b.*
Cyri Peiron, 224, *m.*
Cyrmiani, 95, *m.*
Cyrnii, 69, *m.*
Cyropolis, 285, *m.*
Cyrrhestice, 243, *t.*
Cyrrhus, 243, *m.*
Cyrus, *or* Cyrrhus, 243, *m.*
Cythærus, 116, *m.*
Cythaneus, 358, *b.*
Cythera, 147, *b.*
Cythnus, 150, *t.*
Cytinion, 126, *m.*
Cytorus, 210, *m.*
Cyzicus Insula, 175, *m.* 196, *b.*

D.

Daæ, *or* Dahæ, 155, *t.* 291, *b.* 292, *b.* 293, *b.*
Dabrona, riv. 29, *m.*
Dachinabades, 303, *b.*
Daci, 95, *b.* 155, *t.*
Dacia, 78, *m.* 155, *t.*
Dacicæ, 300, *b.*
Dactyli Idæi, 151, *b.*
Dadastana, 228, *t.*
Daden, 266, *b.*
Dadybra, 210, *b.*
Dædala, 190, *b.*
Daix, 316, *b.*
Dalasis, *or* Lalasis, 183, *b.*
Dalisandus, 236, *b.*
Dalmatæ, 81, *b.*
Dalmatia, 81, *t.* 82, *m.*
Damalis, 206, *t.*
Damascus, 244, *m.*
Damasi, mts. 308, *m.*
Damasia, 72, *b.*
Damastium, 112, *b.*
Damna, 323, *b.*
Damnæ, 323, *m.*
Damnii, 29, *t.*
Damnonii, 26, *b.* 27, *m.*
Damnonium, prom. 25, *t.*
Dan, 258, *b.*
Dana, 237, *t.* 306, *m.*
Danai, 144, *m.*
Danala, 228, *m.*
Danæpris, riv. 157, *m.* 158, *m.*
Danastris, riv. 158, *m.*
Dandagula, 301, *b.*
Dandari, 313, *t.*
Dandarii, *or* Dandari, 313, *t.*
Daneum Portus, 344, *b.*
Danubius, 78, *m.* 163, *b.*
Daorici, 81, *b.*
Daphnæ, 344, *t.*
Daphne, 242, *m.*
Daphnes Portus, 98, *b.*
Daphnine—tis, 349, *m.*
Daphnus, 125, *m.*
Daphnusa, *or* Apollonias, 206, *b.*
Daræ, 370, *t.*
Daradacus, riv. 243, *b.*
Daradræ, 302, *b.*
Daras, 270, *m.*
Dardani, 78, *b.* 88, *m.* 197, *b.* 200, *b.*
Dardania, 78, *b.* 200, *b.*
Dardanis, prom. 201, *t.*
Dardanium, 200, *b.*
Dardanus, 200, *b.*
Dargidus, riv. 294, *m.*
Dargomanes, 294, *m.*
Dariorion, 18, *m.*
Darioriton, *v.* Dariorigon, 18, *m.*
Daritis Regis, 286, *b.*
Darnis, 360, *t.*
Darvernum, 27, *t.*
Dasaretii, 94, *b.*
Dascusa, 235, *m.*
Dascylium, 203, *m.*
Dascylos, *or* Dascylium, 203, *m.*
Dassaretæ, 83, *t.*
Dastarcon, 237, *b.*
Datos, 96, *b.*
Dauaba, 320, *b.*
Daulis, 124, *b.*
Dauni, 60, *t.*
Daunia, 60, *t.*
Dava Æstuarium, 29, *t.*
Davaba, 320, *b.*
Davara, 236, *b.*
Daxata, 323, *b.*
Dea Vocontiorum, 17, *b.*
Decapolis, 259, *m.*
Decelia, 115, *b.*
Decem Pagi, 22, *b.*
Decetia, 19, *b.*
Dedan, *or* Daden, 266, *b.*
Deglana, 317, *m.*
Delas, riv. 278, *m.*
Delium, *or* Delion, 121, *b.*
Delminium, 82, *m.*
Delos, *or* Delus, 149, *b.*
Delphi, 124, *t.*
Delphinium, 122, *t.*
Delta, 333, *m.* 345, *t.*
Demetæ, 28, *m.*
Demetrias, 109, *b.* 141, *b.*
Demetrion, 109, *t.*
Demetros Scopias Acra, 348, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Demonesi, 206, *m.*
Demus, riv. 295, *b.*
Densceletæ, *or* Dentheletæ, 94, *b.*
Deorum Currus, 371, *m.*
——— Portus, 370, *t.*
Dera, *or* Dira, 265, *m.*
Derbe, 221, *m.*
Derbiccæ, 292, *b.*
Derdæ, 302, *t.*
Derris, 86, *b.*
Dersæi, 95, *m.*
Dertona, 38, *b.*
Dertosa, 12, *b.*
Deucaledonius Oceanus, 28, *b.*
Deucalion, ins. 108, *b.*
Deultum, *or* Dibeltum, 100, *t.*
Deva, 28, *t.* 29, *t.*
Devana, 29, *m.*
Dia, *or* Naxos, 150, *m.*
Diablintæ, 19, *t.*
Diacopene, 215, *b.*
Diamuna, riv. 301, *t.* 303, *t.*
Dianæ, prom. 133, *t.*
Dianium, 12, *b.* 70, *t.*
Diapolis, 206, *b.*
Dicæa, 96, *b.*
Dicæarchia, 48, *b.*
Dictamnum, 152, *t.*
Dicte, mt. 151, *b.*
Dictynna, 152, *t.*
Dictynæum, 152, *t.*
Didattium, 22, *b.*
Dididgua, 275, *b.*
Didyme, 70, *b.*
Digban, *or* Dididagua, 275, *b.*
Dii, 94, *b.*
Dindymos, mt. 197, *t.*
Dinia, 17, *b.*
Diocæsaria, 183, *b.* 258, *b.*
Dioclea, 82, *m.*
Diodori Insulæ, 349, *m.*
Diomedeæ, 71, *b.*
Diomedis Campi, 60, *b.*
——— Stabulum, 96, *b.*
Dion, 259, *b.*
Dionysia, 150, *b.*
Dionysopolis, 80, *b.* 224, *m.* 306, *b.*
Dioscoridis Insulæ, 265, *b.*
Dioscurias, 316, *t.*
Dioscuron Portus, 348, *b.*
Diospolis, 216, *t.* 256, *m.*
——— Parva, 340, *m.*
Dira, 265, *m.*
Dirce, riv. 120, *b.*
Dira, 349, *b.*
Dium, 89, *t.* 90, *b.* 148, *b.*
Diur, 368, *b.*
Divodurum, 22, *b.*
Divona, 20, *b.*
Doanas, 308, *m.*
Doani, 307, *b.*
Doberes, 95, *m.*
Dobuni, 27, *b.*
Docimia, 223, *m.*
Dodecaschœnus, 357, *b.*
Dodona, 112, *b.*
Dœantos Pedion, *or* Sidene, 214, *b.*
Docimia, 223, *m.*
Docimæum, 223, *m.*
Docimium, 223, *m.*
Doliche, 107, *b.* 151, *t.*
Dolichiste, 188, *m.*
Doliones, 197, *m.*
Dolionis, 197, *m.*
Dolonci, 95, *t.* 97, *m.*
Dolopes, 108, *b.* 110, *b.*
Domena, 235, *m.*
Domitiopolis, 183, *b.*
Dor, 248, *t.*
Doras, 141, *b.*
Dorath, 369, *b.*
Dores, 103, *b.* 126, *t.* 133, *b.* 154, *t.*
Dorias, riv. 308, *m.*
Doridis Sinus, 189, *m.*
Dorilæon, 223, *m.*
Doris, 126, *t.* 178, *t.*
Doriscus, 97, *t.*
——— Campus, 97, *t.*
Dorius, riv. 307, *b.*
Dorium, 137, *t.*
Dorosterum, 79, *b.*
Dorum, 248, *t.*
Dorylaion, Dorylleum, } *or* Dorilæon, 223, *m.*
Drabescus, 91, *b.*
Draconum, 151, *t.*
Drangæ, 288, *m.*
Drangiana, 287, *b.*
Drapsaca, 295, *t.*
Dravus, riv. 76, *m.*
Dreilon, riv. 81, *b.*
Drepane, 146, *b.*
Drepanum, 62, *b.* 65, *m.* 139, *b.* 251, *m.* 348, *t.* 358, *b.*
Drepsa, 295, *b.*
Drilæ, 212, *m.*
Drinus, riv. 81, *b.* 82, *t.*
Droi, 95, *m.*
Dromos Achilleios, 160, *t.* 162, *m.*
Drosacha, 323, *b.*
Drubetis, 156, *b.*
Druentias, riv. 16, *m.*
Druzon, 224, *t.*
Drymæa, 124, *m.*
Drymussa, 153, *b.*
Dryope, 126, *m.*
Dryopes, 110, *b.* 126, *t.* 149, *t.*
Dubis, 16, *m.*
Dubios, 272, *m.*
Dubris, 27, *t.*
Dulgumnii, 166, *b.*
Dulichium, 147, *t.*

Digitized by Google

Dumna, 30, *t.*
Dunium, 27, *m.*
Dunpa, 304, *t.*
Dunum, 29, *m.*
Dura, 279, *b.*
Duranius, 20, *m.*
Duria, 33, *b.*
Durius, 6, *b.*
Durobrivæ, 27, *b.* 27, *t.*
Durocassis, 19, *t.*
Durocortorum, 22, *m.*
Durobriges, 27, *t.*
Durovernum, 27, *t.*
Durus, 278, *m.*
Duus, 368, *b.*
Dyardanes, 301, *m.*
Dyme, 100, *t.* 140, *b.*
Dyras, riv. 108, *m.*
Dyrrhachium, 83, *b.*
Dyrzela, 218, *t.*
Dysæ pros Olympon, 207, *b.*
Dysoron, *or* Dysorus, mt. 86, *b.* 87, *m.*
Dyspontium, 138, *b.*

E.

Ebal, mt. 268, *t.*
Eblana, 29, *m.*
Ebora, 9, *t.* 10, *b.*
Eboracum, 28, *m.*
Ebudes, ins. 30, *t.*
Eburodunum, 23, *t.*
Eburones, 22, *b.*
Eburovices, 19, *t.*
Ebusus, 13, *b.*
Ecbatana, 287, *t.*
Echedorus, riv. 87, *t.*
Echinades, 147, *m.*
Echinus, 109, *m.*
Eden, 265, *b.*
Edessa, *or* Ædessa, 87, *m.* 89, *b.* 269, *b.* 278, *b.*
Edeta, 12, *b.*
Edetani, *or* Sedetani, 12, *b.*
Edomitæ, 264, *t.*
Edones, 88, *t.*
Edonis, 87, *t.*
Edrum, 35, *b.*
Egeta, 79, *b.*
Egnatia, 61, *t.*
——— Via, 100, *m.*
Eilethyias Polis, 339, *m.*
Eion, 91, *b.*
Eiones, 145, *b.*
Eira, 136, *m.* 137, *t.*
Ecechiri, 214, *m.*
Elæum, 206, *b.*
Elæus, 111, *m.* 128, *t.*
Elaion, *or* Elæon, mt. 137, *m.*
Elacatæon, mt. 106, *b.*
Elana, 265, *t.*
Elaniticus Sinus, 265, *t.*
Elaphos, riv. 130, *b.*
Elatea, 107, *b.* 124, *m.*
Elatia, 112, *m.*
Elatos, 206, *b.*
Elatria, *v.* Elatia, 112, *m.*
Elbo, 346, *b.*
Eldana, 308, *b.*
Elea, 56, *b.*
Elegia, 272, *b.*
Elegium, 75, *t.*
Elephantine, 338, *b.*
Elephas, mt. 350, *m.*
Elephonnesus, 197, *m.*
Eleus, 97, *m.*
Eleusa, 148, *m.* 182, *b.* 191, *t.*
Eleusis, 116, *m.* 347, *m.*
Eleutheræ, 116, *m.* 152, *b.*
Eleutherocilices, 180, *m.*
Eleutheropolis, 257, *m.*
Eleutherus, 247, *b.*
Elgovæ, *or* Selgovæ, 28, *b.*
Elija, 235, *t.*
Elis, 137.
——— town, 138, *m.*
Elisson, 141, *t.*
Ellopii, 149, *t.*
Elmantica, *or* Salmantica, 9, *t.*
Elone, 107, *b.* 110, *t.*
Elusa, 21, *m.*
Elusates, 21, *m.*
Elymæi, 280, *b.* 286, *b.*
Elymais, 286, *b.*
Elymatis, 280, *b.*
Elymi, 63, *m.*
Elymistes, 88, *m.*
Emathia, 87, *m.*
Emesa, 241, *t.*
Emeseni, 241, *t.*
Emisa, *or* Emesa, 241, *t.*
Emma, 242, *m.*
Emmaus, 257, *m.* 258, *b.*
Emodi, mts. 321, *m.*
Emporium Arabiæ, 265, *b.*
——— Phocæorum, 7, *b.*
——— Indigetum, 13, *t.*
Engallim, 257, *b.*
Engeddi, 257, *b.*
Engyum, 67, *t.*
Eningia, 168, *b.*
Enipeus, 108, *t.*
Enna, 66, *b.*
Ennea Hodi, *v.* Amphipolis, 91, *b.*
Entella, 64, *m.*
Eordi, 88, *t.*
Epei, 127, *m.*
Ephesus, 176, *m.*
Ephraim, mt. 257, *m.*
Ephyra, 109, *b.* 129, *m.* 138, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Ephyre, 112, *t.* 143, *b.* 148, *t.*
Epicorus, 146, *t.*
Epidamnus, 83, *b.*
Epidaurus, 82, *m.* 146, *t.*
——— Limera, 134, *b.*
Epidelium, 134, *b.*
Epiphania, 185, *t.* 241, *m.*
Epipolæ, 64, *b.*
Epirus, 110.
——— Nova, 83, *m.*
Epium, 139, *t.*
Eporedia, 34, *m.*
Epuia, *vide* Ambracia, 19, *t.*
Equus Tuticus, 55, *m.*
Erana, 185, *m.*
Eranoboas, 301, *t.*
Erasinus, riv. 144, *t.*
Eravisci, 76, *t.*
Erbantium, mt. 67, *m.*
Erbessus, 67, *t.*
Erchoas, 357, *t.*
Ercta, 65, *b.*
Erdonia, *or* Herdonia, 55, *m.*
Erech, 278, *b.*
Eressus, 153, *t.*
Eretria, 109, *b.* 148, *b.*
Eretum, 54, *t.*
Eribolum, 204, *b.*
Ericinum, 107, *t.*
Ericusa, 70, *b.*
Eridanus, *vide* Padus, 33, *b.*
Erigon, riv. 87, *t.*
Erinæi, 314, *t.*
Erineum, 140, *b.*
Erineus, 126, *m.*
Erisane, 9, *b.*
Eriste, 266, *t.*
Eryce, 66, *b.*
Erymanthus, riv. 130, *b.*
——— mt. 130, *m.*
Erymogdus, riv. 183, *b.*
Erythini, 210, *m.*
Erythræ, 121, *b.* 176, *m.*
Erythrum, 360, *t.*
Eryx, mt. 62, *b.*
—— town, 65, *m.*
Esbuta, *or* Esebon, 263, *b.*
Escamus, riv. *vide* Noes, 92, *b.*
Esco, 73, *t.*
Esebon, 263, *b.*
Escius, riv. *vide* Cios, 92, *b.*
Esquilina, 44, *t.*
Esquilinus, 43, *t.*
Essina, 351, *t.*
Estiones, 72, *m.* 168, *m.*
Etea, 152, *m.*
Etioneia, prom. 113, *b.*
Etovisa, 12, *b.*
Etruria, 39, *sqq.*
Etrusci, 39, *b.*
Euagæ, 313, *t.*
Euangelon Portus, 348, *b.*
Eubœa, 148, *m.*
Eudæmones Comæ, 292, *t.*
Euenus, *or* Evenus, 194, *m.*
Euergetæ, 288, *m.*
Euganeæ Alpes, 32, *t.*
Euganei, 35, *t.*
Eulæus, 280, *t.*
Eumenia, 224, *t.*
Eumolpias, 99, *b.*
Eunapus, riv. 128, *b.*
Euonymitæ, 356, *b.*
Euonymus, 70, *b.*
Eupatoria, 160, *b.* 215, *b.*
Euphrates, 234, *m.* 274, *t.*
Euriapa, 314, *m.*
Euripus, 101, *b.* 148, *m.*
Euromus, 192, *t.*
Europa, 1—168.
——— Province of Thrace, 96, *t.*
Europos, 287, *m.*
Eurotas, riv. 102, *t.* 106, *b.* 131, *t.* 133, *m.*
Eurymedon, 185, *b.*
Eurytanes, 127, *t.*
Eusebia, 232, *m.*
Eva, mt. 135, *m.*
Evoras, mt. 132, *b.*
Exobrigitæ, 159, *m.*
Exsilissa, 370, *m.*
Ezeon Geber, 265, *m.*

F.

Fabaria, 168, *b.*
Fæsulæ, 40, *t.*
Falerii, 40, *b.*
Falernus, mt. 48, *t.*
Fanum Fortunæ, 52, *t.*
Fanum Voltumnæ, 40, *b.*
Farfarus, *or* Fabaris, 53, *t.*
Faustinopolis, 236, *b.*
Felicitas Julia, 8, *b.*
Felix Julia, 249, *t.*
Felsina, 37, *t.*
Feltria, 74, *t.*
Feltrini, 74, *t.*
Ferentinum, 46, *t.*
Ferrentum, 61, *m.*
Feronia, 68, *m.*
Fertina, 84, *m.*
Fescennia, 41, *t.*
Ficarius, riv. 69, *t.*
Ficulnea, 53, *b.*
Fidenæ, 53, *b.*
Fidenates, 53, *b.*
Fidentia, 36, *b.*
Flanona, 82, *t.*
Flaventia, 37, *t.*

Digitized by Google

Flaviobriga, 11, *t.*
Flaviopolis, 183, *b.* 207, *b.*
Flevum Castellum, 166, *t.*
Florentia, 40, *t.*
Forath, 276.
Forentum, 61, *m.*
Formiæ, 47, *t.*
Fortunatæ Insulæ, 371, *b.*
Forum Cornelii, 37, *t.*
——— Flaminii, 52, *t.*
——— Fulvii, 38, *b.*
——— Gallorum, 12, *t.*
——— Julii, 17, *m.* 36, *m.*
——— Jutuntorum, 35, *m.*
——— Licinii, 35, *t.*
——— Neronis, 17, *b.*
——— Popilii, 37, *t.* 50, *b.*
——— Romanum, 44, *m.*
——— Segusianorum, 19, *b.*
——— Sempronii, 51, *m.*
Fossa Æmilia, 36, *b.*
Fossæ Drusianæ, 22, *t.* 163, *b.*
—— Marianæ, 17, *t.*
—— Xerxis, 86, *b.*
Fregenæ, 42, *t.*
Frentani, 55, *m.*
Frento, riv. 53, *m.*
Frigidarium, 212, *t.* 235, *m.*
Frisii, 166, *t.*
Fulginium, 52, *t.*
Fundi, 47, *t.*
Furculæ Caudinæ, 55, *m.*

G.

Gaba, 257, *b.*
Gabaa, 257, *m.*
Gabæ, 282, *b.* 320, *b.*
Gabala, 240, *b.*
Gabali, 21, *t.*
Gabara, 259, *t.*
Gabagæ, 320, *b.*
Gabii, 45, *b.*
Gabreta Sylva, 164, *t.*
Gadara, 259, *m.*
Gadaris, *or* Gath, 255, *b.*
Gades, 9, *t.*
Gadilon, 215, *t.*
Gadira, 91, *t.*
Gadora, 259, *m.*
Gadrosæ, *or* Gedrosæ, 283, *b.*
Gætara, 317, *m.*
Gætuli, 371, *t.*
Gætulia, 370, *b.*
Gagæ, 188, *t.*
Gaganæ, 156, *m.*
Gagra, 303, *t.*
Galactophagi, 320, *t.*
Galapha, 369, *b.*
Galatæ, *vide* Celtæ, 226, *t.*
Galatia, 226, *sqq.*
Galepsus, 90, *b.*
Galeria, *or* Galerina, 66, *b.*
Galesus, riv. 55, *b.*
Galilæa, 255, *t.* 258, *m.*
Galindæ, 159, *m.*
Galingæ, 301, *b.*
Galla, 285, *b.*
Gallæci, *or* Callaici. 10, *m.*
Galleti, *or* Caletæ, 18, *b.*
Galli, 14, *sqq.*
Gallia, 14, *sqq.*
—— Braccata, 16, *m.*
—— Cisalpina, 33, *b.*
—— Cispadana, 36, *b.*
—— Transalpina, 14, *t.*
—— Transpadana, 33, *b.*
—— Ulterior, 14, *t.*
Gallinaria, 70, *t.*
Gallograeci, 226, *t.*
Gallograecia, 226, *t.*
Gallus, 201, *b.*
Galoron, 209, *m.*
Galybe, 362, *m.*
Galymna, 151, *m.*
Gamala, 258, *m.* 259, *m.*
Gamalitica, 259, *m.*
Gandarii, 300, *b.*
Gangamela, 278, *b.*
Gangani, 303, *t.*
Gangaridæ, 301, *b.* 306, *t.*
Gange, 302, *t.* 306, *t.*
Gangeticus Sinus, 306, *t.*
Ganges, 301, *t.* 306, *t.*
Gangra, 210, *b.*
Ganus, 98, *t.*
Gaphara, 258, *b.*
Garamantes, 358, *m.*
Garbatage, mt. 352, *t.*
Garenæi, 323, *m.*
Garganus, mt. 56, *t.*
Gargaphia, 121, *b.*
Gargara, 195, *t.*
Gargarus, mt. 198, *t.*
Garizim, mt. 258, *t.*
Garocura, 231, *b.*
Garsauria, 231, *b.*
Garumna, 14, *b.*
Garumni, 21, *m.*
Gath, 255, *b.*
Gatheatas, riv. 130, *b.*
Gaugada, 357, *m.*
Gaugamela, 278, *b.*
Gaulonitis, 259, *t.*
Gaulos, *or* Gaulus, 71.
Gaurani Montes, 48, *t.*
Gaurus, mt. 48, *t.*
Gauzaca, 289, *b.*
Gauzania, 286, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Gaza, *or* Gazaca, 286, *t.*
Gaza, 256, *t.*
Gazacena, 215, *b.*
Gazara, 255, *b.*
Gaziura, 215, *b.*
Gazorus, 91, *b.*
Gazuron, *or* Zagoron, 209, *b.*
Gebadei, 348, *m.*
Gedrosæ, 283, *b.*
Gedrosia, 283, *b.*
Gela, riv. 63, *t.*
—— town, 64, *b.*
Gelda, *or* Albana, 317, *m.*
Gelduba, 23, *m.*
Gelæ, 285, *m.*
Geli, 285, *m.*
Geloni, 162, *b.* 325, *m.*
Gemella, 12, *m.*
Genauni, 72, *m.*
Genesareth, 252, *m.*
Geneva, 23, *t.*
Gennabum, 19, *m.*
Genua, 38, *t.*
Genusus, riv. *or* Panyassus, 83, *t.*
Geræstus, 149, *t.*
Gerania, 117, *m.*
Gerar, 256, *t.*
Gerasa, 259, *b.*
Gerasus, riv. *vide* Cœres, 155, *m.*
Gerassus, riv. 155, *m.*
Gerbo, 357, *m.*
Gerenia, 136, *b.*
Gergis, 196, *m.*
Gergithas, 196, *m.*
Gergovia, 19, *b.* 21, *t.*
Germa, 227, *b.*
Germani, 164.
Germania, 163, *sqq.*
———— Inferior, secunda, 21, *b.*
———— Superior, prima, 21, *b.*
Germanicia Cæsaria, 243, *t.*
Germanicopolis, 210, *b.*
Germia, *or* Germa, 227, *b.*
Germocolonia, *or* Germa, 227, *b.*
Geronium, 60, *t.*
Geronthræ, 134, *b.*
Gerrha, 266, *b.* 343, *b.*
Gerrhi, 314, *t.*
Gerrhon, 343, *b.*
Gerrhus, 161, *b.*
Gerulata Castra, 76, *b.*
Gerunda, 12, *m.*
Gerusa, 314, *t.*
Gesobrivate, 16, *m.*
Getæ, 155, *t.*
Getarum Desertum, 157.
Gevini, 159, *b.*
Ghassan, 261, *m.*
Gibea, 257, *m.*
Gibeon, 257, *m.*
Giblim, 240, *b.*
Gilgal, 256, *b.*
Gimelli, mts. 62, *b.*
Gitanæ, 112, *m.*
Glaucus Sinus, 189, *m.*
Glessaria, 168, *b.*
Glevum, 27, *b.*
Glisas, 120, *b.*
Glycis Sinus, 110, *m.*
—— town, 111, *b.*
Gnidus, *or* Cnidus, 178, *t.*
Goaris, 304, *t.*
Gobæum, 15, *t.*
Gogana, 283, *t.*
Gomadæi, 348, *b.*
Gomorrha, 252, *m.*
Gomphi, 107, *t.*
Gonia, 358, *b.*
Gonni, 107, *b.*
Gophna, 256, *m.*
Gophnitica, 256, *m.*
Gorbius, 227, *b.*
Gorditanum, prom. 67, *b.*
Gordium, 228, *t.*
Gordyæus, mt. 271, *b.*
Gordyene, 272, *m.*
Gordyeni, 272, *m.*
Gorgus, riv. 278, *m.*
Gortyna, 101, *b.* 152, *b.*
Gortynia, 89, *b.*
Gortynius, riv. 130, *b.*
Gortys, 132, *t.*
Gorylus, riv. 133, *m.*
Gosen, 344, *t.*
Gothones, 167, *b.*
Gradus, 71, *b.*
Græcia, 101, *sqq.*
———— Major, 55, *b.*
———— Propria, *or* Hellas, 113, *t.*
Græcuris, 11, *m.*
Graiæ Alpes, 14, *m.* 17, *b.* 31, *b.*
Grampius, mt. 29, *t.*
Granicus, 194, *m.* 196, *b.*
Gratianopolis, 17, *b.*
Graviacis, 75, *t.*
Graviscæ, 41, *t.*
Grudii, 22, *m.*
Grumentum, 57, *b.*
Grunæi Scythæ, 297.
Grynea, 176, *t.*
Guntia, riv. 72, *b.*
—— town, 73, *t.*
Gyarus, 150, *t.*
Gygæa, 193, *m.*
Gymnesiæ, *or* Baleares, 13, *t.*
Gymnias, 214, *m.*
Gymnosophistæ, 303, *t.*
Gymnotes, 356, *m.*
Gynæcocratumeni Scythæ, 312, *b.*
Gyndes, 278, *m.*
Gypsitis, 348, *b.*
Gyrtone, 107, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Gythion, 134, *m.*
Gythones, 159, *t.*

H.

Hadice, *or* Minus, 279, *m.*
Hadranum, *or* Adranum, 66, *m.*
Hadria, 52, *b.*
Hadriani, 204, *m.*
Hadrianopolis, 207, *b.*
Hadrumetum, 262, *b.*
Hæmus, mt. 4, *m.* 78, *b.* 79, *b.* 92, *t.*
Hæmonia, 106, *m.*
Halala, 236, *b.*
Hales, riv. 55, *b.*
Halesa, 66, *t.*
Halesion Pedion, 198, *t.*
Haliacmon, riv. 87, *t.*
Haliartus, 120, *t.*
Halicanum, 77, *t.*
Halicarnassus, 178, *t.*
Halitrophi, 323, *m.*
Haliusa, 147, *b.* 148.
Halmydessus, 99, *t.*
Halonesus, 149, *m.*
Halus, 109, *m.* 279, *b.*
Halys, 174, *m.* 211, *m.*
Hamath, 241, *m.*
Hamaxia, 183, *m.*
Hamaxobii, 159, *t.* 311, *b.*
Hamaxitus, 198, *t.*
Hamyaritæ, 261, *b.*
Haran, 270, *t.*
Harma, 116, *t.* 120, *b.*
Harmene, 210, *t.*
Harmozia, 283, *m.*
Harmozica, 316, *b.*
Harmuza, 283, *m.*
Harpagia, 196, *b.*
Harpasa, 191, *b.*
Harpasus, riv. 189, *m.*
Harpinna, 139, *t.*
Harpis, 157, *b.*
Hassis, *or* Aza, 235, *b.*
Haza, *see* Asa, 235, *b.*
Hebron, 257, *b.*
Hebrus, 92, *m.*
Hecatompedum, 111, *m.*
Hecatompylum, 291, *m.*
Hecatonnesi, 153, *t.*
Hectenæ, 118, *m.*
Hedjaz, 261, *m.*
Hedyphon, 280, *b.*
Hedypnus, 280, *b.*
Helause, *or* Eleusa, 191, *t.*
Helena, 146, *m.*
Helia, 56, *b.* 134, *b.*
Heliades, 154, *t.*
Helice, 140, *m.*
Helicon, mt. 101, *m.* 117, *b.*
Heliopolis, 244, *b.*
Hellas, *or* Greece, 101, 113.
——— Megale, 55, *b.*
——— town, 108, *t.*
Hellenes, 103. 123, *t.*
Hellenopolis, 205, *m.*
Hellespontus, 93, *m.* 174, *t.*
Helli, *vide* Selli, 112, *b.*
Hellomenum, 129, *b.*
Helos, riv. 56, *b.*
—— city, 134, *b.* 136, *b.*
Helotes, 133, *b.*
Helvetii, 23, *t.*
Helvii, 16, *b.*
Heneti, 35, *b.* 208, *b.*
Heniochi, 212, *m.* 214, *m.*
Hepha, *or* Sycaminon, 248, *t.*
Hephæstiades, 70, *b.*
Heptanesia, 304, *m.*
Heptanomis, 341, *t.*
Heræa, 132, *t.*
Heræi, mts. 62, *b.*
Heraclea, 175, *t.*
——— ad Latmum, 191, *m.*
——— Lyncestis, 91, *m.*
——— Minoa, 65, *t.*
——— Sintice, 91, *m.*
Heracleum, harbour of Cnossus, 152, *b.*
Heracleia, 57, *t.* 286, *b.*
——— in Ponto, 206, *b.*
——— Perinthus, 98, *m.*
——— Trachinea, 109, *m.*
Herarassa, 303, *t.*
Herculaneum, 49, *m.*
Herculis Arenosi Cumuli, 359, *t.*
Herculis Micra Polis, 346, *b.*
Herculis Prom. 25, *t.* 56, *t.*
Herculis Templum, 207, *b.*
Herculis Turrio, 360, *b.*
Hercuniates, 76, *t.*
Hercyna, riv. 120, *t.*
Hercynii, mts. 164, *t.*
Hercynia Sylva, 164, *t.*
Herdonia, 56, *m.*
Hermantica, 9, *t.*
Hermione, 146, *b.*
Hermionis, 145, *b.*
Hermonassa, 213, *m.*
Hermonthis, *or* Hermuthis, 339, *m.*
Hermopolis, 341, *t.*
Hermunduri, 168, *t.*
Hermus, 174, *m.* 192, *m.*
Hernici, 42, *b.* 45, *b.* 54, *b.*
Herodium, 257, *b.*
Heroopolis, *or* Heroon, 265, *t.*
Heroopolites Sinus, 265, *t.*
Herpiditani, 369, *m.*
Herpis, 369, *b.*
Hesbon, *or* Esebon, 263, *b.*
Hesidron, 301, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Hesperides, 360. 371.
Hesperu Ceras, 370, *m.*
Hestiæi, 106, *b.*
Hestiæotis, 106, *b.*
Hestias, prom. 93, *t.*
Hevites, 252, *b.*
Hibernia, 25, *t.* 29, *m.*
Hiera, 70, *b.*
——— *or* Maritima, 71, *t.*
——— Acra, *or* Sacrum, prom. 188, *t.*
——— Germe, 196, *b.*
——— Sycamino, 357, *b.*
Hierapolis, 224, *t.* 225, *m.* 243, *m.*
Hierasus, 155, *m.*
Hierocæsaria, 193, *b.*
Hieron Oros, *or* Holy Mountain, 214, *b.*
Hierosylima, *or* Jerusalem, 259, *b.*
Hierus, riv. 69, *t.*
Hierus Portus, 316, *t.*
Hilades, ins. 317, *b.*
Himera, riv. 63, *t.*
——— town, 65, *b.*
Hippium, mt. 313, *b.*
Hippo Diarrhytus, 365.
—— Regius, 366, *b.*
Hippocrene, 117, *b.*
Hippocura, 304, *m.*
Hippon, 358, *b.*
Hipponiates Sinus, 58, *b.*
Hipponium, 58, *b.* 59, *t.*
Hippophagi, 321, *b.*
Hipporeæ, 356, *m.*
Hippu, prom. 362, *t.*
Hippuris, 150, *b.*
Hira, 261, *m.*
Hirpini, 55, *m.* 60, *b.*
Hirri, 168, *m.*
Hispalis, 9, *m.*
Hispania, 6, *sqq.*
Hispellum, 51, *b.*
Histi, 320, *m.*
Histiæa, 148, *b.*
Histiæi, 149, *t.*
Histonium, 264, *t.*
Homanadenses, 218, *m.*
Homeritæ, 261, *t.* 265, *b.*
Homolium, 110, *t.*
Honorias, 203, *m.* 206, *b.*
Horatæ, 302, *m.*
Horeb, mt. 252, *m.* 263. *m.*
Horestæ, *or* Horatæ, 302, *m.*
Horisius, 201, *b.*
Hormina, prom. 137, *m.*
Horrea Margi, 79, *t.*
Horreum, 112, *b.*
Horti Hesperidum, 360.
Hossii, 159, *m.*
Hyampea, 122, *m.*
Hyampolis, 124, *b.*
Hyantes, 118, *b.* 127, *t.*
Hybla Heræa, 67, *t.*
—— Major, 66, *b.*
—— Minor, *or* Parva, 64, *t.*
Hybrianes, 94, *b.*
Hydaspes, 299, *t.*
Hydra, *or* Hyrea, 127, *t.*
Hydrus, Hydruntum, 61, *b.*
Hydraotes, 299, *t.*
Hydrax, 360, *b.*
Hydrea, 148, *t.*
Hydrusa, 148, *m.* 150, *t.*
Hyetusa, 151, *t.*
Hyetussa, *or* Eleusa, 191, *t.*
Hylæa, 160, *t.* 162, *m.*
Hylice, 118, *m.*
Hylli, *or* Hyllini, 81, *b.*
Hyllus, riv. 192, *m.*
Hymethus, 360, *b.*
Hymettus, mt. 113, *m.*
Hypæa, 18, *t.*
Hypæpa, 193, *b.*
Hypacyris, riv. 162, *m.*
Hypana, 139, *t.*
Hypanis, 157, *m.* 158, *m.* 162, *m.*
Hypata, 108, *t.*
Hypatos, mt. 118, *t.* 120, *b.*
Hyperborei, ms. 158, *t.*
Hyphasis, 299, *t.*
Hypius, 206, *b.*
Hypogees, 341, *m.*
Hypæa, riv. 63, *t.*
Hypsipalæa, 149, *m.*
Hyrcania, 291.
Hyrcanion Peiron, 194, *t.*
Hyrcanium Mare, 317, *b.*
Hyrgeis, riv. 162, *m.*
Hyrie, 60, *m.* 147, *m.*
Hyris, prom. 206. *m.*
Hysiæ, 116, *t.* 121, *b.* 145, *t.*

I.

Iabadiu, 308, *t.*
Jabneel, 255, *b.*
Jabruda, 246, *t.*
Jacca, 11, *m.*
Iadera, 82, *t.*
Iagath, 370, *m.*
Ialyssus, 178, *m.*
Iambia Vicos, 265, *m.*
Iamnia, *or* Jabneel, 255, *b.*
Iamno, 13, *m.*
Iamphorina, 99, *b.*
Janiculus, 43, *m.*
Januaria Acra, 181, *b.*
Japho, *or* Joppa, 255, *b.*
Iapodes, 81, *b.*
Iapydia, 82, *t.*
Iapygia, *vide* Italia.

Digitized by Google

Iapygium, prom. 32, *t.* 56, *t.*
Iasi, 76, *t.*
Iassius Sinus, 189, *t.*
Jasonium, 293, *t.*
——— prom. 214, *t.*
Jasonius, mt. 285, *t.*
Iassus, 191, *t.*
Iastæ, 319, *b.*
Iastreb, 265, *m.*
Iastus, 320, *m.*
Iaterus, riv. 92, *b.*
Iatinum, 19, *m.*
Iaxamatæ, 312, *b.*
Jaxartæ, 319, *b.*
Jaxartes, 172. 295, *m.*
Iazyges Metanastæ, 157, *m.* 311, *m.*
Iberia, *vide* Hispania.
Iberus, riv. 6, *b.*
Icaria, 151, *t.*
Icarium Mare, 150, *b.* 174, *t.*
Iceni, *or* Simeni, 27, *b.*
Ichnæ, 89, *m.*
Ichnusia, *or* Sardinia, 67, *m.*
Ichthyoessa, *or* Icaria, 151, *t.*
Ichthyophagi, 266, *b.* 283, *m.* 348, *m.* 349, *b.*
Ichthyophagorum Sinus, 266, *b.*
Icium, 15, *t.*
Iconium, 220, *b.*
Icos, 149, *m.*
Icosium, 369, *t.*
Ictomulon, 34, *b.*
Ictomulorum Aurifodinæ, 34, *b.*
Iculisma, 20, *m.*
Ida, mt. 151, *b.* 197, *b.*
Idæa, *or* Creta, 151, *m.*
Idalium, 251, *m.*
Idomene, 89, *b.*
Idræ, 159, *m.*
Idubeda, 6, *m.*
Idumæi, 264, *t.*
Idumæa, 264, *t.*
Jebus, *or* Jerusalem, 256, *b.*
Jebusæi, *or* Jebusites, 252, *b.*
Jenysus, 256, *m.*
Jeratis, 283, *t.*
Jericho, 256, *b.*
Jernus, riv. 29, *m.*
Jerusalem, 256, *b.*
Jesrael, 257, *b.*
Igilgib, 368, *b.*
Igilgilis, 368, *b.*
Igillones, 159, *m.*
Iguvium, 51, *b.*
Ila, riv. 29, *t.*
Ilerda, 12, *t.*
Ilergaones, 12, *b.*
Ilergetes, 12, *t.*
Ilia, *or* Ælia Capitolina, 257, *t.*
Ilienses, 68, *t.*
Ilissus, 114, *b.*
Ilithyopolis, 339, *m.*
Iliturgis, 9, *b.*
Ilium, 199, *b.*
Illeris, *or* Illiberis, 16, *m.*
Illyria, Illyricum, 81, *sqq.*
Illyrii, 81, *b.*
Illyris Barbara, 81.
—— Græca, 82, *b.*
Ilua, 70, *t.*
Iluratum, 160, *b.*
Iluro, 12, *t.*
Iluza, 224, *t.*
Imachara, 66, *m.*
Imaus, 172. 296, *m.* 319, *t.*
Imbros, 190, *b.*
Imbrus, 100, *m.* 149, *m.*
Imma, 242, *b.*
Immestar, *vide* Imma, 242, *b.*
Inachia, 130, *t.*
Inachus, riv. 128, *b.* 130, *b.* 144, *t.*
Inarime, 70, *m.*
India, 298.
—— extra Gangem, 306, *b.*
—— intra Gangem, 302.
Indigetes, 12, *b.*
Indoscythæ, 298, *m.* 301, *b.*
Indus, 301.
Industria, 38, *b.*
Inessa, 66, *m.*
Inferum Mare, 31, *m.*
Ingauni, 37, *b.*
Insani Montes, 67, *m.*
Insubres, 35, *t.*
Insula Patrocli, 116, *b.*
Insulæ Venetorum, 71, *b.*
Intemelii, 37, *b.*
Interamna, 46, *b.* 53, *t.*
Internum Mare, 174, *t.*
Iobares, 301, *t.*
Iol, 396, *t.*
Iolcus, 109, *b.* 110, *b.*
Iomanes, 301, *t.*
Ion, riv. 106, *b.*
Iones, 103, *b.* 139, *b.* 149, *t.*
Ionia, 139, *b.* 176, *t.*
Ionium Mare, 146, *m.*
Ionopolis, 210, *t.*
Joppe, 255, *b.*
Jordan, 252, *m.*
Iotapata, 259, *t.*
Jovis Mons, 31, *b.*
——— Oppidum, 339, *m.*
Ipsus, 224, *t.*
Ira, *or* Eira, 136, *m.* 137, *t.*
Irene, 147, *b.*
Irenopolis, 183, *b.*
Iria, 38, *b.*
Irinon, prom. 303, *m.*
Iris, 211, *m.* 215, *b.*
Is, 270, *m.*
Isamnium, prom. 29, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Isara, 16, *m.* 18, *m.*
Isarci, 73, *t.*
Isari, 302, *t.*
Isarus, riv. 73, *t.*
Isaura, 219, *b.*
Isauri, 219, *t.*
Isauria, 219.
Isauritis, 231, *b.*
Isca, 27, *m.*
—— Silurum, 28, *m.*
Ischalis, 27, *t.*
Ischopolis, 213, *b.*
Iscia, 56, *b.*
Ision, mt. 348, *b.*
Isinisca, 73, *t.*
Isis, 44, *t.*
Ishmaelites, *or* Arabes Scenitæ, 264, *b.*
Ismare, *or* Zimara, 235, *m.*
Ismaris, 93, *t.*
Ismaros, 96, *b.*
——— mt. 110, *m.*
Ismenus, riv. 118, *t.*
Isondæ, 314, *t.*
Israel, 252, *t.* 258, *t.*
Issa, 84, *b.*
Issedon Scyth. 322, *t.*
——— Serica, 323, *b.*
Issedones, 323, *m.* 326, *b.*
Issii, 61, *b.*
Issicus Sinus, 179, *m.*
Issus, 181, *t.*
Ister, 78, *m.* 79, *b.* 155, *m.* 157, *t.*
Istrii, Istria, 36, *m.*
Istrus, Istropolis, 80, *m.*
Itabyrion, 258, *m.*
Itacesiæ, 70, *b.*
Italia, 31, *sqq.*
—— Inferior, 55, *b.*
—— Propria, 39, *t.*
—— Superior, 33, *b.*
Italica, 9, *m.* 54, *m.*
Itamus Portus, 266, *b.*
Itenediom Menuthesias, 351, *m.*
Ithaca, 147, *t.*
Ithome, Cas. 107, *t.* 136, *b.*
——— mt. 135, *b.*
Ithoria, 129, *b.*
Itonus, 109, *m.*
Ituræi, 244, *b.*
Itys, 29, *t.*
Juda, 253, *m.*
Judæa, 255, *m.*
Judæorum Vicus, 343, *b.*
——— Urbs, 347, *b.*
Julia Campestris, 369, *b.*
—— Fidentia, 9, *b.*
—— Hadrumetina Pia, 262, *b.*
—— Traducta, 369, *m.*
Juliacum, 23, *b.*
Juliæ Alpes, 31, *b.* 74, *m.*
Julias, 258, *b.*
Juliobona, 18, *b.* 76, *b.*
Juliomagus, 18, *b.* 73, *t.*
Juliopolis, 184, *m.* 224, *m.* 228, *t.* 235, *t.* 347, *m.*
Juncaria, 13, *t.*
Junonis Insula, 13, *b.*
——— promont. 7, *t.*
Jura, mt. 14, *m.* 23, *t.*
Justiniana prima, ——— secunda, 79, *m.*
Justinianopolis, 233, *m.*
Justinopolis, 36, *m.*
Juvavia, 74, *b.*
Juverna, *or* Hibernia, 29, *m.*
Ixomatæ, 313, *b.*
Iyrcæ, 325, *b.*
Izgi, 302, *t.*

L.

Labeatis, lake, 183, *t.*
Laberus, 29, *b.*
Labranda, 191, *b.*
Labuta, mt. 291, *t.*
Lacanitis, 183, *b.*
Lacedæmon, 135, *t.* 218, *b.*
Laciburgium, 167, *b.*
Lacinium, prom. 56, *t.*
Lacmus, mt. 101, *t.*
Laconica, 132, *b.*
Laconicus Sinus, 101, *b.* 133.
Lacotena, 235, *t.*
Lacriassus, 235, *t.*
Lactorates, 21, *m.*
Lactura, 21, *m.*
Lacus Albanus, 42, *m.*
—— Ampsancti, 53, *m.*
—— Averni, 48, *t.*
—— Asphaltitis, 252, *m.*
—— Benacus, 34, *t.* 73, *b.*
—— Brigantinus, 72, *b.*
—— Fucinus, 53, *m.*
—— Fundanus, 47, *t.*
—— Gabinus, 42, *m.*
—— Iuturnæ, 42, *m.*
—— Larius, 33, *b.* 73, *b.*
—— Lausonius, 23, *t.*
—— Lemanus, 23, *t.*
—— Lucrinus, 48, *t.*
—— Nemorensis, 42, *m.*
—— Regillus, 42, *m.*
—— Sabatinus, 39, *m.*
—— Sevinus, 34, *t.*
—— Trasymenus, 39, *m.*
—— Vadimonis, 39, *m.*
—— Velinus, 53, *m.*
—— Venetus, 72, *b.* 163, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Lacus Verbanus, 39, *b.*
—— Vulsiniensis, 39, *m.*
—— Acronius, 72, *b.* 163, *m.*
Lade, 151, *m.*
Ladon, riv. 130, *b.*
Læa, 360, *t.*
Læstrygones, 47, *m.* 63, *t.*
Laus, riv. 55, *b.*
Lævi, 35, *m.*
Lagaria, 57, *b.*
Lagina, 192, *t.*
Lagnus Sinus, 168, *b.*
Lagusa, 188, *b.*
Lagyra, 160, *b.*
Laïs, 258, *b.*
Laletani, 12, *b.*
Lamia, 109, *m.*
Lamiacus, *or* Maliacus Sinus, 101, *b.*
Lamotis, 182, *b.*
Lampe, mt. 130, *m.*
Lampsacus, 196, *m.*
Lampyreis, 116, *b.*
Lamus, 182, *b.*
——— riv. of Bœotia, 118, *m.*
Lamyron, 215, *m.*
Landobris, 13, *b.*
Langobardi, 167, *m.*
Lanuvium, 45, *m.*
Laodicea ad Lycum, 225, *t.*
——— ad Mare, 240, *b.*
——— Combusta, 221, *t.*
——— Scabiosa, 240, *b.* 246, *t.*
——— ad Libanon, 246, *t.*
Laos, 134, *m.*
Lapersæ, 134, *m.*
Lapethus, 251, *t.*
Lapithæ, 108, *b.*
Laranda, 221, *m.*
Lariagara, 306, *b.*
Larice, 303, *b.*
Larinum, 55, *m.*
Larissa, 107, *b.* 145, *m.* 195, *m.* 279, *m.*
Larissa, *or* Sizara, 241, *m.*
Larissa Cremaste, 108, *b.*
Larissæ, 175, *b.*
Larissus, riv. 137, *m.* 139, *b.*
Larymna, 120, *m.*
Las, *or* Laos, 134, *m.*
Lasæa, 152, *m.*
Lasia, *or* Andros, 150, *t.*
Lasis, 139, *t.*
Lathon, 359, *t.*
Latini, 44, *b.*
Latium, 42, *sqq.*
Latmicus Sinus, 189, *m.*
Latmus, mt. 189, *t.*
Latmus, *or* Lamus, riv. 182, *b.*
Latomiæ, 64, *b.*
Latopolis, 339, *m.*
Latovici, 76, *b.*
Latris, 168, *b.*
Laurentum, 44, *b.*
Lauriacum, 74, *b.*
Laurion, mt. 113, *m.*
Lauron, 10, *t.*
Laurum, *or* Lorium, 42, *t.*
Laus Pompei, 35, *t.*
Lautulæ, 47, *t.*
Lavicum, 45, *b.*
Lavianesine, 234, *t.* 236, *m.*
Lavinium, 44, *b.*
Lagi, *or* Heniochi, 214, *m.*
Leandri Turris, 206, *t.*
Leandis, 237, *m.*
Lebadea, 120, *t.*
Lebedus, 176, *m.*
Leben-na, 152, *m.*
Lebynthus, 151, *m.*
Lechæum, 143, *b.*
Lectocrates, *or* Lactorates, 21, *m.*
Lectum, prom. 195, *t.* 197, *b.*
Lecythus, 148, *b.*
Ledon, 124, *m.*
Legæ, 317, *t.*
Leïnum, 157, *b.*
Lelantus, 149, *t.*
Leleges, 103, *t.* 127, *t.* 128, *b.* 133, *b.* 136, *t.* 149, *t.* 189, *m.* 195, *m.*
Lemanus, 27, *t.*
Lemannus Lacus, 23, *t.*
Lemnos, 149, *m.*
Lemovici, 20, *b.*
Lemovii, 167, *b.*
Lentia, 74, *b.*
Leo, 350, *t.*
Leontini, 64, *t.*
Leontini, *or* Læstrygonii Campi, 64, *t.*
Leontium, 141, *t.*
Leontopilis, 211, *t.* 343, *m.*
Leontos, riv. 240, *t.* 247, *b.*
Lepontii, 34, *b.* 73, *b.*
Lepreos, 139, *m.*
Lepsia, 151, *t.*
Leptis Magna, 361, *b.*
——— Parva, *or* Minor, 362, *b.*
Lerina, ins. 18, *t.*
Lerna, 102, *m.* 145, *t.*
Leros, 151, *t.*
Lesa, 68, *b.*
Lesbos, 153, *t.*
Leshem, 258, *b.*
Lessa, 145, *m.*
Latronum Regis, 307, *m.*
Lethæus, 106, *b.* 151, *b.* 191, *m.*
Letrini, 138, *b.*
Leuca, 61, *b.*
Leuci, mt. 151, *b.*
Leucadia, 129, *b.* 146, *b.*
Leucæ Camini, 358, *b.*
——— Napæ, 358, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Leucar, 129, *b.* 146, *b.*
Leucate, prom. 102, *t.* 128, *m.* 146, *b.*
Leuce, ins. 160, *t.*
Leuce Come, 265, *m.*
Leuci, 22, *b.*
Leucimna, 146, *b.*
Leucoa, 358, *b.*
Leucopatra, prom. 56, *t.*
Leucophrys, 201, *t.*
Leucosyri, 212, *t.*
Leucothea, 70, *m.*
Leuctra, 121, *b.*
Leuctrum, 134, *t.*
Leucus Portus, 348, *t.*
Leucusia, *or* Leucosia, 100, *b.* 121, *b.* 251, *b.*
Leuni, 72, *m.*
Levaci, 22, *t.*
Lexubii, 18, *b.*
Libanon, mt. 247, *b.*
Libarna, 38, *b.*
Liberalitas Julia, 9, *t.*
Libethrius, mt. 118, *t.*
Libici, 34, *b.*
Liburni, 81, *b.*
Liburnia, 82, *t.*
Liburnides Insulæ, 84, *b.*
Libya, *or* Africa, 331.
——— Palus, 262, *m.*
Libyes, 331.
Libyphœnices, 361, *t.*
Libyssa, 205, *m.*
Licates, *or* Licatii, 72, *m.*
Ligea, 70, *m.*
Liger, 14, *b.*
Ligures, 37, *b.*
Liguria, 37.
Ligusticum Mare, 31, *b.*
Ligyes, *or* Salyes, 17, *m.*
Lilæa, 124, *m.*
Lilium, 206, *b.*
Lilybæum, town, 65, *t.*
——— prom. 62, *b.*
Limius, riv. 10, *b.*
Limnæa, *or* Limnia, 129, *m.*
Limne Polis, 213, *t.*
Limone, 107, *b.*
Limonum, 20, *m.*
Limovici, 20, *b.*
Limyra, 188, *t.*
Limyrica, 304, *m.*
Limyrus, riv. 188, *t.*
Lindum, 27, *b.*
Lindus, 178, *m.*
Lingon, mt. 106, *b.*
Lingones, 22, *b.* 37, *t.*
Linterna Palus, 47, *b.*
Linternum, 48, *t.*
Lipara, 70, *b.*
Liparenses, 70, *b.*
Liris, 42, *t.* 47, *b.*
Lissa, 84, *m.*
Lissus, 82, *b.*
Lissus Sinus, 93, *t.*
Litubium, 38, *b.*
Lixa, 369, *b.*
Lixovii, *or* Lexubii, 18, *b.*
Lixus, 369, *b.*
Lobuni, *or* Dobuni, 27, *b.*
Locra, riv. 69, *t.*
Locri, 125.
—— Epicnemidii, 125, *t.*
—— Epizephyrii, 59, *m.*
—— Opuntii, 125, *m.*
—— Ozolæ, 59, *m.* 125, *b.*
Locris, 125.
Londinium, 27, *m.*
Longus, 29, *t.*
——— Murus, *or* Macron Teichos, 98, *t.*
Lophis, riv. 118, *m.*
Lorium, 42, *t.*
Loryma, 191, *t.*
Lotoa, 147, *m.*
Loxa, 29, *t.*
Luca, 39, *b.*
Lucania, 56.
Lucentum, 12, *b.*
Luceria, 60, *t.*
Lucinæ Urbs, 339, *m.*
Lucus Feroniæ, 41, *m.*
—— Asturum, 11, *t.*
—— Augusti, 10, *b.*
Ludias, riv. 87, *t.*
Lugdunensis, 18.
Lugdunum, 15, *m.* 19, *b.*
——— Batavorum, 23, *m.*
Lugeon, lake, 81, *m.*
Luguido, 68, *m.*
Lugovallum, 28, *b.*
Luna, 39, *b.*
—— Sylva, 164, *t.*
Lunæ Montes, 354, *t.* 370, *b.*
—— Portus, 39, *b.*
Lupodanum, 166, *b.*
Luppia, riv. 163, *b.*
——— town, 166, *b.*
Lusi, 131, *b.*
Lusitania, 8.
Lussonium, 77, *m.*
Lutetia, 15, *m.* 19, *m.*
Lycabettus, mt. 113, *m.*
Lycæus, mt. 130, *m.* 132, *b.*
Lycastus, 152, *b.* 215, *m.*
Lychnidus, 83, *m.*
Lychnitis, 83, *m.* 272, *m.*
——— Palus, 272, *m.*
Lycia, 186, *b.*
Lycimna, citadel of Tiryns, 145, *m.*
Lycirna, 128, *t.*
Lycopolis, 340, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Lycorea, 122, *m.*
Lycosura, 132, *t.*
Lyctus, 152, *b.*
Lycus, riv. 162, *t.* 225, *t.* 278, *m.*
—— of Pliny, 234, *m.*
Lydda, 256, *m.*
Lydia, 192.
Lygii, 167, *b.*
Lygos, *or* Byzantium, 98, *b.*
Lycaonia, 220.
Lycaones, 220, *b.*
Lyncestæ, 88, *m.*
Lyncestis, 87, *m.*
Lyparus, mt. 207, *m.*
Lyras, riv. 92, *b.*
Lyrcea, 145, *b.*
Lyrnessus, 195, *m.*
Lysias, 224, *t.*
Lysimachia, 97, *m.* 128, *t.*
Lystra, 220, *t.*

M.

Mabortha, *or* Mamortha, 258, *t.*
Macæ, 266, *b.*
Macæi Cinyphii, 362, *t.*
——— Syrticæ, 362, *t.*
Macaron Nesos, 151, *m.*
Maccocalingæ, 302, *t.*
Macedones, 88, *m.* 195, *b.*
Macedonia, 87.
Macedonicus Sinus, 87, *t.*
Macestus, riv. 195, *b.*
Macetæ, 88, *m.*
Machætegi, 319, *b.*
Machærophori, 94, *b.*
Machelones, 212, *m.*
Macodama, 363, *t.*
Macolicum, 29, *b.*
Maconitæ, 369, *m.*
Macra, 39, *m.*
Macris, 148, *m.* 151, *t.*
Macrobii, 91, *t.* 356, *m.*
Macrocephali, 214, *t.*
Macrones, 214, *t.*
Macropogones, 315, *m.*
Mactorium, 67, *t.*
Macynia, 128, *b.*
Madaura, 367, *t.*
Madius, 213, *t.*
Madoce, 265, *b.*
Madura, 305, *m.*
Madytus, 97, *m.*
Mæander, 174, *m.*
Mæander, plain of, 191, *b.*
Mæandrus, mt. 308, *m.*
Mædi, 87, *b.* 95, *m.*
Mædobithyni, 95, *m.*
Mænaca, 9, *m.*
Mænalium, mt. 130, *b.*
Mænalus, 132, *t.*
Mæones, 192, *b.*
Mæonia, 193, *b.*
Mæotæ, 159, *t.* 313, *b.*
Mæotici, *or* Mæotæ, 159, *t.* 313, *b.*
Mæotis Palus, 175, *t.*
Mæsalia, 302, *t.*
Mæsolia, 305, *b.*
Mæsolus, 305, *b.*
Magarsa, 181, *b.*
Magdolum, 250, *t.*
Magia, 73, *b.*
Magnata, 29, *b.*
Magnesia, 109, *b.*
——— ad Mæandrum, 191, *m.*
——— ad Sipylum, 194, *t.*
Magnetes, 109, *b.*
Magnum, prom. 307, *m.*
Magnus Sinus, 307, *b.*
——— Portus, 27, *t.*
Mago, 13, *b.*
Magon, riv. 301, *t.*
Magorum, ins. 349, *t.*
Magrada, riv. 11, *m.*
Maiumas, 256, *t.*
Malaca, 9, *m.*
Malæi Colon, 307, *m.*
Malas, 350, *t.*
Malatha, 257, *b.*
Male, 305, *t.*
Maleum, prom. 303, *m.*
Malea, prom. 101, *b.* 133, *t.*
Maletum, 35, *b.*
Maleventum, 55, *t.*
Malia, 109, *m.*
Maliacus Sinus, 101, *b.* 109, *m.*
Malienses, 108, *b.*
Mallada, 266, *b.*
Mallii, 209, *m.*
Mallus, 181, *b.*
Maltecoræ, 302, *m.*
Mamortha, 258, *t.*
Mamertina Civitas, 63, *b.*
Mamertum, 59, *b.*
Mamma, 363, *t.*
Manapia, 29, *m.*
Manarmanis, 166, *t.*
Mandagarsis, 285, *b.*
Mandagora, 304, *m.*
Mandalæ, 303, *t.*
Manduessedam, 28, *t.*
Manduria, 62, *t.*
Mangaruth, 305, *t.*
Maniolæ, ins. 308, *t.*
Manteium, 216, *b.*
Mantiana Palus, 272, *t.*
Mantieni, 280, *b.*
Mantinea, 131, *b.*
Mantinorum Oppidum, 69, *b.*
Mantua, 35, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Mantuessedum, *or* Mand, 28, *t.*
Mapeta, 314, *t.*
Mapheritis, 265, *b.*
Maracanda, 295, *t. b.*
Marathon, 113, *m.* 116, *m.* 124, *t.*
Marathus, 249, *m.*
Marciana Sylva, 164, *t.*
Marcianopolis, 80, *t.*
Marcina, 56, *m.*
Marçodava, 156, *b.*
Marcodurum, 23, *m.*
Marcomagus, 23, *m.*
Marcomanni, 168, *t.*
Mardi, 95, *m.* 214, *m.* 280, *b.* 285, *b.* 292, *b.*
Mardus, riv. 285, *m.*
Mare Mortuum, 252, *m.*
Marea, 347, *t.*
Mareotis, 347, *t.*
Mares, 214, *m.*
Maresa, 257, *m.*
Margasus, 181, *b.*
Margiana, 291, *b.* 292, *m.*
Margius, riv. 78, *m.*
Margus, 292, *b.*
——— riv. 92, *b.*
Mariaba, 265, *b.* 266, *t.*
Mariame, 246, *t.*
Mariana 69, *b.*
Mariandyni, 202, *t.*
Maryandynic Gulf, 179, *m.*
Marici, *or* Levi, 35, *m.*
Maridunum, 28, *t.*
Marinum, *or* Marium, prom. 69, *t.*
Marium, town, 250, *b.*
Maris, riv. 162, *m.*
Marisus, riv. 155, *m.*
Maritimæ Alpes, 31, *b.*
Marius, 134, *b.*
Marmarica, 358.
Marobodunum, 168, *t.*
Marohæ, 302, *m.*
Maronea, 96, *b.*
Marpessus, *or* Gergis, 196, *m.*
Marubium, 54, *b.*
Marucini, 53, *m.* 54, *b.*
Maro Isul, *or* Aretias, 213, *b.*
Marsi, 42, *b.* 54, *b.* 166, *t.*
Marsyas, 189, *m.* 224, *m.*
——— Campus, 245, *m.*
Martianus, lake, 286, *m.*
Maruca, 295, *b.*
Masada, 257, *b.*
Masani, 264, *m.*
Masclianæ, 156, *m.*
Masicytes, mts. 186, *b.*
Masius, mt. 271, *b.*
Massa Veternensis, 40, *m.*
Massæi, 319, *m.*
Massæsyli, 366, *m.*
Massaga, 208, *b.*
Massagetæ, 296, *t.* 297.
Massalia, 17, *m.*
Massicus Sinus, 47, *m.*
Massisa, *or* Midæum, 223, *m.*
Masugli, 317, *m.*
Mastramela, 17, *b.*
Mastusia, prom. 93, *t.*
Masuchis, 358, *b.*
Mateni, 312, *b.*
Matiana, 286, *m.*
Matianes Lacus, 285, *b.*
Matieni, 286, *m.*
Matini, 264, *m.*
Matini Campi, 61, *t.*
Matinus, mt. 56, *t.*
Matiscone, 19, *b.*
Matium, 152, *b.* 165, *b.*
Matrona, 18, *m.*
Maurensii, 369, *m.*
Mauretania, 368.
——— Cæsariensis, 368, *b.*
——— Tingitana, 369.
Maurusi, *or* Mauri, 368, *t.*
Mauri, 368, *t.*
Maxera, riv. 292, *t.*
Maxeræ, 292, *t.*
Maxima Sequanorum, 21, *b.*
Mazaca, 230, *m.* 231, *b.* 232, *m.*
Mazara, 65, *t.*
Meadia, 156, *m.*
Mecone, 141, *m.*
Mecyberna, 90, *b.*
Medaba, 263, *b.*
Medania, 203, *b.*
Medeon, 124, *t.*
Medi, *or* Mædi, 95, *m.*
Medi, *or* Medes, 284, *m.*
Media, 284, *sqq.*
Medianum, 79, *m.*
Medicus Murus, 270, *b.* 273, *m.*
Mediolanium, 20, *m.*
Mediolanum, 19, *t.* 28, *t.* 35, *t.*
Mediolarium, 166, *t.*
Mediomatrici, 22, *b.*
Mediterraneum Mare, 2.
Medobithyni, 222, *m.*
Medullia, 53, *b.*
Megabari, 354, *b.* 356, *b.*
Megalopolis, 131, *m.* 132, *m.* 216, *b.*
Megara, *or* Hybla Parva, 64, *t.*
Megara, 117, *m.*
Megaris, 117.
Mega Tichos, 358, *t.*
Megeste, *or* Megiste, 188, *t.*
Megiddo, 258, *t.*
Megiste, 188, *t.*
Megistus, riv. 195, *b.*
Melæna Acra, 206, *m.*
Melænææ, 132, *t.*
Melanchlæni, 314, *t.* 325, *t.*
Melanes, mt. *or* Black mount, 263, *m.*
Melanga, 305, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Melanippe, 188, *t.*
Melanodeptæ, 95, *m.*
Melanogætuli, 370, *t.*
Melanthius, 213, *b.*
Melantias, 98, *m.*
Melanos, prom. 197, *t.*
Melas, 93, *t.* 229, *b.*
Meldi, 19, *m.*
Melenicum, 91, *m.*
Melibœa, 110, *t.*
Melibœus, mt. 164, *t.*
Melinophagi, 95, *m.*
Melita, 234, *b.*
Melitæa, 109, *b.*
Melite, 71, *m.* 85, *t.* 100, *b.* 126, *b.* 127, *t.*
Melitene, 234.
Melos, 150, *m.*
Melodunum, 19, *m.*
Melpia, 132, *t.*
Melsus, riv. 11, *t.*
Memini, 17, *b.*
Memnones, 356, *b.*
Memnonia, 280, *m.*
Memnonium, 339, *b.*
Memnonis Regia, 340, *m.*
Memphis, 342, *m.*
Mende, 90, *m.*
Mendes, 346, *b.*
Menebria, 80, *b.* 99, *m.*
Menelaus, 358, *b.*
Meninx, 370, *b.*
Mennis, 279, *m.*
Menuthias, 351, *m.*
Mercurii, prom. 363, *m.*
Merdi, 94, *b.*
Mermessus, 196, *m.*
Meroe, 354.
Meropia, *or* Siphnos, 150, *m.*
Merula, 37, *m.*
Mesambria, 96, *b.* 97, *t.*
Mese, 18, *t.*
Mesembria, 80, *b.* 99, *m.*
Mesogis, mt. 192, *m.*
Mesopotamia, 268.
Mesr, *or* Egypt, 333.
Messa, 134, *m.*
Messana, 63, *b.*
Messapia, 61, *m.*
Messapion, mt. 118, *t.*
Messena, 235, *t.*
Messene, 63, *b.* 136, *b.*
Messenia, 135.
Messeniacus Sinus, 135, *b.*
Messeniani, 313, *t.*
Messenius Sinus, 101, *b.*
Mespila, 279, *m.*
Mestleta, 316, *b.*
Mestræa, *or* Egypt, 333.
Metacompso, 357, *b.*
Metagonitæ, 370, *m.*
Metagonitis, 370, *m.*
Metagonium, prom. 361, *m.*
Metalla, 68, *b.*
Metapa, 128, *t.*
Metapontum, 57, *t.*
Metarus, 10, *b.*
Metaurus, 51, *m.* 55, *b.*
Metelis, 345, *b.*
Methana, 145, *b.*
Methone, 89, *m.* 110, *t.* 136, *b.*
Methora, 301, *b.*
Methydrium, 132, *m.*
Methymna, 153, *m.*
Metina, 18, *t.*
Metita, 235, *t.*
Metropolis, 107, *t.* 128, *t.* 129, *m.* 193, *b.* 224, *m.*
Metulum, 82, *t.*
Mevania, 52, *t.*
Miasena, *or* Messena, 235, *t.*
Michmas, 256, *m.*
Midea, 145, *m.*
Midæum, 223, *m.*
Midianitæ, 264, *t.*
Miletopolis, 160, *t.* 196, *m.*
Miletus, 152, *b.* 176, *b.*
Milolitum, 99, *b.*
Miltodes, mt. 348, *t.*
Milyæ, 187, *t.*
Milyas, 187. 225, *b.*
Mimallis, 150, *m.*
Mimas, mt. 192, *m.*
Minæi, 266, *t.*
Mincius, riv. 34, *t.* 73, *b.*
Minervæ, prom. 32, *t.*
Minius, 6, *b.*
Minizus, 228, *t.*
Minnagara, 299, *m.* 303, *b.*
Minnodunum, 23, *t.*
Minoa, 117, *m.* 152, *m.*
Minthyes, mt. 137, *m.*
Minturnæ, 47, *m.*
Minyæ, 118, *b.* 137, *b.*
Minyia, 151, *t.*
Mirsupale, 304, *m.*
Misenum, prom. 32, *t.* 48, *m.*
Misthium, 218, *b.*
Mithridation, 228, *m.*
Mithridatis Regio, 314, *t.*
Mitylene, 153, *m.* 175, *b.*
Mizraim, *or* Egypt, 333.
Mizri, 333.
Mnizus, *or* Minizus, 228, *t.*
Moabitæ, 264, *t.*
Modacæ, 312, *b.*
Modin, 256, *m.*
Modubæ, 302, *t.*
Modutu, 306, *m.*
Mœnus, riv. 163, *b.*
Mœris, 342, *t.*
Mœsia, 78.

Digitized by Google

Mœsia, Inferior, 79, *b.*
——— Superior, 78, *b.*
Mœsus, riv. *or* Brongus, 92, *b.*
Mœtonium, 168, *m.*
Moguntiacum, 23, *b.*
Mogros, 211, *m.*
Mocisus, 233, *m.*
Molindæ, 302, *t.*
Molochath, 369, *b.*
Mologeni, 319, *b.*
Molossi, 110, *b.* 112, *m.*
Molossis, 112, *m.*
Molycria, 128, *t.*
Momemphis, 346, *t.*
Mona, 29, *b.*
Monarina, 29, *b.*
Monedes, 302, *t.*
Monodactylos, mt. 348, *b.*
Monœci Limen, 37, *b.*
Monoglossa, 303, *b.*
Mons Brisiacus, 24, *t.*
—— Caledonius, 28, *b.*
—— Jovis, 31, *b.*
—— Lactis, 50, *m.*
—— Sacer, 42, *m.*
Montagna, *or* Medania, 203, *b.*
Moph, 342, *t.*
Mophis, riv. 303, *b.*
Mopsium, 107, *b.*
Mopsucrene, 184, *t.* 236, *b.*
Mopsvestia, 184, *b.*
Moramene, 231, *b.*
Morene, 195, *m.*
Morimene, 231, *b.*
Morini, 22, *t.*
Morijah, 257, *t.*
Morunda, 286, *m.*
Moruni, 302, *m.*
Mosa, 22, *t.*
Moscha, 266, *m.*
Moschi, 214, *m.*
Moschici Montes, 316, *m.*
Moscophagi, 358, *t.*
Mosdoranus, mt. 288, *t.*
Mosdorani, 288, *t.*
Mosella, 22, *t.*
Mosychlus, mt. 149, *b.*
Mossynœci, 214, *m.*
Motene, 272, *t.*
Motyca, 67, *t.*
Motye, 65, *m.*
Mulucha, 367, *b.* 369, *b.*
Munda, 10, *t.*
Munichiatis, 263, *m.*
Munychia, 115, *b.*
Murgantia, 55, *m.*
Murgis, 9, *m.*
Muriane, 234, *t.*
Mursa Major, 77, *b.*
—— Minor, 77, *b.*
Mursia Colonia, 77, *b.*
Muruis, 364, *t.*
Murus Medorum, 270, *b.* 273, *m.*
—— Pelasgorum, 40, *m.*
Muste, 363, *m.*
Mutania, 203, *b.*
Mutina, 36, *b.*
Muza, 265, *m.*
Muziris, 304, *b.*
Mycale, 192, *m.*
Mycalessus, 120, *b.*
Mycenæ, 145, *m.*
Myconus, 150, *t.*
Mydones, 222, *m.*
Mydonia, 98, *m.*
Mygdonia, 88, *t.* 268, *b.*
Mygdune, *or* Midæum, 223, *m.*
Mylæ, 66, *t.*
Mylassa, 191, *b.*
Myndus, 191, *t.*
Myonia, 126, *t.*
Myonnesus, 108, *b.*
Mypsæi, 95, *m.*
Myron Insula, 348, *b.*
Myos Hormus, 348, *t.*
Myra, 188, *t.*
Myriandrus, 242, *b.*
Myrina, 176, *t.*
Myrlea, 203, *m.*
Myronos, is. 348, *b.*
Myrmidones, 108, *b.*
Myrmissus, 196, *m.*
Myrtuntium, 138, *m.*
Mysi, 194, *m.*
Mysi, *or* Mœsi, 78, *t.*
Mysia, 78. 194.
Mysius, riv. 194, *m.*
Mysocarus, 370, *m.*
Mysomacedones, 195, *b.*
Mythepolis, 204, *b.*
Mytilene, 153, *t.* 175, *b.*
Myus, 177, *m.*

N.

Naana, 314, *m.*
Naarmalcho, 275, *m.*
Nabaius, 29, *t.*
Nabatæi, 255, *m.* 263, *m.*
Nabius, 10, *b.*
Nacis, 357, *t.*
Nacolia, 223, *b.*
Nagara, 266, *m.*
——— Dionysopolis, 302, *b.*
Nagaruris, 304, *m.*
Nagnata, 29, *b.*
Naissus, 79, *m.*
Nalon, 10, *b.*
Namadus, 303, *m.*
Namastæ, 320, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Namnetæ, 18, *m.*
Nanaguna, 304, *m.*
Nanigaris, 306, *b.*
Napada, 357, *t.*
Naparis, riv. 155, *m.*
Naparus, 162, *m.*
Napate, 357, *t.*
Naphthonia, ins. 292, *m.*
Napoca, 156, *b.*
Nar, 51, *t.*
Narbo, 16, *b.*
Narbonensis, 16.
Narcissus, 117, *b.*
Nardos, 308, *b.*
Nareæ, 302, *m.*
Narisci, 168, *t.*
Narnia, 52, *t.*
Naro, riv. 81, *b.*
Narona, 82, *m.*
Narthacium, 109, *m.*
Narthecis, 153, *b.*
Naricum, 125, *m.*
Nasamones, 358, *b.*
Nasci, 159, *m.*
Nasium, 22, *b.*
Nasos, *or* Ortygia, 64, *b.*
Nassunia, 314. *t.*
Natho, is. 346, *m.*
Natron lakes, 346, *b.*
Naucratis, 346, *t.*
Naude, 248, *m.*
Naulochus, 66, *t.* 80, *b.*
Naupactus, 125, *b.*
Nauplia, 145, *m.*
Nauportus, 77, *t.*
Naura, *or* Nitra, 304, *m.*
Naustathmus, 215, *m.* 360, *t.*
Navari, 159, *b.*
Navilubis, 10, *b.*
Naxuana, 272, *b.*
Naxus, 64, *t.* 150, *m.*
Nazareth, 258, *m.*
Nazarini, 246, *t.*
Nazianzus, 233, *t.*
Nea, Come, 200, *b.*
Neandria, 198, *t.*
Neapolis, 49, *m.* 64, *b.* 68, *b.* 91, *b.* 96, *b.* 218, *b.* 258, *t.* *or* Cænopolis, 340, *t.* 360, *b.* *or* Carthada, Carthago, 364, *b.*
Nebis, *or* Nebius, riv. 10, *b.*
Nebrissa Veneria, 9, *m.*
Nebrodes, mts. 62, *b.*
Necica, 183, *b.*
Neda, riv. 135, *b.* 137, *m.*
Neium, prom. 147, *t.*
Nelcynda, 304, *b.*
Nemausus, 17, *t.*
Nemea, 145, *b.*
Nemesium, 358, *b.*
Nemetacum, 22, *t.*
Nemetes, 23, *b.*
Nemossus, 21, *t.*
Neocæsaria, 216, *t.*
Neoclaudiopolis, 211, *t.*
Neocomum, *or* Comum, 35, *t.*
Neogilla, 266, *m.*
Neon, 124, *m.*
Neon Teichos, *or* Macron Tichos, 98, *t.*
Neon Teichos, 175, *b.*
Neoproconnesos, 197, *m.*
Nepet, 41, *m.*
Nequinum, 52, *t.*
Nericus, *or* Neritus, 147, *t.*
Nericon, 129, *b.*
Nerigos, 168, *b.*
Neritus, mt. 147, *t.*
Nertobriga, 12, *t.*
Nerulum, 58, *t.*
Nervii, 22, *m.*
Nesæa, 293, *t.*
Nesactium, 36, *t.*
Nesibis, *or* Nisibis, 270, *t.* 278, *b.*
Nesis, 70, *m.*
Nesistis Chora, 312, *b.*
Nessonis, 107, *m.*
Nestus, riv. 87, *t.* 92, *b.*
Neuri, 161, *m.*
New Tyre, 248, *t.*
Nicæa, 37, *b.* 125, *m.* 204, *m.*
Nicatorium, mt. 279, *m.*
Nicer, riv. 163, *b.*
Niciupolis, 346, *m.*
Nicomedia, 205, *t.*
Nicopolis, 79, *b.* 99, *b.* 112, *t.* 185, *m.* 235, *b.* 257, *m.* 347, *m.*
Nicotere, *or* Portus Herculis, 59, *t.*
Nigris, fl. 370, *t.*
Nigri, 370, *t.*
Nigritæ, 370, *t.*
Nigritia, 370, *t.*
Nici, 350, *b.*
Nileus, riv. 148, *m.*
Nilopolis, 341, *b.*
Nilus, riv. 331, *m.* 333, *m.* 354, *t.* 356, *b.*
Nilus, 350, *t.*
Ninive, 278, *b.*
Ninus, 278, *b.*
Niphates, mts. 271, *b.*
Nisæa, 117, *m.* 287, *m.* 291, *b.* 293, *t.*
Nisibis, 270, *t.* 278, *b.*
Nisyrus, 151, *m.* 154, *t.*
Nitiobriges, 20, *b.*
Nitra, Nitria, 304, *m.*
Nitriæ, Nitrariæ, 346, *b.*
Noæ, 66, *m.*
Nobatæ, *or* Nubæ, 356, *b.*
Noës, riv. 92, *b.*
Noëlus, riv. 11, *t.*
Nœomagus, 19, *b.*
Nola, 50, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Nomentum, 53, *b.*
Nomia, mt. 130, *b.*
Nonacris, 131, *b.*
Nonagria, *or* Andros, 150, *t.*
Nopp, *or* Memphis, 342, *m.*
Nora, 68, *b.* 233, *m.*
Norba, 46, *m.* 8, *b.*
Northern Asia, 325.
Noreia, 74, *b.*
Noresium, 23, *m.*
Noricæ Alpes, 31, *b.* 74, *m.*
Noricum, 74.
Noroassus, 233, *m.*
Norosbes, 320, *t.*
Norosses, 320, *t.*
Norossi, mts. 319, *b.*
Notium, 176, *t.*
——— prom. 29, *m.*
——— *or* Criu Metopon, 151, *b.* 307, *b.*
Notu Ceras, 350, *m.* 350, *b.* 371, *m.*
Novantes-æ, 28, *b.*
Noviocomum, *or* Comum, 35, *t.*
Noviodunum, 19, *t. b.* 23, *t.*
Noviomagus, 18, *b.* 20, *b.* 22, *m.* 23, *b.* 27, *m.*
Novius, riv. 29, *t.*
Novodunum, 19, *t.*
Nubæ, 356, *b.*
Nubei, 355, *b.*
Nubia, 356, *t.*
Nuceria, 52, *t.*
——— Alphaterna, 50, *b.*
Nudaugusta, 11, *b.*
Numantia, 11, *b.*
Numicius, *or* Numicus, riv. 42, *t.*
Numidæ, 366.
Numidia, 366.
Numistro, 59, *b.*
Nursia, 54, *t.*
Nusaripa, 304, *t.*
Nymphæus Portus, 67, *b.*
Nymphæum, 83, *b.* 86, *b.* 133, *m.* 160, *b.*
Nysa, 191, *m.*
Nyssa, 233, *m.*

O.

Oasis, 332, *t.* 333, *b.* 340, *m.* 342, *b.* 358, *m.*
Oasitæ, 340.
Obrimas, 223, *m.*
Obulco, 10, *t.*
Ocalea, 120, *m.*
Oce, *or* Taoce, 283, *t.*
Ocetis, is. 30.
Oche, mt. 149, *t.*
——— is, *or* Eubœa, 148, *m.*
Ochus, 294, *m.*
Ocra, mt. 76, *m.*
Ocriculum, 52, *m.*
Octapitaron, 25, *m.*
Odessus, 80, *b.* 99, *b.* 160, *t.*
Odomantes, 95, *m.*
Odomantice, 87, *m.*
Odrysæ, 95, *b.*
Oëa, 361, *b.*
Œaso, prom. 7, *t.*
Œchalia, 136, *b.* 149, *t.*
Œchardes, riv. 323, *t.*
Œdanes, riv. 301, *m.*
Œneus, riv. 81, *b.*
Œniadæ, 129, *b.*
Œnius, 215, *t.*
Œnoanda, *or* Œnoandros, 188, *b.*
Œnoandros, 188, *b.*
Œnoë, *or* Œnius, 215, *t.*
Œnoë, 116, *t.* 143, *b.* 145, *b.* 151, *t.*
Œnone, 148, *t.*
Œnotria, *or* Italia.
Œnotrides Insulæ, 56, *b.* 70, *b.*
Œnus, *or* Ænus, riv. 72, *m.*
——— mt. 130, *b.* 133, *m.*
Œnusæ, 153, *b.*
Œroe, 121, *b.*
Œscius, *or* Cius, riv. 92, *b.*
Œta, mt. 101, *m.* 106, *m.*
Œtæi, 108, *b.*
Œtylus, or Oitylus, 134, *t.*
Oglasa, 70, *m.*
Ogygia, 117, *b.*
Ocelis, 265, *m.*
Olbasa, 183, *b.* 218, *t.*
Olbia, 17, *m.* 68, *m.* 159, *b.* 205, *t.*
Olbiopolis, 162, *b.*
Olcades, 12, *t.*
Olcinium, 82, *b.*
Olearus, 150, *m.*
Olenus, 140, *b.*
Olgassys, mt. 208, *m.*
Oliba, *or* Olbia, 159, *b.*
Olisippo, 8, *b.*
Olives, Mount of, 257, *m.*
Olizon, 110, *t.*
Ollius, riv. 34, *t.* 73, *b.*
Olmeus, *or* Olmeios, riv. 118, *m.*
Olondæ, 314, *t.*
Olophyseus, 90, *b.* 91, *t.*
Olpæ, 129, *m.*
Olurus, *or* Oluros, mt. 140, *m.*
Olus, 152, *m.*
Olympeni, 195, *m.*
Olympia, 138, *b.*
Olympus, mt. 101, *m.* 106, *m.* 133, *t.*
——— in Mysia, 204, *t.*
——— in Cyprus, 251, *m.*
Olympus, town, 188, *b.*
Olynta, 84, *m.*
Olynthus, 90, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Omana, 266, *m.*
Ombos, 340, *t.*
Ombrici, *or* Umbri, 39, *b.*
Ombrones, 159, *m.*
Ombros, 371, *b.*
Omenagora, 304, *m.*
Omphalion, 111, *m.*
On, 343, *t.*
Onchesmus, 111, *m.*
Onchestus, riv. 107, *m.* 108, *m.*
——— mt. 118, *t.* 120, *m.*
Œnea, *or* Œnia, mt. 117, *m.*
Oniu Polis, 343, *m.*
Onugnathos, 133, *t.* 189, *t.*
Oorochta, *or* Ooracta, 283, *m.*
Ophionenses, 127, *t.*
Ophir, 351, *b.*
Ophis, riv. 131, *t.*
Ophitia, 124, *m.*
Ophiusa, 13, *b.* 150, *t.* 157, *b.*
Ophlones, 159, *m.*
Opis, 279, *m.*
Opitergium, 35, *b.*
Opone, 350, *m.*
Oppidum Batavinum, *or* Batava Castra, 73, *m.*
———Canum, *or* Cynon Polis, 341, *m.*
Opus, 125, *m.*
Oraturæ, mt. 302, *m.*
Orbadaru, 356, *b.*
Orbalisene, 234, *t.*
Orbanassa, 218, *t.*
Orbelus, mt. 92, *m.*
Orbesine, 234, *t.*
Orcades, ins. 30, *t.*
Orcheni, 276.
Orchoe, 276.
Orchomenus, mt. 130, *m.*
——— town, 119, *b.* 131, *b.*
Ordessus, 160, *t.*
———riv. 155, *m.* 162, *t.*
Ordovices, 28, *t.*
Orestæ, 110, *b.*
Orestia, 110, *b.*
Orestis, 87, *m.*
Oretæ, mts. 302, *m.*
Oretani, 11, *b.*
Oreus, 148, *b.*
Organa, 283, *m.*
Orgas, riv. 223, *m.*
Orgasi, 319, *b.*
Oricum, 83, *b.* 111, *t.*
Orine, penins. 349, *b.*
Oringis, 9, *b.*
Ormenium, mt. 110, *t.*
Orneæ, 144, *m.*
Orneon, insul. 306, *b.*
Oroande, 218, *b.*
Oroandes, 218, *b.*
Oroatis, riv. 280, *m.*
Orobiæ, 148, *b.*
Orobii, 34, *b.*
Orobis, 16, *m.*
Oroandici, 218, *b.*
Oroandes, 218, *b.*
Orontes, riv. 240, *t.*
Orontes, mt. 285, *t.*
Oropus, 121, *b.*
Orosa, 286, *m.*
Orosana, 323, *b.*
Orospeda, 6, *m.*
Orsene, 234, *t.*
Orthagoria, 96, *b.*
Orthe, 110, *t.*
Orthura, 305, *m.*
Ortospana, 289, *m.*
Ortygia, 64, *b.* 149, *b.*
Orudii, mt. 302, *b.*
Osca, 12, *t.*
Oscella, 34, *b.* 73, *b.*
Oscus, riv. 78, *b.*
Oseriates, 76, *t.*
Osismii, 18, *m.*
Osroene, 269, *t.*
Ossa, mt. 101, *m.* 106, *m.*
Ossarene, 272, *t.*
Osteodes, 71, *m.*
Ostia, 44, *b.*
Ostiæi, 168, *m.*
Ostium Canobicum, 345, *t.*
——— Pelusiacum, 345, *t.*
——— Sebennyticum, 345, *t.*
Ostracine, 343, *b.*
Ostrus, 224, *t.*
Osyli, 159, *b.*
Othrys, mt. 101, *m.* 106, *m.*
Otryæ, 224, *t.*
Ottadini, 28, *b.*
Ottorocaræ, 323, *b.*
Ottorocara, 323, *b.*
Ottorocaras, mt. 322, *b.*
Ovilia, 74, *b.*
Oxea Campe, 120, *m.*
Oxeæ Insulæ, 147, *m.*
Oxelum, prom. 25, *m.*
Oxiana, lake, 295, *m.*
——— town, 295, *b.*
Oxines, riv. 207, *m.*
Oxeian, mts. 295, *t.* 320, *b.*
Oxus, 172, *m.* 294, *b.*
Oxydroci, 299, *m.*
Oxymagis, 301, *t.*
Oxyrinchus, 341, *b.*
Ozene, 203, *b.*

P.

Pachymem, 62, *b.*
Pacidara, 303, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Paconia, 71, *t.*
Pactolus, 192, *m.*
Pactye, 97, *m.*
Pactyica, 300, *b.*
Padus, 33, *b.*
Padyandus, 236, *b.*
Pæanium, 129, *b.*
Pædalium, prom. 190, *b.*
Pæmani, 22, *b.*
Pæones, 75, *m.* 87, *b.*
Pæonia, 87, *m.*
Pæoples, 95, *m.*
Pæstum, 56, *m.*
Pæti, 95, *t.*
Pagasæ, 107, *b.*
Pagasæus Sinus, 107, *b.*
Pagræ Portus, 315, *b.*
Pagræ, 242, *b.*
Pagras, *or* Pagræ, 242, *b.*
Pagros, mt. 285, *b.*
Pagus, 358, *b.*
Pagyritæ, 159, *m.*
Palæbyblus, 249, *t.*
Palæa Come, 134, *b.*
Palæ Pharsalus, 108, *t.*
Palæros, 129, *b.*
Palæpaphos, 251, *m.*
Palæsimunde, 306, *t.*
Palæscepsis, 198, *m.*
Palæste, 111, *t.*
Palæstina, 252, *sqq.*
Palanta, 69, *b.*
Palantia, 11, *m.*
Palatinus, 43, *t.* 132, *m.*
Palantium, 132, *m.*
Palatium, 44, *m.*
Pale, 147, *t.*
Paliana, 323, *b.*
Palica, 66, *b.*
Palimbrotha, 301, *m.* 303, *t.*
Palinurum, prom. 32, *t.* 56, *t.*
Palinza, 281, *t.*
Paliurus, 358, *b.*
Pallanum, 55, *m.*
Pallas, lake, 262, *t.*
Pallene, 87, *m.* 90, *m.*
——— Acra, 86, *b.*
Palma, 13, *m.*
Palmyra, 243, *b.*
Palmyrene, 243, *b.*
Paloda, 156, *b.*
Paludes, Atrianorum, 35, *b.*
Paludes Pomptinæ, 42, *m.*
Palura, 302, *t.* 306, *t.*
Palus Camarina, 64, *b.*
—— Libya, 262, *t.*
—— Mæotis, 175, *t.*
—— Minturnensis, 47, *m.*
—— Pallas, 262, *t.*
—— Triton, 262, *t.*
Pamissus, riv. 135, *b.*
Pampelon, 11, *m.*
Pamphylia, 185, *sqq.*
Pamphylii, 185, *b.*
Pamphylius sinus, 185, *m.*
Panachaicus, mt. 139, *b.*
Panæi, 95, *m.*
Panætolium, mt. 126, *m.*
Pandæ, 302, *m.*
Pandasa, 308, *b.*
Pandataria, 70, *m.*
Pandionis Regnum, 305, *m.*
Pandosia, 58, *m.* 112, *m.*
Paneas, 259, *t.*
Pangæus, mt. 86, *b.* 92, *t.*
Paniardii, 319, *m.*
Paniardis, 314, *t.*
Panionium, 177, *m.*
Pannonia, 75, *sqq.*
Pannonicæ Alpes, 32, *t.*
Pannonii, 75.
Panopeæ, 124, *b.*
Panis, mt. 116, *b.*
Panon, 350, *m.*
Panopolis, 340, *t.*
Panormus, 65, *m.* 97, *m.* 111, *m.* 116, *b.* 140, *b.* 190, *b.*
Pantagias, riv. 63, *t.*
Panticapæum, 160, *b.*
Panticapes, riv. 158, *m.*
Pantichium, 205, *b.*
Panyasus, riv. 83, *t.*
Paphlagonia, 208, *sqq.*
Paphlagones, 208, *m.*
Paphos, 251, *b.*
——— Nova, 251, *b.*
——— Vetus, 251, *m.*
Papia, 35, *m.*
Papiu Insulæ, 266, *b.*
Pappa, 218, *b.*
Papremis, 346, *m.*
Paracanda, 295, *b.*
Parachoathrus, mt. 285, *t.*
Paradisus, 245, *b.*
Paralaæ, is. 350, *b.*
Parapiotæ. 303, *m.*
Parapotamii, 124, *b.*
Parapotamia, 279, *b.*
Parasangæ, 302, *m.*
Paravæi, 111, *b.*
Paraxia, 87, *m.*
Parembole, 357, *b.*
Parentium, 36, *m.*
Parœetæ, 289, *b.*
Paropamisadæ, 289, *m.*
Paropamisus, mt. 172, *t.* 288, *t.* 289, *m.*
Paris, 288, *m.*
Parisii, 18, *m.* 19, *m.*
Parium, 196, *m.*
Parma, 36, *b.*
Parnassus, town, 233, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Parnassus, mt. 101, *m.* 122, *m.*
Parnes, mt. 101, *m.* 113, *m.*
Parni, 291, *b.* 292, *b.* 293, *b.*
Parnon, mt. 133, *t.* 144, *t.*
Paroræi, 110, *b.*
Paros, 150, *m.*
Parrhasia, 132, *m.*
Parsia, 289, *b.*
Parsii, 289, *b.*
Parsis, 284, *t.*
Parthenium, mt. 130, *m.* 160, *m.*
Parthenius, mt. 144, *t.*
——— riv. 201, *b.* 208, *m.*
Parthi, 289, *b.*
Parthia, 289, *sq.*
Parthini, 63, *t.*
Parthyæi, 289, *b.*
Parthyene, 291, *t.*
Partiscum, 157, *b.*
Paryadres, mt. 212, *t.* 233, *b.* 271, *b.*
Paryæti, mt. 289, *t.*
Paryetæ, 289, *b.*
Pasada, 190, *b.*
Pasalæ, 309, *t.*
Pasargadæ, 282, *b.*
Pasiani, 296, *t.*
Pasinu Charax, *or* Charax Spacinu, 276, *t.*
Pasitigris, 275, *t.*
Passara, 112, *b.*
Pastona, 235, *m.*
Patara, 187, *b.* 188, *m.*
Patavinæ Aquæ, 36, *t.*
Patavissa, 156, *b.*
Patavium, 35, *b.*
Pathumos, 344, *m.*
Patissus, riv. 155, *m.*
Patmos, 151, *t.*
Patræ, 140, *b.*
Patus, *or* Bata, 315, *b.*
Pattala, 299, *m.*
Pauca, 69, *b.*
Paulon, riv. 37, *b.*
Paups, 357, *m.*
Pautalia, 99, *b.*
Paxi, 146, *b.*
Pechini, 352, *t.*
Pedalion, prom. 251, *m.*
Pedandus, 184, *t.*
Pedasa, 192, *t.*
Pedasus-um, 192, *t.*
Pediæus, riv. 251, *t.*
Pednelissus, 218, *t.*
Pednopum, 358, *b.*
Pegæ, 117, *m.*
Pegaseus, 193, *b.*
Peion, 228, *m.*
Peira, Peiræa, 215, *m.*
Peiso, lake, 76, *m.*
Pelagonia, 91, *m.* 106, *b.*
Pelasgi, 103, *t.* 107. 108, *b.* 131, *t.* 144, *m.* 195, *m.* 197, *m.*
Pelasgorum Muri, 40, *b.*
——— Terra, *or* Pelasgiotis, 107.
Pelecania, 120, *m.*
Pelias, 71, *t.*
Peligni, 53, *m.* 54, *m.*
Pelinna, 107, *t.*
Pelion, 101, *m.* 106, *m.* 109, *b.*
Pella, 89, *m.* 241, *m.* 259, *b.*
Pellana, 134, *b.*
Pellanæum, mt. 163, *m.*
Pellene, 140, *m.*
Pelodes Limen, 111, *b.*
Pelontium, 11, *t.*
Peloponnesus, 130, *t.*
Pelopia, 194, *t.*
Pelorum, 62, *b.*
Peltæ, 224, *t.*
Peltinon Pedion, 224, *m.*
Pelusium, 343, *b.*
Peneus, 102, *t.* 106, *m.* 137, *m.*
Pennici, 168, *m.*
Penninæ Alpes, 31, *m.*
Pennocrucium, 28, *t.*
Pentadactylos, mt. 348, *b.*
Pentademitæ, 195, *m.*
Pentapolis, 307, *t.* 359, *t.*
Pentelicon, mt. 101, *m.* 113, *m.*
Pentenesiæ, 148, *m.*
Peparethus, 149, *m.*
Peperina, 304, *b.*
Pephnos, 134, *t.*
Pepuza, 224, *m.*
Perææa, 255, *m.*
——— Rhodiorum, 190, *b.*
Percotes, 194, *m.*
Pergamea, 152, *b.*
Pergamum, *or* Pergamus, 178, *b.* 194, *b.* 200.
Perge, 186, *m.*
Perierbidi, 312, *b.*
Perimuda, 302, *m.*
Perimulicus Sinus, 307, *m.*
Perincari, 305, *m.*
Perinthus, 93, *t.* 98, *m.*
Periœci, 133. *b.*
Perizzæi, 252, *b.*
Permessus, riv. 118, *m.*
Peroe, 121, *b.*
Perperena, 195, *t.*
Perrhæbi, 106, *b.*
Persian Armenia, 270, *b.*
Persabora, 275, *t.*
Persæ, 281, *b.*
Persepolis, 282, *b.*
Persia, 281.
Persicus Sinus, 282, *b.*
Persis, 281.
Perusia, 40, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Pessinus, 227, *m. b.*
Pessium, 157, *b.*
Petaliæ, 149, *t.*
Petovia, 76, *b.*
Petra, 263, *m.*
Petræ, 156, *b.*
Petras, 358, *b.*
Petrocorii, 20, *b.*
Peucaleotis, 300, *b.*
Peuce, mt. 158, *t.*
Peucetia, 60, *t.*
Peucini, 79, *b.* 94, *m.* 157, *m.* 159, *b.*
Phacium, 108, *t.*
Phacusa, 344, *t.*
Phæaces, 146, *b.*
Phæacia, 146, *m.*
Phædria, 132, *m.*
Phæstus, 107, *t.* 152, *b.*
Phalachthia, 108, *t.*
Phalacra, 360, *b.*
Phalacrine, *or* Falacrine, 54, *t.*
Phalacrum, prom. 146, *b.*
Phalangis, mt. 350, *b.*
Phalanna, 107, *b.*
Phalanthum, 130, *m.*
Phalara, 109, *m.*
Phalasarna, 152, *m.*
Phalasia, prom. 148, *b.*
Phaleron, 115, *b.*
Phaloria, 107, *t.*
Phanæ, 153, *b.*
Phanæa, 153, *b.*
Phanagoria, *or* Phanoræa, 214, *b.*
Phanace, 286, *t.*
Phanaræa, 214, *b.*
Phanda, *or* Phatisane, 215, *t.*
Pharæ, 136, *b.* 140, *b.*
Pharanitæ, 263, *m.*
Pharmacusa, 151, *m.*
Pharmacusæ, 148, *m.*
Pharnacia, 213, *b.*
Pharos, 71, *b.* 84, *b.* 347, *m.*
Pharsalia, 108, *t.*
Pharsalus, 108, *t.*
Pharycadon, 107, *m.*
Phasælis, 256, *b.*
Phasiani, 212, *m.* 214, *m.*
Phasis, 212, *b.* 272, *t.* 315, *b.*
Phatisane, 215, *t.*
Phazaba, 286, *m.*
Phazemon, 250, *b.*
Phazemonitis, 250, *b.*
Phegia, 132, *t.*
Phegus, 116, *m.*
Phellos, 140, *m.* 188, *t.*
Pheneos, 131, *b.*
Pheræ, 107, *b.*
Pheresitæ, 252, *b.*
Phia, 138, *b.*
Phiara, 216, *b.*
Phigalia, 132, *m.*
Phigamus, riv. 215, *t.*
Philæ, 338, *b.* 357, *b.*
Philænorum Aræ, 361, *m.* 362, *t.*
Philadelphia, 183, *b.* 193, *m.* 259, *b.*
Philia, promont. 93, *t.* 99, *t.*
Philippi, 91, *b.* 99, *b.*
Philippopolis, 99, *b.* 109, *t.*
Philistines, 252, *b.*
Philocalea, 213, *m.*
Philomelium, 223, *b.*
Philonis Vicus, 344, *t.* 358, *b.*
Phinni, 159, *t.*
Phinopolis, 99, *t.*
Phlegra, 87, *m.* 90, *m.*
Phlegyæ, 118, *b.* 123, *t.*
Phliasia, 141, *b.*
Phlius, 142, *t.*
Phocæa, 176, *m.*
Phocæi, 15, *m.* 122, *m.*
Phocenses, 122, *m.*
Phocicon, 124, *b.*
Phocis, 122.
Phœnice, 111, *m.* 150, *m.* 246.
Phœnicea, 246, *m.*
Phœnicia, 246.
——— Libanesia, 241, *t.* 244, *m.*
Phœnicius, mt. 120, *m.*
Phœnicus, harb. 136, *b.*
——— town, 152, *m.*
Phœnicus, *or* Olympus, 186, *b.*
Phœnicusa, 70, *b.*
Phœnix, 136, *b.* 191, *t.*
Phœteæ, 129, *b.*
Phœteum, 128, *t.*
Pholegandrus, 150, *m.*
Pholoe, mt. 130, *m.* 137, *m.*
Phorbantia, 71, *t.*
Phoron, 113, *b.* 116, *m.*
Phra, 289, *b.*
Phraata, Phraaspa, 286, *m.*
Phrudis, 22, *t.*
Phrugundiones, 159, *m.*
Phruri, 323, *b.*
Phrygia, 99, *t.* 221, *sqq.*
——— Epictetos, 204, *t.* 222, *t.*
Phrygii, 87, *b.* 222, *m.*
Phrygius, riv. *or* Hermus, 192, *m.*
Phryx, *or* Phrygius, 192, *m.*
Phryxus, riv. 144, *t.*
Phthia, 108, *b.* 358, *b.*
Phthirophagi, 312, *b.*
Phthuris, 357, *m.*
Phthut, 369, *b.*
Phusca, 190, *b.*
Phycus, 360, *t.*
Phylace, 112, *b.* 340, *b.*
Phyle, 116, *t.*
Phyrites, riv. 193, *b.*
Physca, 90, *t.*

Digitized by Google

Physcus, 190, *b.* 278, *m.*
Piada, 323, *b.*
Piadæ, 323, *m.*
Pialæ, 323, *m.*
Pibeseth, 346, *b.*
Piceni, 52, *m.*
Picenses, 155, *b.*
Picensii, 78, *b.*
Picentes, 52, *m.*
Picentini, 55, *m.*
Picentia, 55, *m.*
Picentium Prætutianorum, 52, *b.*
Picenum, 39, *t.* 52.
Picræ Limnæ, 344, *m.*
Picti, 25, *b.*
Pictones, 20, *m.*
Pictonium, prom. 20, *t.*
Pidasus, 192 *t.*
Pidorus, 90, *b.*
Piengitæ, 159, *m.*
Piephigi, 155, *b.*
Pieres, 87, *b.* 95, *t.*
Pieria, 87, *m.* 95, *m.* 240, *m.*
Pierius, mt. 101, *t.*
Pietas Julia, 36, *m.*
Pimaliaene, 215, *b.*
Pinara, 187, *b.* 188, *b.*
Pincius, 43, *m.*
Pindenissus, 185, *m.*
Pindus, mt. 101, *m.* 106, *m.* 110, *m.*
——— town, 126, *m.*
Pinna Virens, 54, *m.*
Pinum, 156, *b.*
Piræus, 113, *b.* 115, *b.* 143, *b.*
Piratæ, 304, *m.*
Pirisabora, *or* Persabora, 275, *t.*
Pirus, riv. 139, *b.*
Pirustæ, 83, *t.*
Pisa, 138, *b.*
Pisatis, 133, *m.*
Pisaurum, 37, *t.* 51, *m.*
Piscinæ Publicæ, 44, *b.*
Pisidæ, 185, *b.* 217, *t.*
Pisidia, 217.
Pistoria, 40, *t.*
Pisæ, 39, *b.*
Pistra, 357, *t.*
Pitane, 176, *t.*
Pitara, *or* Pistra, 357, *t.*
Pithecusa, 70, *m.*
Pitholai Acra, 350, *t.*
Pithom, 344, *m.*
Pityia, 196, *m.*
Pitynda, 306, *t.*
Pityus, 316, *t.*
Pityusa, 147, *b.* 148, *t.* 153, *m.*
Pityusæ, is. 13.
Placentia, 36, *b.*
Placia, 197, *m.*
Planaria, 371, *t.*
Planasia, 18, *t.* 70, *t.*
Planetæ, is. *or* Cyaneæ, 206, *m.*
Platææ, 121, *b.* 151, *m.*
Platanius, riv. 118, *m.*
Platanus, 240, *b.*
Plavis, riv. 34, *t.*
Pleumaxii, 22, *m.*
Pleuron, 127, *b.*
Plistus, riv. *or* Pleistus, 122, *b.*
Plitendum, 228, *m.*
Plithana, 304, *t.*
Plotæ, 147, *m.*
Plotinopolis, 100, *t.*
Plumbaria, 13, *b.*
Plutonium Antrum, 225, *m.*
Pluvialia, is. 371, *b.*
Pnigeus, 358, *b.*
Podandos, 236, *b.*
Pœcilon, mt. 113, *m.*
Pœmanenum, *or* Pœmænenos, 195, *b.*
Pœnæ, Theon, mt. 302, *b.*
Pœus, mt. 101, *t.*
Pogon, harb. 145, *b.*
Pola, 36, *m.*
Polemoniacus Pontus, 215, *t.*
Polemonium, 215, *t.*
Polentia, 38, *m.*
Poliene, 137, *t.*
Pollentia, 13, *m.* 38, *m.*
Poltiobria, 97, *t.*
Polyrrhenia, 152, *b.*
Polystephanon, 45, *b.*
Polytimetus, 320, *m.*
Pompeii, 49, *b.*
Pompeiopolis, 210, *b.* 182, *m.*
Pomtini, 46, *m.*
Pomtinus Campus, 46, *m.*
Pons Augusti, 156, *m.*
—— Aureoli, 35, *m.*
—— Darii, 79, *b.*
—— Œni, *or* Æni, 73, *m.*
—— Trajani, 79, *m.* 156, *b.*
Ponteris, 357, *t.*
Pontia, 56, *b.* 70, *m.*
Pontus, 211, *sqq.* 229, *t.*
——— Euxinus, *or* Black Sea, 174, *t.*
Populonia, 40, *m.*
Populonium, prom. 32, *t.*
Poras, *or* Porata, 162, *t.*
Porphyris, 151, *m.*
Porphyrusa, *or* Cythera, 147, *b.*
Porta Capena, 44, *t.*
——— ——— Carmentalis, 44, *m.*
Portacra, 160, *b.*
Porthalis, 301, *b.*
Portunamnetum, 18, *m.*
Portus Augusti, *or* Trajani, 44, *b.*
——— Cale, 10, *b.*
——— Daneum, 344, *b.*
——— Delphini, 38, *t.*
——— Herculis, 59, *t.*
——— Herculis Labronis, 40, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Portus Herculis Monoeci, 37, *b.*
——— Julius, 48, *b.*
——— Lunæ, 38, *t.*
——— Magnus, 27, *t.* 370, *t.*
——— Pisanus, 40, *t.*
——— Priapidis, 306, *m.*
——— Sycæ, 98, *b.*
——— Vadum Sabatium, 37, *b.*
——— Veneris, 38, *t.*
Poruari, 303, *t.*
Posidium, prom. 108, *m.* 189, *t.* 203, *b.* 204, *b.* 207, *t.*
Posidonia, 56, *m.*
Posidium, town, 151, *m.*
Postigia, 160, *b.*
Potamus, 116, *b.*
Potentia, 57, *b.*
Potidæa, 90, *m.*
Potniæ, 121, *t.*
Potulacensii, 155, *b.*
Practius, riv. 194, *m.*
Præneste, 45, *b.*
Prætorium, 156, *m.*
Prasiaca, 303, *t.*
Prasiæ, 116, *b.* 134, *b.*
Prasii, 301, *m.* 302, *t.* 303, *t.*
Premnis, 357, *m.*
Prendavesii, 155, *m.*
Prepesinthus, 150, *m.*
Priapidis Portus, 306, *m.*
Priapus, 196, *b.*
Priene, 177, *m.*
Primis Megale, 356, *b.*
——— Parva, 357, *t.*
Primupolis, *or* Aspendus, 186, *t.*
Prisciana, 370, *b.*
Privernum, 46, *m.*
Probalinthus, 116, *t.*
Prochyte, 70, *m.*
Proconnesus, 197, *m.*
Proërna, 109, *m.*
Promontorium Herculis, 25, *t.* 56, *t.*
Pronectos, 204, *b.*
Pronetios, 204, *b.*
Pronos, 147, *t.*
Prophthasia, 288, *m.*
Propontis, 93, *m.*
Proschium, 128, *t.*
Prosopis, 346. *t.*
Prosopitis, 346, *t.*
Prostama, 218, *t.*
Prosymna, 145, *m.*
Prote, 18, *t.* 147, *t.*
Proteras, 84, *m.*
Provincia Romana, 16, *m.*
Prusa ad Olympum, 203, *b.*
Prusias ad Hypium, 204, *t.* 206, *b.*
——— Mare, 203, *b.*
Prymnesia, 223, *b.*
Psamathus, 134, *m.*
Psaphis, 122, *t.*
Pselche, 357, *b.*
Psessii, 313, *b.*
Pseudocelis, 265, *m.*
Pseudostoma, 157, *m.*
Psilis, 206, *m.*
Psilon, 153, *b.*
——— Stoma, 157, *m.*
Psophis, 132, *t.*
Psylli, 358, *m.*
Psyttalia, 148, *m.*
Pteleum, prom. 101, *b.*
——— town, 109, *t.*
Ptemuthis, 357, *t.*
Ptolemaice, 340, *m.*
Ptolemais, 185, *b.* 248, *t.* 360, *m.*
——— Hermii, 240, *m.*
——— Theron, 348, *b.*
Ptoon, mt. 118, *t.* 120, *m.*
Ptychia, 146, *b.*
Pudapatana, 305, *t.*
Pudnu, 265, *m.*
Pulchrum, promont. 363, *m.*
Pulindæ, 303, *t.*
Pulipula, 304, *t.*
Pura, 284, *t.*
Purpurariæ Insulæ, 370, *b.*
Puteolanum, 48, *b.*
Puteoli, 48, *b.*
Pycnus, riv. 151, *b.*
Pydna, 89, *t.*
Pylæ, 235, *m.* 270, *b.*
—— Medicæ, 270, *m.* 285, *t.*
—— Sarmaticæ, 313, *b.*
—— Syriæ, 242, *b.*
Pylæmenia, 208, *b.* 209, *t.*
Pylos, 136, *t. b.*
Pyramus, 179, *m.*
Pyrasus, 109, *t.*
Pyrenæi, mts. 6, *m.* 16, *m.*
Pyretus, riv. 162, *t.*
Pyrgi, 41, *b.* 139, *m.*
Pyrgos Lithinos, *or* Stone Tower, 296, *b.* 324, *t.*
Pyrrha, 108, *b.* 153, *t.* 191, *b.*
Pyrrhæa, 106, *t.*
Pyrrhichus, 134, *m.*
Pyrrhu Charax, 134, *m.*
Pythangeli Portus, 350, *t.*
Pythium, 107, *b.*
Pyxus, 56, *b.*

Q.

Quadi, 168, *t.*
Quadrata, 77, *t.*
Quadriburgum, 23, *m.*
Quinda, 185, *t.*
Quirinalis, 43, *t.*
Quirites, 54, *t.*

Digitized by Google

R.

Rabana, 307, *t.*
Rabathamana, *or* Rabath, 259, *b.*
Rabbath, 259, *b.*
Rabbathmoba, 263, *b.*
Ragæa, *or* Ragau, 291, *m.*
Rama, 259, *b.*
Rantium, 25, *m.*
Raphane, *or* Apamia, 287, *b.*
Raphaneæ, 246, *t.*
Raphia, 256, *m.*
Rarungæ, 302, *m.*
Ratiara Mysorum, 79, *t.*
Ratiatum, 20, *m.*
Ratomagus, 19, *m.*
Rauraci, 24, *t.*
Ravenna, 37, *t.*
Reate, 54, *t.*
Regni, 27, *m.*
Regemnizus, *or* Muizus, 228, *t.*
Regia, 29, *m.*
Reginum, 73, *t.*
Regio Byzacena, 362.
—— Syrtica, 361.
—— Zeugitana, 363.
Region, 98, *m.*
Recem, 263, *m.*
Remi, 22, *m.*
Renda, *or* Goaris, riv. 304, *t.*
Resistos, *or* Bisante, 98, *t.*
Rha, riv. 318, *b.*
Rhabon, riv. 155, *m.*
Rhabanæi, 323, *m.*
Rhæti, *or* Rhasenæ, 73, *b.*
Rhætia, 73.
Rhæticæ Alpes, 31, *b.*
Rhagæ, 287, *m.*
Rhagiana, 287, *b.*
Rhamidava, 156, *b.*
Rhamnæ, 303, *t.*
Rhamnus, 116, *m.*
Rhapta, prom. 351, *t.*
Rhasenæ, *or* Rhæti, 73, *b.*
Rhatacensii, 155, *b.*
Rhete, 27, *b.*
Rhebas, 206, *m.*
Rhedones, 18, *m. b.*
Rhegium, 59, *t.*
Rhenea, 150, *t.*
Rhenus, 34, *t.*
Rhenus, 73, *b.* 163, *m.*
Rheon, 316, *t.*
Rherigonium, 28, *b.*
Rhetica, mt. 163, *b.*
Rheucachalci, 159, *b.*
Rhibii, 320, *m.*
Rhidagus, 201, *t.*
Rhinoculura, 343, *b.*
Rhinocorura, 256, *m.* 343, *b.*
Rhion, *or* Rheon, 316, *t.*
Rhium, 69, *t.* 102, *t.* 126, *b.* 139, *b.*
Rhizæum, *or* Rhizus, 213, *t.*
Rhizinium, 82, *b.*
Rhizus, 213, *t.*
Rhoas, *or* Trimetaria, 225, *t.*
Rhobogdium, prom. 29, *m.*
Rhoda, 13, *t.*
Rhodanus, 14, *b.* 16, *m.*
Rhodanusia, 17, *m.*
Rhode, riv. 157, *m.*
Rhodope, mt. 92, *m.*
Rhodia, *or* Rhodiopolis, 188, *b.*
Rhodumna, 19, *b.*
Rhodus, 178, *m.*
Rhœtaces, riv. 317, *m.*
Rhœtea Litora, 199, *m.*
Rhœteum, 199, *m.*
Rhosos, *or* Rhossas, 242, *b.*
Rhotanus, riv. 69, *t.*
Rhoxolani, 159, *t.*
Rhubon, 158, *m.*
Rhymnici, mts. 318, *b.* 319, *b.*
Rhymmi, 319, *b.*
Rhymnus, riv. 318, *b.*
Rhyndacus, 194, *m.* 201, *b.*
Rhypes, 140, *b.*
Ricina, 38, *t.*
Rigomagum, 23, *b.*
Ringiberi, 308, *b.*
Riphæi, mts. 158, *t.*
Rittium, 77, *m.*
Robogdium, *vide* Rhobogdium.
Robudunum, 168, *t.*
Robur, 24, *t.*
Roma, 43, *t.*
Romuleia, 55, *m.*
Roraxii, 319, *b.*
Rostrum Nemaviæ, 72, *b.*
Rotomagus, 19, *m.*
Rubico, 51, *t.*
Rubrum Mare, *or* Red Sea, 264, *b.*
Rudiæ, 62, *t.*
Ruesium, 21, *t.*
Rugia, 168, *b.*
Rugii, 168, *b.*
Rugusci, 74, *t.*
Rupes Tarpeiæ, 44, *m.*
Rusazus, 368, *b.*
Ruscino, 16, *b.*
Rusconia, 369, *t.*
Rusellæ, 40, *m.*
Rusubis, 369, *b.*
Rusucurium, 368, *b.*
Ruteni, 21, *t.*
Rutuba, 37, *m.*
Rutuli, 42, *b.*
Rutunium, 28, *t.*
Rutupiæ, 27, *t.*
Ryssadirum, 369, *m.*

Digitized by Google

S.

Saba, 261, *m.* 265, *b.* 349, *m.*
Sabadibæ, *or* Sabaticæ, ins. 308, *t.*
Sabæi, 261, *t.*
Sabææ Aræ, 285, *m.*
Sabanna, 307, *m.*
Sabara, 307, *t.*
Sabaræ, 302, *t.* 306, *t.*
Sabaricus Sinus, 307, *t.*
Sabarus, riv. 303, *t.*
Sabat, 349, *m.*
Sabata, 279, *b.*
Sabata, *or* Savo, riv. 37, *b.*
Sabatha, 266, *t.*
Sabaticæ, ins. 308, *t.*
Sabatra, *or* Soatra, 221, *t.*
Sabina, 53, *t.*
Sabini, 42, *b.* 53, *m.*
Sabio, 73, *b.*
Sabis, 283, *b.*
—— riv. 22, *t.*
Sabium, 35, *b.*
Saboci, 159, *m.*
Sabratha, 262, *t.*
Sabrina, riv. 26, *b.*
Saburus, 301, *t.*
Sabus, 235, *m.*
Sacæ, 280, *b.* 294, *m.* 296, *m.* 318, *m.*
Sacæ Mons, 53, *b.*
Sachalites Sinus, 266, *t.*
Sacole, 356, *b.*
Sacriportus, 44, *t.*
Sacrone, 281, *t.*
Sacrum, prom. 7, *t.* 29, *m.* 69, *t.*
Sada, 307, *t.*
Saducene, 272, *t.*
Sadus, 307, *t.*
Sæpinum, 55, *t.*
Sætiani, 319, *m. b.*
Sagalassus, 218, *m.*
Sagarancæ, 320, *m.*
Sagaricus Sin. 157, *m.*
Sagartii, 286, *b.*
Sagarus, *or* Sangarius, 201, *b.*
Sagida, 303, *m.*
Sagoda, 308, *b.*
Sagrus, riv. 53, *m.*
Saguntum, 12, *b.*
Sagylion, 215, *b.*
Sai, 352, *m.*
Saii, 95, *t.*
Sais, 345, *b.*
Sacapene, 272, *m.*
Sacarauli, 320, *m.*
Sacatia, 265, *m.*
Sala, riv. 368, *b.*
Salacia, 8, *b.*
Salada, *or* Salatha, 308, *b.*
Salæ, 306, *m.*
Salambria, *or* Selymbria, 98, *m.*
Salamias, *or* Salaminias, 242, *m.*
Salaminias, 242, *m.*
Salamis, 148, *t.* 251, *t.*
Salaria, 12, *m.*
Salas, riv. 163, *b.*
Salassii, 34, *b.*
Salatha, 308, *b.*
Saldæ, 368, *b.*
Saldensii, 155, *b.*
Salem, 256, *b.*
Salentina, 61, *m.*
Salentini, 61, *m.*
Salentinum, prom. 32, *t.* 56, *t.*
Salernum, 55, *m.*
Saletio, 23, *b.*
Salganeus, 120, *b.*
Sali, 159, *m.*
Salice, 306, *t.*
Salinum, 156, *b.*
Salisæ, 369, *m.*
Salizo, 23, *b.*
Salmantica, 9, *t.*
Salmone, 139, *t.*
Salmydessus Sinus, 93, *t.*
———— town, 99, *t.*
Salodurum, 23, *t.*
Salon, 207, *b.*
Salona, 82, *m.*
Saltos Zaliches, 211, *t.*
Saltus Baltini, 61, *t.*
—— Vasconum, 11, *m.*
Salur, 305, *m.*
Saluvii, 16, *b.*
Salyes, 16, *b.* 17, *m.*
Samanion, prom. 151, *b.*
Samaranne, *or* Samariana, 292, *m.*
Samaria, 257, *b.*
Samaritans, 254, *t.*
Samariana, 292, *m.*
Samarobriva, 22, *t.*
Sambana, 279, *b.*
Sambra, 307, *t.*
Sambracate, 266, *t.*
Sambus, 301, *t.*
Same, 147, *t.*
Samnitæ, *or* Namnitæ, 229, *m.*
Sammitæ, 319, *b.*
Samnites, 53, *m.*
Samnium, 39, *t.* 53.
Samolucenæ, 73, *t.*
Samos, 147, *t.* 153, *b.* 176, *t.*
Samosata, 243, *t.*
Samothrace, 100, *b.* 149, *m.*
Sandos, *or* Sanis, 218, *b.*
Sanari, 313, *b.*
Sandace, 356, *b.*
Sandalion, 153, *b.* 218, *t.*
Sandaliotis, 67, *m.*
Sandanes, 304, *t.*
Sandava, 156, *b.*
Sandobanes, 317, *m.*
Sangala, 299, *t.*

Digitized by Google

Sangarius, riv. 201, *b.*
Sanguineto, 39, *m.*
Sanigæ Abasgi, 315, *b.*
Sanina, 265, *m.*
Sanis, 218, *b.*
Sanni, 212, *m.*
Santaberis, *or* Midæum, 223, *m.*
Santones, 20, *m.*
Santonum, prom. 20, *m.*
Saona, 301, *t.*
Saoris, 100, *b.*
Sapæi, 95, *t.*
Sape, 352, *m.*
Saphar, 265, *b.*
Sapires, *or* Saspires, 214, *m.*
Sapothreni, 314, *t.*
Sappirine, 348, *t.*
Sapurian, *or* Tapurian, mt. 319, *t.*
Sarra, *or* Tyrus, 248, *t.*
Saracene, 263, *m.*
Saraceni, 264, *t.*
Saramena, 214, *b.* 215, *t.*
Sarangei, 300, *b.*
Saravus, 22, *t.*
Sarbacum, 157, *b.*
Sardes, 178, *b.* 193, *t.*
Sardica, 80, *t.*
Sardinia, 67.
Sardis Campus, 35, *m.*
Sardo, *or* Sardinia, 67.
Sardonyx, mt. 302, *b.*
Sardopatris, mt. 67, *b.*
——— Fanum, 68, *b.*
Sarepta, *or* Sarephtha, 248, *m.*
Sarga, 90, *b.*
Sargaurasene, 231, *b.*
Sargatii, 159, *m.*
Sargetia, riv. 155, *m.*
Sariphi, mt. 288, *t.*
Sarmatæ, 158, *m.* 310, *b.*
Sarmatia Asiatica, 310.
——— Europæa, 157, *b.*
Sarmaticæ Pylæ, 313, *b.*
Sarmizegethusa, 156, *m.*
Sarnios, riv. 292, *t.*
Sarnus, 47, *b.*
Saronicus Sinus, 101, *b.*
Sarpedon, 251, *t.*
Sarpedonium, 93, *t.*
Sarra, 248, *t.*
Sarsina, 51, *m.*
Sartache, 160, *b.*
Saruena, 233, *m.*
Sarunetes, 73, *b.*
Sarug, 269, *b.*
Sarus, 179, *m.*
Sasima, 233, *t.*
Sason, 85, *b.*
Sassones, (Saxons,) 319, *b.*
Saspires, 214, *m.*
Saspirine, *or* Sappirine, 348, *t.*
Satachtha, 357, *t.*
Satala, 235, *m.*
Satarchæ, 159, *b.* 160, *m.*
Satræ, 95, *m.*
Satrapene, 279, *b.*
Satricum, 46, *b.*
Saturnia, 40, *m.*
Satyrorum Acron, 307, *b.*
——— ins. 307, *b.*
Sautra, *or* Soatra, 221, *t.*
Sauloe Parthaunisa, 291, *m.*
Savari, 159, *m.*
Save, 205, *b.*
Savo, *or* Savona, 37, *b.*
—— riv. 47, *b.*
Savus, riv, 77, *t.*
Saxa Rubra, 41, *m.*
Saxones, 167, *m.*
Scabiosa Alexandria, 242, *b.*
——— Laodicea, 240, *b.*
Scalæ Gemoniæ, 44, *m.*
Scaldis, 14, *b.* 22, *t.*
Scamander, 63, *t.* 199, *b.*
Scandia, 168, *m.*
Scandila, 149, *m.*
Scandinavia, 168, *m.*
Scapte Hyle, 96, *b.*
Scarcapos, 68, *m.*
Scardona, 82, *t.* 84, *m.*
Scardus, mt. 78, *b.* 86, *b.*
Scarphea, 125, *t.*
Scepsis, 198, *m.*
Schedia, 346, *b.*
Scheduba, 307, *t.*
Scheria, 146, *b.*
Schilo, 256, *b.*
Simeon, 257, *m.*
Schiste Hodos, 124, *b.*
Schœnus, 120, *b.*
Sciathus, 149, *m.*
Scillus, 139, *m.*
Scione, 90, *b.*
Sciras, *or* Salamis, 148, *t.*
Sciri, 168, *b.*
Scironides Petræ, 117, *m.*
Sclavi, 158, *b.*
Scodra, 82, *b.*
Scodrus, mt. 83, *t.*
Scœdises, mt. 229, *b.*
Scollis, mt. 137, *m.*
Scombraria, 12, *b.*
Scomius, mt. 92, *m.*
Scope, 358, *b.*
Scopelus, 314, *m.*
Scopi, 79, *m.*
Scordisciscus, 212, *t.*
Scordisci, 75, *m.* 78, *b.*
Scordus, mt. *or* Scardus, 86, *b.*
Scotusa, 91, *b.* 107, *b.*
Scylacium, 58, *b.*
Scyllæum, 59, *t.* 144, *t.* 145, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Scylla, 59, *t.*
Scymnitæ, 314, *t.*
Scyrus, 149, *t.*
Scythæ, 161. 318.
Scythia, 317.
——— Europæa, 161.
——— extra Imaum, 320.
——— intra Imaum, 318.
Scythopolis, 258, *b.*
Sebaste, 182, *b.* 216, *t.* 258, *t.*
Sebastia, 216, *b.*
Sebasticon Stoma, 249, *t.*
Sebastopolis, 212, *b.* 216, *b.*
Sebethus, riv. 49, *m.*
Sebritæ, 252, *m.*
Sechar, 258, *m.*
Secusiani, *or* Segusiani, 19, *b.*
Sedetani, 12, *b.*
Segar, 263, *b.*
Segesta, 65, *m.*
——— Figuliorum, 38, *t.*
Segestica, *or* Segobriga, 12, *t.*
Sebasticon Stoma, 349, *t.*
Sebastopolis, 212, *b.* 216, *b.*
Sebethus, riv. 49, *m.*
Sebritæ, 352, *m.*
Sechar, 258, *m.*
Secusiani, *or* Segusiani, 19, *b.*
Sedetani, 12, *b.*
Segar, 263, *b.*
Segesta, 65, *m.*
——— Tiguliorum, 38, *t.*
Segestica, *or* Segobriga, 12, *t.*
Segodunum, 21, *t.* 28, *b.*
Segovia, 11, *b.*
Segrensii, 369, *m.*
Seguntia, 10. *t.*
——— Celtiberorum, 11, *b.*
Segusiani, 19, *b.* 34, *m.*
Sela, riv. 135, *b.*
Selentis, 183, *b.*
Seleucia, 242, *m.*
——— in Assyria, 280, *b.*
——— in Pamphylia, 186, *t.*
——— ad Belum, 241, *b.* 243, *t.*
——— ad Euphratem, 269, *b.*
——— ad Tigrim, 275, *t.*
——— Trachea, *or* Tracheotis, *or* Isauriæ, 183, *t.*
Seleucis, 242, *m.*
Seleucobelus, 241, *b.*
Selge, 217, *b.* 218, *m.*
Selgessus, 218, *b.*
Selgovæ, 28, *b.*
Selinus, town, 65, *t.* 183, *m.*
——— riv. 139, *b.*
Selinus, *or* Trajanopolis, 183, *m.*
Selinus in Marmarica, 358, *b.*
Sellasia, 135, *t.*
Selleis, 137, *m.* 196, *m.*
Selli, *or* Hellenes, 103. 112, *b.*
Selymbria, 98, *m.*
Semana Sylva, 164, *t.*
Semanthini, mts. 308, *m.*
Sembobitis, 352, *m.*
Sembritæ, 352, *m.*
Semilla, 304, *t.*
Semna, 304, *b.*
Semnones, 167, *m.*
Sena, town, 51, *m.*
Sena Gallia, 37, *t.*
Sena Julia, 40, *m.*
Senia, 82, *t.*
Senogallia, 51, *m.*
Seno, riv. 51, *t.*
Senones, 18, *m.* 19, *m.* 37, *t.* 51, *m.*
Sentii, 17, *b.*
Sentinum, 51, *m.*
Sentonum, prom. 20, *m.*
Senus, riv. 29, *m.*
Sephoris, 258, *b.*
Sepias, prom. 101, *b.*
Sepinum, 55, *t.*
Septem Dromi, 350, *b.*
——— Fratres, 369, *m.*
——— Maria, 35, *b.*
Sepyra, 185, *m.*
Sequana, 14, *b.*
Sequani, 21, *b.* 22, *b.*
Sera, 324, *t.*
Seraca, 314, *m.*
Serapeum, 344, *m.*
——— in Alexandria, 347, *m.*
Serapis Insula, 266, *m.*
Serbi, 314, *t.*
Seres, 323, *t.*
Serica, 322, *b.*
Serimum, 157, *b.*
Serinda, 324, *b.*
Seriphus, 150, *t.*
Sermyla, 90, *b.*
Serrapilli, 76, *t.*
Serrepolis, 181, *b.*
Serretes, 76, *t.*
Serrium, prom. 93, *t.*
Serus, riv. 307, *b.* 308, *m.*
Sesamos, 210, *m.*
Sesecrienæ, 304, *m.*
Sestertium, 44, *t.*
Sestiarium, 369, *m.*
Sestus, 97, *b.*
Setia, 46, *m.*
Setium, 15, *t.*
Seumara, 316, *b.*
Seusamora, 316, *b.*
Siagu, 364, *b.*
Siaguros, 279, *m.*
Sibacene, 272, *t.*
Sicambri, 166, *b.*
Sicani, 63, *t.*
Sicapha, 362, *m.*
Sicca Veneria, 367.
Sichem, 258, *t.*
Sicila, 23, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Silicia, 62, *sqq.*
——— Minor, *or* Naxus, 150, *m.*
Sicinus, 150, *b.*
Sicoris, riv. 12, *t.*
Siculi, 63, *m.*
Sicum, 82, *m.*
Sicurium, 110, *t.*
Sicyon, 141, *m.*
Sicyonia, 141.
Side, 134, *b.* 186, *t.* 215, *t.*
Sidene, 196, *b.* 214, *b.*
Sideni, 167, *b.*
Sidicini, 50, *b.*
Sidodone, 283, *m.*
Sidon, 248, *b.*
Sidyma, 188, *b.*
Sieleđiba, *or* Taprobane, 306, *m.*
Siga, 369, *t.*
Sigeum, 199, *m.*
Sigmannus, riv. 20, *m.*
Signia, 46, *m.*
Sigriane, 286, *b.*
Sigynnæ, 72, *m.*
Silana, 107, *t.*
Silarus, riv. 39, *t.*
Silbium, 224, *m.*
Sillas, riv. 278, *b.*
Silo, 256, *b.*
Silures, 26, *b.* 28, *m.*
Silvium, 61, *t.*
Simara, *or* Zimara, 235, *m.*
Simeni, 27, *b.*
Similla, 304, *t.*
Simois, riv. 63, *t.* 199, *b.*
Sina, 293, *t.*
Sinæ, 307, *b.* 309. 322, *b.*
Sinai, Mount, 252, *m.* 263, *m.*
Sinarum Sinus, 307, *b.*
Sincar, 286, *m.*
Sinda, 307, *b.*
Sindarum Insulæ, 308, *t.*
Sindi, 307, *b.*
Sindicus Portus, 315, *b.*
Sinera, 235, *m.*
Singæ, 302, *m.*
Singara, 270, *m.*
Singaras, mt. 269, *b.*
Singidava, 156, *b.*
Singidunum, 77, *m.* 78, *b.*
Singilicus Sinus, 87, *t.* 90, *b.*
Singulis, 9, *b.*
Singus, 90, *b.*
Sinibra, *or* Sinera, 235, *m.*
Sinnaca, 270, *t.*
Sinope, 47, *m.* 174, *b.* 209, *m.*
Sinorega, 235, *m.*
Sinoria, 235, *m.*
Sinsii, 155, *b.*
Sintice, 87, *m.*
Sinties, *or* Sinti, 95, *t.* 149, *m.*
Sinuessa, 47, *m.*
Sinus Amyclæus, 47, *t.*
—— Codamus, 163, *t.*
—— Cumanus, 48, *b.*
—— Magnus, 307, *m.*
—— Polaticus, 36, *m.*
—— Terinæus, 58, *b.*
—— Theriodes, 307, *b.*
Siphæ, 121, *m.*
Siphnus, 150, *m.*
Sipontum, 60, *m.*
Sipphara, 275, *t.*
Sipylus, mt. 192, *m.*
——— town, 194, *t.*
Siracene, 273, *t.* 292, *m.*
Siraci, 311, *t.* 313, *t.*
Siraceni, *or* Siraces, 313, *t.*
Sirbes, riv. 187, *t.*
Sirbonis Limne, 343, *b.*
Sirenusæ, 70, *m.*
Siris, Sirra, 95, *b.*
Siris, riv. 56, *m.* 57, *t.* 356, *b.*
—— town, 57, *t.*
Sirmium, 77, *b.*
Siropæones, 91, *b.*
Sisapon, 9, *m.*
Siscia, 76, *b.*
Sismara, *or* Zimara, 235, *m.*
Sissa, *or* Cissa, 12, *m.*
Sitace, 275, *t.*
Sitiberis, 308, *b.*
Siton, *or* Iton, 109, *t.*
Sitifi, 369, *t.*
Sitomagus, 27, *b.*
Sitta, 279, *b.*
Sittacene, 279, *b.*
Sittaceni, 313, *b.*
Sizara, 241, *m.*
Sizyges, 323, *m.*
Scirtus Suelle, 269, *b.*
Scydises, mt. 271, *b.*
Scythini, 212, *m.*
Scython Polis, 258, *b.*
Smaragdus, mt. 348, *t.*
Smyrna, 175, *b.*
Snari, 302, *t.*
Soa, 303, *t.*
Soana, 314, *t.*
Soanes, 315, *b.*
Soatra, 221, *t.*
Soatræ, 80, *b.*
Soba, *or* Zobah, 270, *m.*
Sobannas, 308, *m.*
Sochi, 243, *t.*
Sociates, 21, *m.*
Socratis Insula, 205, *m.*
Sodom, 252, *m.*
Sodome, *or* Soloce, 280, *b.*
Sœprus, riv. 67, *b.*
Sogdiana, 281, *b.* 295.
Sogdiani, 295, *m.*
Soita, *or* Sota, 322, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Solæ, 306, *m.*
Solana, 323, *b.*
Solentum, 65, *b.*
Solicinium, 24, *b.*
Solimnia, 149, *m.*
Solis Insula, 305, *t.*
—— Mons, 368, *b.*
Solæ, *or* Soli, 180, *t.* 182.
Soloce, 280, *b.*
Solus, 65, *b.*
Solygia, 143, *b.*
Solyma, mt. 186, *b.*
Solymi, 187, *t.*
Sontia, 57, *b.*
Sonus, 301, *t.*
Soonautes, riv. 207, *m.*
Sophanis, 358, *b.*
Sophene, 272, *t.*
Sophir, 351, *b.*
Sora, 210, *b.*
Soracte, mt. 41, *m.*
Soringi, 305, *m.*
Sosthenis, 108, *t.*
Sosippi Limen, 265, *m.*
Sota, 322, *m.*
Spalathra, 110, *t.*
Sparta, 135, *t.* 218, *b.*
Spartani, 133, *b.*
Spartaria, 12, *b.*
Spatana, 306, *m.*
Spauta, lake, 286, *m.*
Sperchius, riv. 108, *t.*
Sphæthus, 116, *m.*
Sphacteria, 147, *m.*
Sphagia, *or* Sphacteria, 147, *m.*
Sphinx, mt. 118, *t.*
Spina, 35, *b.*
Spinæ, 27, *m.*
Spoletium, 52, *t.*
Sporades, 151, *t.*
Stabiæ, 50, *t.*
Stadisis, 357, *m.*
Stagira, 90, *m.*
Statielli, 37, *b.*
Stavani, 159, *m.*
Stone Tower, 324, *t.*
Stentoris, 93, *t.*
Stenyclerus, 136, *b.*
Stephane, 45, *b.* 210, *t.*
Steria, 116, *b.*
Stibœtes, 291, *t.*
Stiphane, lake, 251, *b.*
Stiris, 124, *b.*
Stobi, 91, *t.*
Stœchades, 18, *t.*
Stoni, 35, *b.* 74, *t.*
Stonos, 35, *b.*
Straton, 285, *b.*
Stratonis Turris, 255, *b.*
Stratonicea, 191, *b.*
Stratus, 129, *b.*
Strongyle, 70, *b.* 150, *m.*
Strophades, 147, *m.*
Struthiophagi, 353, *b.*
Struthuntum, prom. 144, *t.*
Stryme, 97, *t.*
Strymon, riv. 87, *t.* 92, *b.*
Strymonius Sinus, 87, *t.*
Stura, 37, *m.*
Sturni, 159, *m.*
Stymphalon, mt. 130, *m.*
Stymphalus, 118, *m.* 130, *b.* 131, *b.*
Stymphe, mt. 118, *t.*
Styx, riv. 130, *b.* 131, *b.*
Suanagura, 308, *b.*
Suani, 315, *b.*
Suanocolchi, 315, *m.*
Suardini, 312, *b.*
Suburra, 44, *t.*
Succubar, 369, *t.*
Succosa, 40, *m.*
Succosii, 369, *t.*
Succosini, 46, *b.*
Suche, 349, *t.*
Sudeni, 159, *m.*
Sudeti, mts. 164, *t.*
Sudetus, mt. 164, *t.*
Suebus, riv. 163, *b.*
Suessa Aurunca, 47, *m.*
——— Pometia, 46, *m.*
Suessones, 22, *m.*
Suevi, 167, *m.*
Suevicum Mare, 163, *t.*
Suissa, 235, *m.*
Sugdii, mts. 295, *m.*
Sulanes, 159, *t.*
Sulci, 68, *b.*
Sulmo, 54, *m.*
Sulpicius Portus, 68, *m.*
Suma, *or* Sumere, 279, *b.*
Sumere, 279, *b.*
Sumucis, 362, *m.*
Sunion, *or* Sunium, prom. 101, *b.* 113, *b.* 116, *b.*
Suobeni, 319, *m.*
Super Equum, 54, *b.*
Suppara, 304, *t.*
Surra, 316, *b.*
Surrentinum, prom. 32, *t.*
Surrentum, 50, *m.*
Suruba, 314, *m.*
Susa, 280, *m.*
Susiana, 280.
Suthul, 367, *b.*
Sutrium, 41, *t.*
Syagros Acra, 266, *t.*
Sybaris, riv. 55, *b.*
——— town, 57, *t.*
Sybota, 111, *b.* 146, *b.*
Sychar, 258, *m.*
Syebi, 319, *m.*
Syene, 338, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Sycamina, *or* Sycaminon, 248, *t.*
Sycbi, 319, *m.*
Syllium, 186, *m.*
Sylva Mæsia, 42, *t.*
Symæthus, riv. 63, *t.*
——— town, 66, *b.*
Symbolon Portus, 160, *b.*
Symilla, 304, *t.*
Symplegades, 206, *m.*
Synedra, 235, *m.*
Synnada, 223, *b.*
Synnaos, 224, *m.*
Synnas, 223, *b.*
Syra, 150, *t.*
Syracusæ, 64, *m.*
Syrastra, 303, *m.*
Syrastrene, 303, *m.*
Syria, 238, *sqq.*
Syrian Defile, 181, *m.*
Syrinx, 292, *m.*
Syromedia, 286, *b.*
Syros, 150, *t.*
Syrtica Regio, 361, *b.*
Syrtis Major, 361, *b.*
—— Minor, 361, *b.*

T.

Tabæ, 250, *m.* 282, *b.*
Tabenon Pedion, 224, *m.*
Tabernæ, 23, *b.*
Tabia, *or* Tavium, 227, *b.*
Tabiene, 291, *m.*
Tabieni, 319, *b.*
Tabis, prom. 306, *b.*
Tabor, 252, *m.*
Tabraca, 366, *b.*
Tabula, riv. 22, *t.*
Tacabe, 362, *t.*
Tacaphuris, 358, *b.*
Tacasarta, *or* Tacasiri, 344, *t.*
Tacatua, 366, *b.*
Tachompsos, 357, *b.*
Tachori, 296, *t.*
Tachorsa, 358, *b.*
Tacola, 307, *m.*
Tacoræi, 309, *t.*
Tacum, *or* Illiberis, riv. 16, *m.*
Tadmor, 243, *b.*
Tadnos Spring, 348, *t.*
Tudu, is. 356, *b.*
Tænarium, prom. 101, *b.* 183, *t.*
Tænarus, 183, *m.*
Tænia Longa, 369, *m.*
Tæzali, 29, *m.*
Tagæ, 291, *t.*
Tagara, 304, *t.*
Tagaste, 367, *t.*
Tagri, 159, *b.*
Tagus, 6, *b.*
Talabroca, 292, *m.*
Talarga, 309, *t.*
Talbenda, 218, *t.*
Talcinum, 69, *b.*
Talea, 317, *b.*
Taletum, 132, *b.* 135, *m.*
Tallara, 305, *m.*
Talmis, 357, *b.*
Taluctæ, 302, *t.*
Tamala, 307.
Tamara, 369, *t.*
Tamare, 27, *m.*
Tamaris, 10, *b.*
Tamarus, 306, *b.*
Tamassus, *or* Temesa, 251, *b.*
Tameræ, 308, *b.*
Tameris, riv. 26, *b.*
Tamisus, *or* Tamassus, 251, *t.*
Tamna, 265, *b.*
Tamnath Sara, 256, *m.*
Tamuda, 368, *b.*
Tamugada, 367, *t.*
Tamusiga, 369, *m.*
Tamynæ, 149, *t.*
Tamyras, riv. 247, *b.*
Tanadaris, 237, *t.*
Tanagra, 121, *b.*
Tanais, 158, *m.* 162, *m.*
Tanaitæ, 159, *m.*
Tanarus, 34, *t.* 37, *m.*
Tanetos, *or* Tanatis, 29, *b.*
Tangala, 305, *m.*
Tanis, 346, *b.*
Tantalis, 194, *t.*
Taochi, 212, *m.*
Taoce, 283, *t.*
Tapæ, 291, *t.*
Taphii, 147, *t.*
Taphiassus, mt. 126, *b.*
Taphis, 357, *b.*
Taphros, 160, *b.*
Taphrura, 369, *t.*
Taprobane, 267, *t.* 306, *t.*
Tapuræi, 319, *t.*
Tapuri, mts. 319, *t.* 320, *t.*
Tapuri, 285, *b.* 292, *b.* 296, *t.*
Tarascon, 17, *m.*
Tarba, 21, *m.*
Tarentum, 61, *b.*
Tarichea, *or* Tarcheæ, 258, *b.*
Tarnis, 200, *m.*
Tarona, 160, *b.*
Tarpetes, 313, *b.*
Tarphe, 125, *m.*
Tarquinii, 41, *t.*
Tarracina, 47, *t.*
Tarraconensis, 8, *m.* 10.
Tarracon, 12, *b.*
Tarsatica, 82, *t.*

Digitized by Google

Tarsus, 184, *m.*
Tartessus, gulf of, 9, *t.*
Tartessus, 9, *m.*
Tarusates, 21, *m.*
Tarvanna, 22, *t.*
Tarvidum, prom. 25, *m.*
Tasitia, 357, *m.*
Tathilba, 303, *m.*
Tathis, 356, *b.*
Tatta, lake, 221, *t.*
Taulantii, 83, *t.*
Taunus, mt. 163, *b.*
Taurasia, 34, *b.*
Tauresium, 79, *m.*
Tauri, 160, *m.*
Taurini, 34, *b.*
Tauris, 85.
Taurisci, 36, *t.* 74, *m.* 160, *m.*
Tauromenium, 63, *b.*
Tauromenius, 63, *t.*
Tauropolium, 151, *t.*
Tauroscythæ, 159, *b.*
Tauranum, 77, *m.*
Taurus, mt. 172, *t.* 174, *m.*
Tavola, riv. 69, *t.*
Tavia, *or* Tavium, 227, *b.*
Taxila, 298, *b.*
Taygetus, 132, *b.*
Teanum Sidicinum, 50, *b.*
Tearus, riv. 92, *m.*
Teate, 54, *m.*
Teanum in Apulia, 60, *t.*
Tecmon, 112, *b.*
Tectosaces, Gauls, 319, *m.*
Tectosages, 16, *b.*
Tedanius, riv. 81, *b.*
Tegea, 131, *m.* 132, *m.*
Tegulata, 38, *t.*
Teichos, 139, *b.*
Teium, *or* Teos, 176, *m.* 207, *m.*
Telamon, 40, *m.*
Telchines, 154, *t.*
Telchinia, 141, *b.*
Teleboæ, 147, *t.*
Telesia, 55, *t.*
Telmessus, 189, *t.*
Telo Martius, 17, *m.*
Telos, 154, *t.*
Temala, *or* Tamala, 307, *t.*
Temathias, mt. 135, *b.*
Tembrogius, *or* Thymbris, riv. 223, *m.*
Temenium, 145, *t.*
Temesa, 58, *b.* 251, *b.*
Temmices, 118, *b.*
Temnos, 176, *t.*
Temnus, mt. 194, *m.* 195, *m.*
Tempe, 102, *t.*
Tempyra, 99, *b.*
Tencteri, 166, *b.*
Tenea, 143, *b.*
Tenebrium, 12, *b.*
Tenedos, 153, *t.* 201, *t.*
Tenesis, 349, *m.*
Tenos, 150, *t.*
Tentyra, 340, *t.*
Tenupsis, 350, *m.*
Teos, 176, *m.*
Tergedum, 357, *t.*
Tergeste, 36, *m.*
Terina, 58, *b.*
Terioli, 74, *t.*
Termantia, 11, *b.*
Termerion, prom. 189, *t.*
Termes, 11, *b.*
Termessus, 11, *b.*
Termilæ, 187, *t.*
Termus, 67, *b.*
Terracina, 47, *t.*
Tesana, 74, *t.*
Tetarion, 221, *t.*
Tetius, 251, *b.*
Tetrarion, *or* Telatrion, 221, *t.*
Tetrapolis, 116, *t.*
——— Dorica, 126, *t.*
Tetrapyrgia, 233, *m.*
Tetrapyrgium, 79, *m.*
Tetus, riv. 18, *t.*
Teuchira, 360, *m.*
Teucri, 197, *b.*
Teumessus, mt. 118, *t.*
———town, 120, *b.*
Teurnia, 75, *t.*
Teurisci, 155, *b.*
Teuthrania, 210, *t.* 194, *m.*
Teuthrone, 134, *m.*
Teutoburgium, 77, *m.* 166, *b.*
Teutoburgensis Sylva, 164, *t.*
Teutones, 167, *m.*
Thadmor, *or* Tadmor, 243, *b.*
Thæmistæ, 313, *b.*
Thazagon Thamar, 257, *b.*
Thagora, 307, *b.*
Thaguri, 323, *m.*
Thaguri, mts. 323, *m.*
Thagurus, mt. 322, *b.*
Thala, 367, *b.*
Thalama, 134, *t.*
Thalamas, 139, *t.*
Thamanæi, 300, *b.*
Thambes, mt. 366, *b.*
Thamnitica, 255, *b.*
Taphor, 205, *b.*
Thapsacus, 243, *b.*
Thapsus, 64, *m.* 362, *b.*
Thasus, 100, *b.* 149, *m.*
Thaumaci, 109, *m.*
Thebæ, 339, *m.*
——— in Phthiotis, 109, *t.*
——— in Bœotia, 120, *b.*
Thebe, 195, *m.*
Thebeste, 367, *t.*
Theches, mt. *or* Sacred Mount, 213, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Theganusa, 147, *b.*
Thecæ Basileon, *or* Royal Graves, 339, *b.*
Themiscyra, 214, *b.* 215, *m.*
Themisonium, 218, *m.*
Theodosia, 160, *b.*
Theodosiopolis, 100, *t.* 341, *t.*
Theon Ochema, 195, *t.* 370, *m.*
Theon Soteron, port. 348, *b.*
Thera, 150, *b.*
Therapnæ, 135, *t.*
Theriodes Sinus, 307, *b.*
Therma, 65, *b.* 89, *b.* 333, *m.*
Thermæ, 65, *b.*
Thermaicus Sinus, 87, *t.*
Thermissa, 70, *b.*
Thermissus, riv. 126, *b.*
Thermodon, 211, *m.*
Thermon, 128, *m.*
Thermopylæ, 125, *t.*
Thespia, 121, *t.*
Thesproti, 111, *b.*
Thesprotia, 111, *b.*
Thessali, 106.
Thessalia, 106, *sqq.*
Thessalia Propria, *or* Thessaliotis, 108, *t.*
Thessalici Campi, 107, *b.*
Thessaliotis, 108, *t.*
Thessalonica, 89, *b.*
Thelidion, 108, *m.*
Thiana, *or* Thyana, 232, *b.*
Thicath, 369, *b.*
Thina, *or* Thinæ, 309.
Thintis, 360, *b.*
Thios, riv. 130, *b.*
Thirmida, 367, *b.*
Thirza, 258, *m.*
This, 340, *m.*
Thisbe, 121, *m.*
Thmuis, 346, *m.*
Thoana, 232, *b.*
Thogara, 323, *b.*
Thomna, 265, *b.*
Thoræ, 116, *b.*
Thorax, mt. 191, *m.*
Thoricus, 116, *b.*
Thornax, 135, *t.*
Thoum, 344, *t.*
Thraces, 93, *b.*
Thracia, 92, *sqq.*
Thrambus, 90, *b.*
Thranipsæ, 95, *m.*
Thria, 116, *t.*
Thriasius Campus, 116, *t.*
Throana, 307, *b.* 323, *m.*
Throani, 323, *m.*
Thronium, 125, *m.*
Thule, 30, *b.*
—— town, 96, *t.*
Thumata, 266, *t.*
Thuria, 137, *t.*
Thurii, 57, *m.*
Thyamis, riv. 110, *m.*
Thyamus, mt. 128, *m.*
Thyana, 232, *b.*
Thyatira, 194, *t.*
Thymæna, 210, *t.*
Thymbra, 200, *b.*
Thymbris, 223, *m.*
Thymbrius, 200, *b.*
Thymena, 210, *t.*
Thyni, 95, *b.* 201, *b.* 222, *m.*
Thynias, 93, *t.* 99, *m.* 201, *b.*
Thyrea, 145, *t.*
Thyreon, 129, *b.*
Thyrides, prom. 133, *t.* 134, *t.*
Thyrsus, riv. 67, *b.*
Thyssagetæ, 325, *b.*
Thysus, 91, *t.*
Tiarantus, riv. 162, *t.*
Tiasa, riv. 133, *m.*
Tiatura, 303, *b.*
Tibarani, 180, *m.*
Tibareni, 212, *m.* 214, *m.*
Tiberias, 258, *b.*
Tiberis, 32, *m.* 39, *m.* 42, *t.*
Tiberis Insula, 44, *b.*
Tibisca, 79, *b.*
Tibiscus, 155, *m.*
Tibisis, riv. 92, *b.*
Tibula, 68, *b.*
Tibur, 45, *b.*
Tiburnia, 75, *t.*
Tichis, *or* Illiberis, 16, *b.*
Ticinum, 35, *m.*
Ticinus, riv. 33, *b.* 73, *b.*
Tierna, 79, *m.* 156, *m.*
Tifata, 48, *t.*
Tifernum Tiberinum, 51, *b.*
Tifernus, riv. 53, *m.*
Tigis, 369, *t.*
Tigisis, 367, *b.*
Tigranocerta, 272, *b.*
Tigris, 172, *t.* 280, *t.*
Tigulia, 38, *t.*
Tiladæ, 309, *t.*
Tilatæi, 94, *b.*
Tilaventus, riv. *or* Tilavemptus, 36, *t.*
Tilogrammum, 306, *t.*
Tilphusion, mt. 118, *t.*
Timacus, riv. 78, *b.*
Timavus, 34, *t.*
Timii, *or* Osismii, 18, *m.*
Timnath Serach, 256, *m.*
Timolæum, 210, *t.*
Timolus, 193, *m.*
Tina, 26, *b.*
Tingis, 369, *m.*
Tinia, riv. 51, *m.*
Tiparenus, 147, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Tipasa, 369, *t.*
Tiphá, 121, *m.*
Tipssach, 243, *b.*
Tirida, *or* Tyrida, 96, *b.*
Tiristasis, 98, *t.*
Tiryns, 145, *m.*
Tisapatinga, 303, *t.*
Tisarchi, 258, *b.*
Tissa, 66, *t.*
Titane, 141, *b.*
Tithorea, 122, *b.*
Tithronium, 124, *m.*
Titius, riv. 82, *m.*
Titua, 305, *m.*
Tium, *or* Teos, 176, *m.*
Tiviscum, 156, *m.*
Tlos, 187, *b.* 188, *b.*
Tmarus, mt. 110, *m.*
Tmolus, mt. 192, *m.*
——— town, 193, *m.*
Tochari, 203, *b.* 323, *b.*
Tocosanna, 307, *t.*
Tolbiacum, 23, *m.*
Toletum, 10, *b.*
Tolistoboii, 226, *m.*
Tolentinum, 53, *t.*
Tolophon, 125, *b.*
Tolosa, 16, *b.*
Tomala, 266, *t.*
Tomara, 308, *b.*
Tomarus, mt. 110, *m.* 112, *b.*
Tomi, 80, *m.*
Tomulri, 112, *b.*
Toornæ, 297, *b.*
Torone, 90, *b.*
Toronæus Sinus, 87, *t.*
Torrecadæ, 159, *b.*
Tosale, 308, *b.*
Tosapion, 306, *t.*
Toxiandri, 22, *m.*
Toxandria, 22, *m.*
Trachine, 47, *t.*
Trachiotis Cilicia, 182, *b.*
Trachis, 109, *m.*
Trachonitis, 259, *m.*
Tragasæan Salterns, 198, *t.*
Tragurium, *or* Tragyrium, 82, *m.*
Tragus, riv. 130, *b.*
Trajanopolis, 99, *b.* 183, *m.*
Trajectum, 23, *m.*
Tralles, 191, *m.*
Tramontani, 159, *m.*
Trans Tierna, 79, *m.*
Trans Tiberim, 44, *b.*
Trapezopolis, 225, *b.*
Trapezus, 132, *t.* 213, *t.*
Trausi, 94, *m.*
Treba, 54, *b.*
Trebia, riv. 34, *t.*
Trebia, town, 52, *t.*
Trebula Suffena, 54, *t.*
Tremithus, 251, *b.*
Treres, 94, *b.*
Tres Insulæ Saxonum, 168, *b.*
Tres Viæ, *or* Schiste Hodos, 124, *b.*
Treta, 266, *m.*
Treviri, 22, *b.*
Triballi, 79, *b.* 92, *b.* 94, *t.*
Tribocci, 23, *b.*
Tricassii, 18, *m.* 19, *m.*
Tricastini, 16, *b.* 17, *b.*
Tricca, 107, *t.*
Trichonis, 127, *t.*
Trichonium, 128, *t.*
Tricorythus, 116, *t.*
Tricomia, 223, *b.*
Tricornesii, 78, *b.*
Tricornium, 78, *b.*
Tridentinæ Alpes, 31, *b.*
Tridentini, 73, *b.* 74, *t.*
Tridentum, 74, *t.*
Triglyphon, 308, *b.*
Trileucum, 7, *t.*
Trilingon, 308, *b.*
Trimethus, *or* Tremithus, 251, *b.*
Trimetaria, *or* Trimetria, 225, *t.*
Trimetus, 71, *b.*
Trimontium, 99, *b.*
Trinacria, 62, *m.*
Trinasus, 134, *m.*
Trinesiæ Insulæ, 304, *b.*
Trinius, riv. 58, *m.*
Trinobantes, 27, *m.*
Trinythis, 342, *b.*
Triocala, 67, *t.*
Triodos Bactron, 289, *m.*
Triparadisus, 245, *b.*
Triphulum, 156, *b.*
Triphylia, 138. *m.*
Tripodiscus, 147. *m.*
Tripolis, 134, *b.* 213, *b.* 225, *m.* 249, *t.* 361, *b.*
Tripolitis, 106, *b.*
Triquetra, 62, *m.*
Trissum, 157, *b.*
Tritæa, 141, *t.*
Tritia, 141, *t.*
Triton, 118, *m.* 360, *b.* 362, *m.*
Triturrita, 40, *t.*
Triumpylini, 73, *b.*
Troas, 197, *b.*
Trocmi, 226, *m.* 227, *m.*
Trœzen, 145, *b.*
Trogiliæ, 153, *b.*
Trogitis, lake, 220, *b.*
Troglodytæ, 79, *b.* 315, *m.* 348, *b.* 355, *t.*
Troglodytice, 348, *b.*
Troja, 199, *b.* 342, *b.*
Troicus, mt. 342, *b.*
Trosmis, *or* Trœsmis, 79. *b.*
Truentus, riv. 52, *m.*

Digitized by Google

Truemenothyritæ, 195, *b.*
Trybactra, 295, *b.*
Tuæsis, 29, *t.*
Tubantes, 166, *b.*
Tubursica, 367, *t.*
Tucca Terebenthina, 367, *b.*
Tucma, 365, *t.*
Tudæ, 10, *b.*
Tugma, 308, *b.*
Tullium, 22, *b.*
Tunes, 364, *b.*
Tungri, 122, *b.*
Tuphium, 339, *m.*
Turcæ, 313, *t.*
Turduli, 8, *b.*
Turiaso, 11, *b.*
Turnacum, 22, *m.*
Turones, 18, *m.* 19, *t.*
Turris Hannibalis, 362, *b.*
—— Libissonis, 68, *b.*
Turuntus, riv. 158, *m.*
Tusca, riv. 363, *t.* 366, *m.*
Tusci, 39, *b.* 313, *b.*
Tuscia, *or* Etruria, 39, *b.*
Tusculani Montes, 42, *m.*
Tusculum, 45, *m.*
Tussagetæ, 313, *t.*
Tyana, 232, *m.*
Tyanitis, 231, *b.*
Tybiacæ, 319, *b.*
Tycha, 64, *b.*
Tylos, 267, *t.*
Tymphæi, 110, *b.*
Tymphrestus, mt. 101, *m.* 126, *b.*
Tyndaris, prom. 66, *t.*
Tyndarium, 66, *t.*
Tyndis, riv. 302, *t.*
——— town, 304, *b.*
Tynna, 305, *b.*
Typæon, mt. 139, *m.*
Typanea, 139, *t.*
Typhonian Cave, 183, *t.*
Tyrambii, 313, *b.*
Tyrambe, 314, *t.*
Tyrangitæ, 159, *b.*
Tyras, riv. 157, *m.* 158, *m.* 162, *m.*
Tyriæum, 221, *t.*
Tyrida, 96, *b.*
Tyrrheni, 39.
Tyrrhenia, 39.
Tyrus, 248, *t.*
Tyscus, 228, *t.*

U.

Uberæ, 302, *m.*
Ubii, 23, *m.*
Uditta, 362, *m.*
Ufens, riv. 42, *m.*
Ulai, riv. 286, *t.*
Ulia, 9, *b.*
Uliarus, 21, *m.*
Ulpia, 80, *t.*
Ulpia Trajana, 156, *m.*
Ulpianum, 79, *m.*
Umbri, 51, *b.*
Umbria, 39, *t.* 51.
Umbro, 39, *m.*
Ur, 270, *m.*
Uranopolis, 90, *b.*
Urathinæ, 308, *b.*
Urba, 23, *b.*
Urbs Salvia, 53, *t.*
Urce, 12, *m.*
Urcinium, 69, *b.*
Uria, 60, *m.*
Urias Sinus, 60, *m.*
Ursao, 10, *t.*
Urzan, 280, *b.*
Uscenum, 157, *b.*
Uscita, 363, *t.*
Uscudama, 99, *b.*
Usipii, 166, *b.*
Uspe, 313, *m.*
Ustica, 70, *b.*
Utica, 365, *t.*
Uticna, 365, *b.*
Utii, 300, *b.*
Utis, riv. 78, *m.*
Utus, riv. 92, *b.*
Uxama, 11, *b.*
Uxellodunum, 20, *b.*
Uxentum, 62, *m.*
Uxentum, mt. 302, *b.*
Uxia, 280, *b.*
Uxii, 280, *b.*
Uzecia, 363, *t.*
Uzela, 27, *m.*

V.

Vaccæi, 11, *m.*
Vacuatæ, 369, *m.*
Vada, 37, *b.*
—— Sabatia, 37, *b.*
—— Volaterrana, 40, *t.*
Vadicassii, 18, *b.*
Vagienni, 37, *b.*
Vagoritum, 19, *t.*
Vagum, prom. 69, *m.*
Vahalis, 22, *t.* 163, *m.*
Vala, 369, *b.*
Valdasus, riv. 76, *m.*
Valentia, 12, *b.* 369, *b.*
Valentinum, 38, *b.*
Valeria, 76, *b.*
Vali, 314, *t.*
Valustana, 86, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Vandali, 167, *b.*
Vara, 29, *t.*
Vangiones, 23, *b.*
Varciani, 76, *t.*
Varia, 12, *b.*
Varini, 167, *m.*
Varus, 16, *m.* 31, *t.*
Varvaria, 82, *t.*
Vasama, *or* Uxama, 11, *b.*
Vasates, 21, *t.*
Vascones, 11, *t.*
Vasconum Pylæ, 11, *t.*
Vasis, 17, *b.*
Vaticamus, 43, *m.*
Vectis, 29, *b.*
Vediantii, 37, *b.*
Vedra, 26, *b.*
Veientes, 41, *m.*
Veii, 41, *m.*
Velathri, *or* Volaterræ, 40, *t.*
Velauni, 21, *t.*
Velavi, 21, *t.*
Veldidena, 74, *t.*
Velgica, 11, *t.*
Velia, 56, *b.*
Velitræ, 46, *b.*
Vellauni, 21, *t.*
Vellaunodunum, 19, *m.*
Velleia, 36, *b.*
Vellica, 11, *t.*
Velocasses, 19, *t.*
Veltæ, 159, *m.*
Vemania, 72, *b.*
Venaria, 70, *m.*
Vendum, 82, *t.*
Venedæ, 158, *b.* 168, *m.*
Venedici, mts. 158, *t.*
Venedicus Sinus, 158, *b.*
Veneli, 18, *b.*
Venetæ Alpes, 32, *t.*
Venetes, 18, *m.*
Veneti, 35, *b.* 158, *b.* 168, *m.* 208, *b.*
Venetia, 35, *b.*
Veneticæ Insulæ, 20, *t.*
Venetorum Insulæ, 71, *b.*
Venetus Lacus, 163, *m.*
Vennienium, prom. 29, *m.*
Vennones, 73, *b.*
Venta, 27, *t.*
Venusia, 60, *b.*
Vepellum, 365, *b.*
Vera, 286, *t.*
Verbanus Lacus, 33, *b.*
Vercellæ, 34, *b.*
Vergellus, riv. 60, *b.*
Verisa, 216, *b.*
Vernemetum, 27, *b.*
Verodunenses, 22, *b.*
Verodunum, 22, *b.*
Veromandui, 22, *m.*
Verona, 35, *m.*
Verubium, 25, *m.*
Verulæ, 46, *t.*
Verulamium, 27, *b.*
Vesaspe, 285, *b.*
Vescia, 47, *m.*
Vesentium, 40, *b.*
Vesontis, 22, *b.*
Vestini, 54, *m.*
Vesulus, 31, *b.*
Vesuna, 20, *b.*
Vesuvius, 48, *t.*
Vettones, 9, *t.*
Vetulonia, 40, *t.*
Via Æmilia, 36, *b.*
—— Appia, 45, *t.*
—— Claudia, 41, *b.*
—— Egnatia, 100, *m.*
—— Flaminia, 41, *b.*
—— Lata, 44, *m.*
—— Sacra, 44, *m.*
Viadrus, riv. 163, *b.*
Vibantavarium, 159, *b.*
Viberi, 74, *t.*
Vibiones, 159, *m.*
Vibonensis Sinus, 58, *b.*
Vicetia, 36, *t.*
Vicus Judæorum, 343, *m.*
Viducasses, 18, *b.*
Vienna, 17, *m.*
Villa Hadriani, 45, *b.*
—— Plinii, 48, *m.*
—— Publica, 44, *m.*
Viminacium, 79, *t.*
Viminalis, 43, *t.*
Vindana, 18, *m.*
Vindelici, 72, *b.*
Vindelicia, 72.
Vindinum, 19, *t.*
Vindium, mt. 302, *b.*
Vindobona, 76, *b.*
Vindomora, 28, *b.*
Vindonissa, 23, *t.*
Virovesca, 11, *t.*
Virunum, 75, *t.*
Virvedrum, 25, *t.*
Virbius Clivus, 45, *m.*
Viriballum, 69, *t.*
Viroconium, 28, *t.*
Visentium, 11, *b.*
Vistula, 158, *m.* 163, *b.*
Visurgis, riv. 163, *b.*
Viviscum, 23, *t.*
Vobrix, 369, *b.*
Vocetius, mt. 22, *t.*
Vogesus, mt. 14, *m.*
Vocontii, 16, *b.* 17, *b.*
Volaterræ, 40, *t.*
Volcæ, 16, *b.*
Volenes, 35, *b.*
Voliba, 27, *m.*
Vologesia, 275, *b.*

Digitized by Google

Vologesocerta, 275, *b.*
Volsci, 42, *b.* 46, *t.*
Volsci Montes, 42, *m.*
Volsini, 40, *m.*
Volsiniensis Lacus, 40, *m.*
Volubiliani, 369, *m.*
Volubilis, 369, *b.*
Vulcaniæ, 70, *b.*
Vultur, mons, 46, *t.*
Vulturnum, 48, *t.*
Vulturnus, riv. 47, *b.*

X.

Xanthus, 187, *t.*
Xanthus, *or* Scamander, 199, *b.*
Xenagoras, is. 188, *m.*
Ximene, 215, *b.*
Xois, 346, *m.*
Xyline, 213, *t.*

Z.

Zabæ, 307, *m.*
Zabatos, 278, *m.*
Zacatæ, 312, *b.*
Zacynthus, 147, *m.*
Zadracarta, 292, *m.*
Zagoron, 209, *b.*
Zagarus, mt. *or* Zagrius, 285, *t.*
Zagriæ Pylæ, 286, *b.*
Zaitha, 270, *m.*
Zalecus, riv. 209, *m.*
Zaliches Saltus, 211, *t.*
Zalissa, 316, *b.*
Zama, 233, *b.* 369, *t.*
Zamiræ, 308, *b.*
Zancle, 63, *b.*
Zaradrus, 301, *m.*
Zarangæ, 288, *m.*
Zaratæ, 319, *b.*
Zarax, 134, *b.*
Zariaspe, 294, *b.*
Zariaspis, riv. 294, *m.*
Zarispa, 294, *b.*
Zela, 215, *b.*
Zelitis, 215, *b.*
Zeleia, 196, *b.*
Zemna, 303, *t.*
Zeniochi, 314, *b.*
Zenobia, 243, *b.*
Zenobii, ins. 266, *m.*
Zephyria, is. 150, *m.*
Zephyrium, prom. 32, *t.* 56, *t.* 182, *t.* 213, *b.* 360, *t.*
Zerynthus Apollo, 97, *t.*
Zerynthum Antrum, 97, *t.*
Zeugitana Regio, 361, *b.* 363.
Zeugma, 243, *t.*
Ziclag, 257, *m.*
Zigæ, 313, *t.*
Zigana, 235, *m.*
Zilia, 369, *b.*
Zilis, riv. 368, *b.*
Zimara, 235, *m.*
Zingis, prom. 350, *b.*
Zioberis, 291, *m.*
Zion, 257, *t.*
Ziph, 257, *b.*
Zirinia, 97, *t.*
Zoan, 346, *b.*
Zoar, 263, *m.*
Zobah, 270, *m.*
Zor, 248, *t.*
Zorzela, *or* Dyrzela, 218, *t.*
Zoster, prom. 113, *b.*
Zugar, 363, *t.*
Zusidava, 156, *b.*

Note. The letters *t. m. b.* refer to the *top, middle,* and *bottom* of the pages.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

INDEX

OF THE MODERN NAMES.

AAMARA, 357.
Abavi, 354.
Abellionte, 195.
Aberdeen, 29.
Abiad, 354.
Abukir, lake, 345. 346.
Abyssinia, 331. 352.
Acaba, 265.
Acanshid, 160.
Achenyn, 340.
Achiolu, 99.
Achmunye, 34.
Achnum, 346.
Acqua di Corsari, 68.
Acqui, 38.
Acre, St. Jean de, 248.
Adalar Denghixi, 100.
Adalia, Gulf of, 185.
Adalia, 186.
Adda, riv. 73.
Addua, riv. 32.
Adel, 350.
Aden, 265.
Aderno, 66.
Aderbijan, 284. 286.
Adjerud, 265.
Adige, riv. 31. 32. 34. 72. 73.
Adria, 35.
Adshud, 157.
Adshi Su, 291.
Æsuæ, 338.
Afgans, 281.
Africa, 330.
Agatha, Sta, 66.
Agde, 16.
Agen, 20.
Agenois, 20.
Agioi Saranta, 111.
Agion-oron, mt. 86.
Agreda, 11.
Agri, riv. 55.
Ahmood, 303.
Ahnas, 341.
Aia, Cape, 160.
Aias Kala, 181.
Aidos, 195.
Aiaga Dag, 279.
Aiomana, 90.
Aisne, 18.
Ajaccio, 69.
Ajau, 350.
Ajmeer, 302.
Ajuzdeca, 152.
Akhissar, 194.
Akierman, 157.
Ak-Shehr, 221.
Alagon, 11.
Alagu, 319.
Ala-Klisso, 89.
Alatri, 46.
Alba, 38.
Albans, St. 27.
Albenga, 37.
Albi, 54.
Albona, 82.
Alcala de Henares, 11.
Alcantara, 9.
Alexandretta, 242.
Alexandria, 347.
Aleppo, 242. 243.
Alessio, 82.
St. Alessio, Capo di, 62.
Alexi, 97.
Alfaques, 12.
Alfidena, 559.
Algiers, 360. 369.
Alhama, 12.
Alicant, 12.
Alicur, is. 71.
Ali-Dag, 207.

Digitized by Google

Alifi, 55.
Aligora, 250.
Alise, 19.
Allahabad, 301. 303.
Allah-Shehr, 193.
Allen, 29.
Aller, riv. 163. 166.
Almadag, mt. 181.
Almaden, 9.
Almarayl, 11.
Alme, riv. 163.
Almeria, Bay of, 9.
Al-Modain, 275.
Almodavar, 9.
Almunia, 12.
Alphen, 23.
Al-Sogd, 295.
Altai, mt. 172. 319.
Altenburg, 76.
Altorsova, 79. 156.
Altum-Su, riv. 278.
Alvend, mt. 285.
Amalfi, 55.
Amantea, 58.
Amaseno, riv. 42.
Amasyah, 215.
Amboise, 19.
Ambrakia, 129.
Ameland, 168.
Amelia, 52.
Amiens, 22.
Amorgo, is. 150.
Amu, 294.
Amul, 285.
Ana, 270.
Anadoli, 224.
Anafi, is. 150.
Anagni, 46.
Anamba, islands, 307.
Anamour, C. 183.
Anape, 316.
Anarodgurra, 306.
Anatole-Dag, 204.
Anazarba, 185.
Anbar, 275.
Andernach, 23.
Andro, is. 150.
St. Angelo, Cape, 133.
St. Angelo, Monte di, 56.
Angers, 18.
Anghista, riv. 87.
Anglesea, 29.
Angora, 227.
Ani, 27.
Ani-Kage, 272.
Anjou, 18.
Anta, riv. 275.
Antacia, 242.
Anti-Milo, is. 150.
Anti-Paro, is. 150.
L'Anziano Vecchio, 55.
Aosta, 34.
Aphamiat, 241.
Appenzell, 73.
Aprasin, mt. 281.
Arabia, 172. 260.
Arabia, gulf of, *or* Red Sea, 171.
Aracli, 204.
Aral, lake, 172.
Aral, sea, 318.
Arbil, 279.
Arbon, 23.
Arbois, 22.
L'Arc, 17.
Arcadia, 136.
Arcadia, gulf of, 102.
Arcer Palauca, 79.
Archipelago, 100.
Arcos, 11.
Ardashat, 272.
Ard Babel, 275.
Ardebil, 285. 286.
Ardea, 45.
Ardenues, 14.
Ardshish, riv. 162.
Ardvert, C. 20.
Are, riv. 10.
Arecea, 348.
Arezzo, 40.
Argero Castro, 116.
Argelo, 12.
Argens, riv. 17.
Argentan, 19.
Argenton, 21.
Argo, 144. 357.
Argyro Castro, 111.
Arles, 17.
Armagnæ, 21.
Armagh, 29.
Armenia, Turkish, 270.
Armi, Capo dell', 56.
Armiro, 109.
Arnheim, 23.
Arno, Civitella di, 51.
Arno, riv. 39.
Arnoba, mt. 163.
Arondon, 225.
Arpino, 46.
Arrocash, 288.
Arta, 112.
Arta, gulf of, 102. 110.
Arta, riv. 110.
Artaci, 197.
Artois, 22.
Arsa, riv. 31. 81.
Arsingan, 235.
Arzen, 369.
Arzroum, 273.
Arracan, 307, 308.
Arracen, 307.
Ar-Racim, 263.
Arras, 22.

Digitized by Google

Aquila, 54.
Aquino, 46.
Ascalan, 256.
Ascoli, 52. 60.
Ash-hagar, 298.
Asia, 169.
Asia, Southern, islands of, 172.
Aspra, 54.
Aspro-Potamo, riv. 102. 162.
Asterabad, 292.
Asti, 38.
Astorga, 10.
Astrachan, 172.
Assab, 349.
Assay, riv. 240.
Assen Kalesi, 191.
Assisi, 51.
Assog, Cape, 348.
Atbara, 354.
Ateca, 11.
Athenæ, 114.
Atina, 46.
Atri, 52.
Attigio, 51.
Attock, 298.
Au, 73.
Auch, 21.
Aude, 16.
Augst, 24.
Aumednagur, 304.
Aurungabad, 304.
Ausburg, 73.
Austria, 75.
Austria, Upper, 74.
Austria, Lower, 74.
Autun, 19.
Auvergne, 21.
Auxerre, 19.
Ava, riv. 308.
Ava, 306.
Avellino, 56.
Avenche, 23.
Avenzo, riv. 39.
Aversa, 50.
Avignon, 17.
Avon, 26.
Azad, 256.
Azov, 158. 160. 312.

B.

Baba, C. 195.
Babeli, 273.
Bab-el-Mandeb, 171. 349.
Bacchiglione, 35.
Bacolo, 48.
Bacou, 156.
Bacteghian, 282.
Badalona, 12.
Badiola, 40.
Bæça, 9.
Baffa, 251.
Baffi, 192.
Bagdad, 276.
Bagdad, Old, 275.
Bagrada, riv. 55.
Baheir, 346.
Bahri, 337.
Bahr al Colsam, 265.
Bahr Lout, 252.
Bahr, 301. 302.
Bahrein, is. 267.
Bahr-el-Colsam, 348.
Baja, Castel, 48.
Baikal, lake, 171. 321. 323.
Bailul, 349.
Bairut, 245.
Bairout, 249.
Baiuk Chekeneh, 98.
Baku, 317.
Balasore, 306.
Balc, riv. 294.
Balck, 293. 294.
Balcan, Great, 92.
Balcan, mounts, 78.
Balfroush, 285.
Balis, 243.
Balk, 173.
Balta Leman, 98.
Baltic, coast of, 167.
Baltic Sea, 163.
Baluclava, 160.
Bambyc, 243.
Bamian, 294.
Bamplasoi, 307.
Bangalore, 305.
Banorze, 77.
Bar, 159.
Barady, riv. 244.
Barbara, 350.
Barbary, 331.
Barca, 338. 359. 360.
Barege, 12.
Bari, 61.
Bari, Terra di, 61.
St. Barnard, Little, 17.
Barna, 305.
Baroban, 307.
Barrow, 29.
Basle, 24.
Basrah, 274. 276.
Basrah Forath, 276.
Basseen, 304.
Bassorah, 276.
Bastia, 69.
Basque, 20.
Bath, 27.
Batum, riv. 211.
Bauca, 308.

Digitized by Google

Bavaria, 72. 73. 74.
Baxas, C. 350.
Bayas, 181.
Baysaye, 307.
Bazadois, 21.
Bazas, 21.
Béarn, 20.
Beaujolais, 20.
Beauvais, 22.
Bedford, 27.
Beder, 304.
Behar, 303.
Beid Shehr, lake, 220.
Beilan, mt. 242.
Belazgurd, 283.
Belbys, 344.
Belgrade, 77. 78.
Belinzona, 73.
Belore, 298.
Belle Isle, 20.
Bello-Pulo, is. 148.
Bellota, 67.
Belluno, 31. 74.
Belur-Tag, mt. 296.
Belut-Tayler, mt. 295.
Bend Emir, riv. 282.
Benevento, 55.
Bengal, Bay of, 306.
Bengal, 302. 308.
Berber, 356.
Berbera, 350.
Berbieri, 201.
Bergamo, Cape, 56.
Bergamo, 35.
Berkel, mt. 357.
Berki, 193.
Berovly, 304.
Berlasina, 35.
Bernard, St. mt. 31.
Berri, 20.
Bertrand, 21.
Bervitch, is. 84.
Besançon, 22.
Bessarabia, 157.
Beth al Macdes, 257.
Beyah, riv. 299.
Beziers, 16.
Bianco, C. 146.
Bidasoa, 11.
Bievre, 22.
Bigorre, 21.
Bilbana, riv. 317.
Biledulgerid, 331.
Bilonto, 62.
Bingen, 23.
Bir, 243.
Birs, 275.
Birket-el-Kerun, 342.
Biscay, Bay of, 6. 14.
Bitumi, riv. 211.
Bizzuto, Capo, 56.
Black Cape, 213.
Black Forest, 164.
Black Sea, 171.
Blackwater, 29.
Blanc, Mont, 14.
Blanco, Capo, 251.
Blasio, S. riv. 63.
Blocksberg, 164.
Boco, Capo di, 62.
Bochara, 295.
Boden See, 72. 163.
Bodru, 178.
Bog, 157.
Bog, riv. 158. 161. 162.
Bogarra, 12.
Bogmutty, riv. 301.
Bohmerwald, 164.
Boiano, 55.
Boix, 97.
Bolat Bagu, 319.
Bolbec, 160.
Boli, 207.
Bologna, 37.
Bombay, 304.
Bon, C. 363.
Bonifazio, Strada di S. 69.
Bonizor, 156.
Bonn, 23. 163. 165.
Booroogerd, 286.
Bordeaux, 15. 20.
Bornes, is. 308.
Bos Burun, 204.
Bost, 288.
Bosnia, 75.
Bossut, riv. 77.
Bourbonnais, 20.
Boucaut de Memisan, 20.
Bouirk-Dere, 98.
Boulenais, 22.
Bounar-Bashi, 200.
Bourg d'Oisson, 17.
Bourges, 15. 21.
Bourgogne, 19.
Boutzi, riv. 135.
Boz-Dag, 192.
Bozzen, 74.
Bradano, riv. 55.
Braga, 10.
Brahmaputra, riv. 301.
Braminy, 305.
Braklov, 157.
Bratizlaw, Palatinate of, 161.
Braunau, 168.
Brara, 350.
Brazzo, is. 84.
Brebul, 156.
Brecknock, 28.
Bregenz, 72.
Brenta, 35.
Bremen, 166.
Brentonico, 35.

Digitized by Google

Brescia, 35.
Brescori, 18.
Brest, 18.
Bretenham, 27.
Breunlingen, 73.
Briançon, 34.
Bribiesca, 11.
Bridport, 27.
Brig, riv. 73.
Brigalino, Capodi, 69.
Bright-Casterton, 27.
Brindisi, 61.
Brisac, 24.
Brisac, mt. 24.
Britain, 25.
Brixen, 73.
Lago di Broccians, 39.
Broach, 303.
Brumat, 23.
Brunswick, 167.
Brünn, 168.
Bua, is. 84.
Bucks, 27.
Buckharez, Great, 293. 296.
Buda, Old, 77.
Budioeiz, 169.
Bufallo, 116.
Bufalo, port. 149.
Bujeck, 200.
Bulavendi, 223.
Bulgaria, 78. 155.
Buntebock, 164.
Burdera, 218.
Burdwan, 301.
Burgas, 100.
Burgas, Gulph of, 93.
Burgos, 11.
Burlos, lake, 345.
Burrow Hill, 27.
Bursa, 203.
Buru, Lagos, 93.
Burun, Capos, 201.
Busan, 168.
Busir, 346.
Butrinto, 111.

C.

Caaba, 265.
Cabarda, 314.
Cabria, 58.
Cabrera, 13.
Cabul, 289. 300.
Cachechind, 225.
Cadiz, 9. 176.
Caen, 18.
Caffa, Str. of, 171. 312.
Caffa, 160.
Cagliari, 68.
Cahors, 20.
Cairo, 342.
Caisariah, 232.
Calahorra, 11.
Calatagirone, 66.
Calamat-el-Wad, 369.
Calamyno, is. 151.
Calandro, Harb. 183.
Calata, 67.
Calchi, is. 150.
Calenberg, 166.
Calemata, 136.
Calicut, 304.
Calish, 167.
Calingapatam, 301. 305.
Callegat, 168.
Calleani, 304.
Calmies, riv. 162.
Calvi, Capo di, 69.
Cambay, 303.
Cambay, gulf of, 303.
Cambray, 22.
Cambodia, 309.
Camchi, riv. 80.
Camerina, Torre di, 64.
Camonira, Val. 73.
Campagna di Roma, 43.
Camin, 167.
Canaries, 371.
Can-Chu, 323.
Candel, 307.
Candia, is. 151. 152.
Candile, Cape, 128.
Canea, 152.
Canne, 60.
Canello, C. 135.
Can, riv. 301.
Cananore, 304.
Canara, 304.
Canarah, 305.
Canicshac, Bay of, 157.
Canterbury, 27.
Cantara, riv. 63.
Capella, mt. 81.
Capraja, is. 70.
Capo d'Istria, 36.
Capourna, 120.
Capo di Leva, 45.
Capri, is. 70.
Capua, 50.
Caravi, is. 148.
Cara-Amid, 273.
Cara Kaia, 160.
Cara Derre, 270.
Carabolat, 181.
Caracalpars, 296.
Caradova, 306.
Caradshe-Su, 225.
Caramnassa, riv. 301.

Digitized by Google

Caranlic Leman, 199.
Carashova, 156.
Carasu, 275.
Carcar, is. 85.
Carcassone, 16.
Carcisia, 270.
Cardiff, 28.
Carenton, 18.
Cardigan, 28.
Caré, lake, 289.
Carinthia, 74. 75.
Carlos, lake, 107.
Carlburg, 77.
Carlsburg, 156.
Carlisle, 28.
Carmarthen, 28.
Carmelis, 278.
Carna, 276.
Carnac, 339.
Carnarvonshire, 28.
Carniola, 74.
Carneto, 41.
Caronia, 66.
Carsoli, 54.
Carrara, 38.
Carso, 38.
Caroor, 304.
Carpass, 251.
Carpuseli, 191.
Carron, 29.
Carteia, 9.
Carthagena, 8. 12.
Carun, riv. 275. 280.
Carivar, 304.
Caroor, 305.
Casan, 172.
Casa Barbarica, Capo di, 69.
Casal Nuovo, 62.
Castamuni, 210.
Castello à Mare della Brucca, 56.
Castel Vetere, 59.
Casbin, 285.
Casale, 38.
Cascante, 11.
Cashel, 29.
Cashmir, 300. 303.
Caspian Sea, 171.
Casr Shrin, 279.
Cassel, 22. 165. 167.
Castel Franco, 55.
Castello Rocca di Mandragone, 47.
Castellucio, 58.
Castel Gandolfo, 45.
Castel Guido, 42.
Castillon, 20.
Castle of Dardanelles, Old, 97.
Castolaz, 79.
Castro, 66. 153.
Catania, Piano di, 64.
Catalfano, mt. 67.
Caterin, 89.
Catieh, 343.
Catif, Al, 266.
Cava, La, 54.
Cavado, 10.
Cavaillon, 17.
Cavarna, 80.
Cavaran, 156.
Cavalla, La, 96.
Cavery, riv. 305.
Caverypatam, 305.
Cavi Rossi, Capo di, 69.
Cavo, Monte, 42.
Caucasus, mt. 172.
Caucasian Region, 172.
Caux en Normandie, 18.
Cefalonia, 147.
Cefali, 66.
Cenæ, 340.
Centorbi, 66.
Cenis, mt. 31.
Cephalari, riv. 144.
Cerasun, 213.
Cerch, 160.
Cercine, is. 370.
Ceresont, 213.
Cerigo, is. 147.
Cervaro, 60.
Cerveteri, 41.
Cervoli, is. 70.
Cesano, riv. 51.
Cesena, 37.
Cette, 15.
Ceute, 7.
Cevennes, 14.
Ceylon, is. 30. 267.
Chabour, riv. 269.
Châlon-sur-Saône, 15. 19.
Chaji, 350.
Cham, 307.
Chamar, 319.
Chambul, riv. 301.
Changai, mt. 321.
Changre, 210.
Chantabran, 307.
Chapsylar, 97.
Charcov, 158.
Charlieux, 20.
Chartres, 19.
Chasir, riv. 278.
Cheredy, 210.
Cherso, 84.
Cheshire, 27.
Chester, 28.
Cheutche-Aghisi, 207.
Cherronisi, C. 148.
Chendi, 354.
China, 321.
Chieti, 54.
Chiana, La, riv. 39.
Chiusi, 40.
Chiavenna, 73.

Digitized by Google

Chilminar, 282.
Chimera, 83.
Chiasmo, 152.
Choczim, 156.
Chonus, 225.
Chorasan, 292.
Chosrev Passa, 223.
Chritia, 97.
Chur, 73.
Chusistan, 280.
Chuchuc Chekineh, 98.
Chunab, riv. 299. 300.
Chylum, 299.
Cilis, 243.
Cinburn, 162.
Cingalese, 306.
Cini, Cape, 307.
Cipro, is. 152.
Circa, north of, 305.
Circassians, 313.
Circaro, 302.
Cirella Vecchia, 58.
Cirenza, 58.
Cirencester, 27.
Circinos Burun, 160.
Circeio, Cape, 32.
Circars, 302.
Citria, 251.
Città di Castello, 51.
Cilley, 75.
Cio, 203.
Cirnitzer See, 81.
Cirpeh, 206.
Ciudadela, 13.
Cività Castellana, 41.
Cività Ducale, 54.
Cività La Vigna, 45.
Cività Reale, 54.
Cività Vecchia, 41.
Clarenza, C. 137.
Clarenza, Harb. 138.
Clausenberg, 156.
Clermont, 21.
Clis, 243.
Clituno, riv. 51.
Cobi, Desert of, 296. 321.
Coblentz, 23.
Coca, 11.
Cochin, 302. 304.
Coduascan, 308.
Cœpha, 248.
Coguinas, riv. 67.
Colati, 80.
Colchester, 27.
Coll'Armeno, 54.
Collat, 80.
Collatoor, 305.
Cologne, 23.
Colombo, 306.
Colonna, C. 113. 116.
Colonna, 45.
Colonne, Capo di, 56.
Colouri, 148.
Com, 287.
Comeros, riv. 234.
Cominge, 21.
Comis, north of, 291.
Como, 34.
Como, Lago di, 73.
Comol, 348.
Comorin, Cape, 305.
Concobar, 287.
Conea, riv. 51.
Coneitzpol, 157.
Congoon, 283.
Consa, 55.
Constance, lake of, 72.
Constantine, 367.
Constantinople, 98.
Constantinople, Strait of, 93. 171.
Contessa, 91.
Contessa, Gulf of, 87.
Conway, 28.
Cooloo, 301.
Cora, 153.
Coraj, riv. 247.
Corbridge, 28.
Corcan, 291. 292.
Corcan, riv. 292.
Corcile, riv. 55.
Corco, 182.
Corcus, 284.
Cordova, 9.
Codsha-Shehr, 224.
Corea, 172.
Coreigh, 357.
Corese, 54.
Corfù, is. 146.
Cori, 46.
Corinto, 143.
Cornom, 307.
Cornwall, 27.
Corsica, 68.
Corso, Capo, 69.
Corteggio, 38.
Corti, 357.
Corunna, 11.
Corvei, 167.
Cosa, riv. 301.
Coscili, riv. 57.
Cosenza, 59.
Coshotey, 322.
Cosseir, 348.
Costanza, 251.
Costhantinia, 98.
Cotentin de Normandie, 18.
Cotri, 251.
Cottapatam, 305.
Coutances, 16.
Cowak, 24.
Cracow, 159.
Cracaw, 167.

Digitized by Google

Craisva, 156.
Crau, 17.
Crapæ, mts. 155.
Crema, 35.
Cremona, 35.
Creti, is. 15.
Creux, C. de, 6.
Crevasta, riv. 83.
Criceli, riv. 128.
Crimea, 160.
Crio, C. 151.
Croatia, 75.
Cromartia, 29.
Crozca, 79.
Csongrad, 157.
Cuban, riv. 314.
Cufa, 275.
Cuistenza, 80.
Culei Hissar, 216.
Cullo, 305.
Culpa, riv. 76.
Cuma, riv. 314.
Cumberland, 28.
Cuniah, 221.
Cuntydshaut, 304.
Cuph, 242.
Curdian Mounts, 236.
Curgos, 354.
Curiat, 266.
Curzola, is. 85.
Curnah, 339.
Curumfully, riv. 307.
Cutaie, 224.
Cutch, gulf of, 303.
Cyprus, 249.

D.

Daba Dag, 225.
Dafar, 266.
Daghestan, 314.
Dahlac, 349.
Dahistan, 292.
Daburi, 323.
Dalesani, riv. 69.
Damala, 145.
Damas, 244.
Dameghan, 291.
Damietta, 345.
Damer, riv. 247.
Damer, 356.
Dancali, 349.
Danube, riv. 74. 78. 156. 162. 163.
Danube, mouths of, 157.
Dara, lake, 288.
Darabgerd, 282.
Daradata, 348.
Dardanelles, 171.
Darfur, 342. 356.
Dashur, 342.
Dattolo, is. 70.
Dauphine, 17.
St. David's Head, 25.
Dax, 20.
Debot, 357.
Decan, 304.
Deça, riv. 12.
Decise, 19.
Dee, 29.
Dehaj, riv. 294.
Deister, 167.
Delgada, Cape, 350.
Denbigh, 28.
Dendarah, 346.
Denghir, 304.
Denia, 12.
Derar, 357.
Derbend Pust, 286.
Dercus, 99.
Desan, 269.
Despoto-Dag, 92.
Deva, 156.
Devgoor, riv. 304.
Devonshire, 27.
Diala, riv. 275. 278.
Diano, Vallone di, 57.
Diano, 57.
Diarbekir, 273.
Didjelat, riv. 274.
Die, 17.
Diease, 22.
Digne, 17.
Dileu, riv. 289.
Dili, is. 149.
Dillishausen, 72.
Diminia, 120.
Dindigul, 305.
Dinisipoli, 80.
Diocbunar, riv. 224.
Ditaino, riv. 66.
Divrigni, 235.
Dhafar, 265.
Dneister, riv. 156.
Dnieper, riv. 157. 158. 161. 162.
Dniester, 157. 158. 162.
Doboca, 156.
Dodeka Eklesiai, 117.
Dolap, riv. 208.
Dolcofallar, 348.
Dole, 22.
Dollaca, 349.
S. Domino, 36.
Domo d'Ossola, 34. 73.
Don, riv. 155. 157. 158. 161. 162. 171. 325.
Don Cossacks, 161.
Donegal, 29.
Doneschingen, 164.

Digitized by Google

Donets, riv. 162.
Dongang, 307.
Dongola, Old, 357.
Dongola, 356.
Dooliapoor, 306.
Dor, 279.
Dorchester, 27.
Dordogne, 20.
Dorra, 288.
Dorsetshire, 27.
Doubs, 16.
Dover, 27.
Dover Straits, 15.
Dourige, 28.
Draco, Porto, 115.
Drago, riv. 63.
Drausfeld, 167.
Drave, riv. 74. 75. 76.
Drepano, C. 86.
Dreux, 19.
Drino Bianco, riv. 81.
Drino Nero, riv. 80.
Dristra, riv. 79. 92.
Droudar, 316.
Drumlarrig, 28.
Druses, 245.
Dublin, 29.
Ducato, Cape, 102. 128. 146.
Duisburg, 23. 166.
Dulakia, 195.
Duliapoor, 302.
Dumbrovitza, riv. 162.
Düna, riv. 158.
Dunamore, 29.
Dundalk, 29.
Dunet Head, 25.
Dungasbay Head, 25.
Durance, riv. 16. 33.
Durazzo, 83.
Duren on the Roer, 23.
Durham, 28.
Durness, 29.
Duro, 6.
Dusch, 307.

E.

East Indies, 298.
Ebro, 6.
Ebsambul, 357.
Echino, 109.
Ecija, 9.
Ecsemil, 97.
Edesso, 89.
Edrine, 323.
Edolo, 35.
Egina, is. 148.
Egnazia, Torre di, 61.
Egrisou-Dag, 92.
Egubio, 51.
Egypt, 333.
Eichstadt, 168.
Eider, riv. 163.
Eisach, riv. 72.
Ekaterinslav *on the* Cuban, 314.
Ekaterinoslav, 157.
El Arish, 344.
Elatea, mt. 118.
Elba, is. 70.
Elbe, riv. 163.
El Cods, 257.
Elchmiazin, Monastery, 272.
St. Elia, Capo di, 67.
Elimeno, 129.
Elne, 16.
Embda, riv. 318.
Embesunda, 340.
Emden, 165.
Emboli, 91.
Emineh, 80.
Emineh, Cape, 93.
Empurias, 13.
Ems, riv. 163. 168.
Ene, 200.
Engia, gulf of, 101.
Enos, 97.
Ens, 74.
Entre Duro y Minho, 8.
Erdshek, mt. 232.
Erecli, 98. 207.
Erenio Castro, 121.
Erguenon, 18.
Erivan, lake, 272.
Erivan, 270. 272.
Erkene, riv. 92.
Erzeroum, 273.
Erzgebirge, 164.
Erment, 339.
Esbus, 263.
Escar, riv. 292.
Esferain, 293.
Eski-Crimm, 160.
Eski-Hissar, 225.
Esk-Hissar, 191.
Eski-Senide, 188.
Eski Stamboul, 80. 199.
Eski-Shehr, 223.
Eski-Upshi, 198.
Esne, 339.
Essec, riv. 76.
Essenberg, 23.
Essex, 27.
Esterabad, 317.
Este, 36.
Estramadura, 8.
Estaelha, Sierra de, 6.
Eszeg, 77.
St. Eufemia, 58.
Euphrates, riv. 172.
Europe, 1.

Digitized by Google

Evreux, 19.
Evriepo, gulf, 101.
Evripo, 148.
Evro, riv. 133.
Ex, riv. 27.
Exeter, 27.

F.

Facra, 244.
Faenza, 37.
Fair Head, 29.
Falari, Sta. Maria di, 41.
Falcone, Capo, 67.
Falmouth, 27.
Falso, C. 80.
Famagusta, 251.
Farfa, riv. 53.
Faro, 8.
Farsistan, 281.
Farsa, 100.
Farlash, 266.
Fasa, 282.
Fash, riv. 316.
Fatsa, 215.
Favignana, is. 71.
Fayam, 341.
Fehrabad, 292.
Feldkirk, 73.
Fellis, mt. 350.
Feltre, 74.
Ferabad, 285.
Ferah, 289.
Ferentino, 46.
Feret, C. 20.
Ferro, 371.
Ferro, Monte, 68.
Ferrol, 10.
Fersau, riv. 295.
Feurs, 19.
Fez, 368.
Fezzan, 362.
Fiano, 41.
Fichtelgebirge, 164.
Fidari, 126.
Filiba, 86. 91. 99.
Filiba Vilategi, 86.
S. Filippo d'Argyro, 66.
Fillea, 99.
Fillina, 99.
Finisterre, C. 7. 15.
Finland, 168.
Firan, 265.
Fiumicino, riv. 51.
Flanders, 22.
Fliedorp, 166.
Flintshire, 28.
Florence, *or* Firenza, 40.
Flova, 156.
Flumendoso, riv. 67.
Foglia, riv. 51.
Fokshany, 156.
Foligno, 52.
Folkstone, 27.
Fondi, 47.
Forcadizo, Torre, 68.
Forcalquier, 17.
Forenza, 61.
Forlinpopolo, 37.
Formentara, 13.
Fortore, riv. 39.
Formora, C. 351.
Foro, Torre del, 54.
Fortventura, 370.
Fossa, La, 50.
Fossombrone, 51.
France, 14.
Franche-Comté, 22.
Frascati, 45.
Frat, riv. 274.
Fratocchio, 45.
Fréjus, 17.
Fresca, Capo di, 67.
Friesland, East, 166.
Friesland, 166.
Friesland, West, 166.
Frikia, 363.
Frioul, 74.
Frith of Forth, 29.
Frozen Sea, 171.
Friuli, Città di, 36.
Fugos, riv. 350.
Fulciano, 47.
Fumal Saleh, 275.
Fuse, riv. 167,
Fushaa, Bay of, 348.

G.

Gabes, 361. 362.
Gabo, C. 351.
Gagliano, 66.
Gaieta, Cape, 32.
Gælata, 97.
La Galetta, is. 70.
Galla, 353.
Gallego, riv. 12.
I. Galli, iss. 70.
Gallicia, east of, 161.
Gallipoli, 97.
Gallo, Capo, 101. 135.
Ganges, 301.
Gangi, 67.
Ganos, 98.
Garagnone, 61.
Garda, Lago di, 73.

Digitized by Google

Garigliano, riv. 42.
Gariglione, riv. 47.
Garonne, 14.
Gatipo, riv. 201.
Gato, Cabo de, 7.
Gascony, 20.
Gastuni, 138.
Gata, C. de, 7.
Gates, mt. 302.
Gau, 340.
Gaur, mts. 288.
Gazna, 289.
Gebel-Aman, 348.
Gedame, 362.
Genil, riv. 9.
Geneva, 17.
Genoa, 38.
St. George, C. 86.
Georgia, 314. 316.
S. Germano, 46.
Geredah, 207.
Gerona, 12.
Gesano, riv. 51, 52.
Gevaudan, 21.
Geyra, 225.
Gezerat-el-Birbe, 357.
Ghiemlic, 203.
Ghilan, 285.
Giannuto, is. 70.
Gibel-Teric, 7.
Gibellino, monte, 62.
Gibili, 240.
Gibraltar, 6. 7. 9.
Gierace, 59.
Gihon, riv. 172. 179. 293.
Giorgio, C. 101.
Giovanni, Castro, 66.
Girgeh, 340.
Girgenti, 65.
Gironde, 14.
Giubileo, 53.
Giulia Nova, 52.
Glamorgan, 28.
Glarus, 73.
Gloster, 27.
Gloucestershire, 27.
Goa, 304.
Goadilbarbar, riv. 363.
Godavery, riv. 305.
Gograh, riv. 301.
Gojam, 349.
Golconda, 302. 303.
Gole, 214.
Golo, riv. 69.
Gomera, 371.
Gordawar, Cape, 301.
Gordewar, C. 305.
Gorgona, is. 70.
Gorham, 363.
St. Gothard, 14.
St. Gothard, mt. 31. 163.
Goths, 159.
Grampian Hills, 29.
Grau, 77.
Great Britain, 25.
Greco, Cape, 93.
Greece, 101.
Griega, Cape, 251.
Grœningen, 166.
Grossetti, 40.
Grosso, C. 62. 133.
Grotta Mare, 52.
Grotta Ferrata, 45.
Grubenhagen, 166.
Guadiana, 6.
Guadalquivir, 6.
Guft, 369.
Guardafui, Cape, 350.
Guarnaro, gulf of, 82.
St. Guajazzo, 50.
Guebres, 282.
Guernsey, 20.
Guidaronisi, 116.
Gunduck, riv. 301.
Gunz, riv. 72.
Gunzburg, 73.
Gurc, riv. 76.
Gus, 339.
Guzel Hissar, 191.
Guzerat, 303.
Guzza, is. 71.
Guyenne, 20.
Gyrsh, 357, 358.

H.

Hadramant, 265.
Haicia, 270.
Haji Bertos, 233.
Hainaut, 22.
Halberstadt, 167.
Halente, riv. 55.
Halteren, 166.
Halwan, 279.
Hamadan, 287.
Hamah, 241.
Hampshire, 27.
Hansoot, 304.
Handech, 357.
Harfleur, 18.
Hargia, Cape, 266.
Harkah Koh, 287.
Harran, 288.
Harpasou, 214.
Hartland, 25.
Harz, 164. 166.
Hay, 30.
Hebrides, 30.
Hebud, 246.
Hedjas, 263.

Digitized by Google

Helfendorf, 73.
Heligoland, 168.
Hellada, riv. 106.
St. Hellen, 29.
Helmind, riv. 294.
Hems, 241.
Herat, 293.
Herefield, 28.
Herefordshire, 28.
Heri Rud, 288. 293.
Herts, 27.
Hesse Cassel, 166.
Hetzardara, mt. 281.
Higuer, C. 7. 11.
Hilla, 275.
Himaleh, mts. 319.
Himmaleh, 290.
Hinderabi, 283.
Hindoo-Koosh, mts. 293.
Hir, riv. 289.
Hit, 270.
Hoang-Ho, riv. 321. 323.
Hokem-Mekem, riv. 292.
Holstein, 167.
Holland, 166.
Honorat, 18.
St. Honorato, 68.
Hove Lamur, 285.
Humber, 26.
Huningen, 24.
Hyderabad, 304.
Hydra, is. 148.

I.

Ialova, 97.
Ianina, 112.
Iantra, riv. 92.
Ibrim, 357.
Iceland, 30. 168.
Ids, 167.
Idstein, 165.
Ienisher, 107.
Iesernia, 55.
Iesi, 51.
Igil, 368.
Ilchester, 27.
Ilija, 272.
Illock, 77.
Ill, riv. 73.
Imbro, 100.
Imeretia, 315.
Imola, 37.
Inada, Cape, 93.
India, 172.
Indus, riv. 172.
Inje Mavro, 87.
Inge Su, 233.
Inichi, 210.
Inn, town, 73.
Inn, riv. 73.
Innichen, 75.
Ipsala, 97.
Irac, 285.
Irac-Arabi, 273.
Irkutch, 322.
Iscanderoon, 242.
Ischia, is. 70.
Isère, 16.
Isker, riv. 92.
Iskru, riv. 78.
Iskuria, 316.
Ilama, 157.
Ismail, 157.
Ismid, 205.
Isnic, 204.
Isola Grossa, is. 84.
Isola, 41.
Istambol, 98.
Iviça, 13.
Ivrea, 34.
Jaffa, 255.
Jaffnapatam, 306.
Jalore, 303.
Jamatan, 18.
Jamuna, riv. 301.
Jampanu, 303.
Japan, 17.
Javoux, 21.
Jegni Pola, 80.
Jeian, 265.
Jeni-Cher, 199.
Jersey, 20.
Al Jesira, 236.
Al Jesra, 268.
Jidda, 265.
St. John, Cape, 304.
St. John's Point, 29.
Joliba, riv. 370.
Jordan, riv. 252.
Jorjan, 291, 292.
Joura, is. 150.
Jubliens, 19.
Judpore, 303.
Julfa, 286.
St. Julia, 12.
Jülech, 23.
Jumna, riv. 303. 324.
Junguera, 13.
Junkseylon, 307.
Juthia, 308.
Jutland, 167.

K.

El-Kâb, 339.
Kabas, 320.
Kabul, 289.

Digitized by Google

Kadi-Keui, 206.
Kaffa, 363.
Kaigues, 190.
Kait, 357.
Kalabeh, 357.
Kalamata, gulf of, 101.
Kalolimno, 197.
Kalpaki, 131.
Kama, riv. 312. 319.
Kamari, 141.
Kamenitza, 140.
Kaminiek, 159.
Kandahar, 289.
Kara-Hissar, 224. 233.
Kara-Lom, riv. 92.
Karamania, 218.
Karasu, riv. 87.
Kara-Sou, riv. 92.
Kara Veria, 89.
Karek, is. 84.
Kars, 272.
Kars, pachalick of, 273.
Karadjan, 279.
Kasalmac, riv. 215.
Kashgar, 295, 296.
Kasma, 357.
Kato Achaia, 140.
Kavkaskaia, 314.
Kells, 29.
Kempten, 72.
Kent, 27.
Kepse, 242.
Kerch, 283.
Kerka, riv. 81.
Kerman, 283.
Kertchina, 156.
Kescer, 285.
Kesen, 266.
Karamanians, 219.
Kesh, 295.
Khabur, riv. 272.
Khisme, 283.
Khieffet, lake, 282.
Kilan, 284.
Kilef, 294.
Kilmallock, 29.
Kinnasirin, 242.
Kiona, 131.
Kiov, 325.
Kirghis, 296.
Kirghises, 319.
Kirman, 283.
Kirman Shah, 287.
Kir-Shehr, 233.
Kirmasin, 283.
Kirpa, 156.
Kisnah, riv. 305.
Kissaro, 101.
Kizil-Irmak, riv. 174.
Kizil-Irmac, 211.
Klagerfurth, 75.
Kodshend, 295.
Kohistan, 290.
Koi Su, 317.
Kokino, 120.
Kokla, 121.
Kolokythia, gulf of, 10.
Kolocythia, 134.
Koraku, 147.
Koron, 136.
Korty, 357.
Kota, 303.
Krakaw, 167, 168.
Krems, 75.
Kuban, 314.
Kum-Calessi, 199.
Kur, riv. 316.
Kurdistan, 272, 277.
Kurds, 272.

L.

Lacena, 192.
Laconavan, 308.
Ladacia, 240.
Ladenburg, 166.
Lago d'Averno, 48.
Lago d'Ansante, 53.
Lago di Bessano, 39.
Lago di Bolsena, 39, 40.
Lago di Castello, 42.
Lago di Celano, 53.
Lago di Como, 33.
Lago Fusaro, 48.
Lago di Gabii, 42.
Lago di Garda, 34.
Lago d'Iseo, 34.
Lago Lucrino, 48.
Lago Maggiore, 33. 73.
Lago di Patria, 48.
Lago di Perugia, 39.
Lago di Regillo, 42.
Lago di Rieti, 53.
Lago di Tagliacozzo, 53.
Lagune di Venezia, 36.
Lahn, riv. 166.
Lamo, 350.
Lampsaci, 196.
Lanark, 28, 29.
Lancaster, 28.
Lancelotte, is. 370.
Land's End, 25.
Langarud, 285.
Langres, 22.
Lanto, riv. 240. 247.
Lao, 309.
Laochu, 308.
Lapta, 251.
Larchius, island, 307.
Larino, 55.

Digitized by Google

Laristan, 283.
Larnica, 251.
Lasthi, mt. 151.
Latic, 220.
Launceston, 27.
Lauenberg, 167.
Lauffen, 74.
Lausanne, 23.
Lavo, riv. 55.
Laybach, 76.
Leander's Tower, 206.
Lebanzo, is. 71.
Lecce, 61.
Lechino, C. 146.
Lectoure, 21.
Lefca, 121.
Lefsina, 116.
Leghorn, *or* Livorno, 40.
Legistan, 314.
Leicester, 27.
Leicestershire, 27.
Lentini, 64.
Lenz, 74.
S. Leon, isle, 9.
St. Leone, 59.
Leone, Porto, 115.
Lepame, 129.
Lepanto, 125.
Lepanto, strait of, 126.
Lepanto, gulf of, 102.
Lerida, 12.
Lerma, 38.
Lese, 58.
Lesina, is. 84.
Lettere, 50.
Sta. Maria di Leuca, C. 56.
Leuda, is. 151.
Levant, 18.
Leyden, 23.
Liam, Cape, 307.
Liamone, 69.
Libraja, 9.
Licosa, is. 70.
Licose, is. 70.
Ligore, 307.
Liguria, 145.
Lillebonne, 18.
Lima, 10.
Limerick, 29.
Limesola, 249.
Limoges, 20.
Limousin, 20.
Linguetta, C. 83.
Lincoln, 27.
Lincolnshire, 27.
Lingan, 308.
Lingtas, 32.
Linhe-Loch, 29.
Lipari, is. 70.
Lippe, riv. 163. 164. 165. 166.
Lippestadt, 166.
Lisbon, Lisboa, 8.
Lisca Bianca, is, 70.
Lisborn, 166.
Lilsa, 84.
Livadia, 120.
Lixuri, is. 147.
Lizard, 25.
Loconi, 68.
Lodi Vecchis, 35.
Lograno, 12.
Lohr, 74.
Loire, 14. 16.
Lomello, 34.
London, 27.
S. Lorenzo Guazzone, 35.
Lübeck, 163. 167.
Luca, Cape, 32.
Lucca, 39.
Luce Bay, 29.
Lugo, 10.
Lupara, 60.
Lupi, Torre del, 58.
Lundje, 283.
Lurnfeld, 75.
Luvo, 30.
Lux, 12.
Luxor, 339.
Lyons, 15. 19.
Lyria, 12.

M.

Maciera, 266.
Machécon, 20.
Mâcon, 19.
Macri, 188.
Macri, Cape, 93.
Maculla Rocab, 265.
Madagascar, 35.
Maddalena, Fiume di, 49.
Madras, 305.
Maduini, 65.
Magnesi, Penisoladelli, 64.
Magra, riv. 37. 39.
Mahanada, riv. 301.
Mahmudabad, 303.
Mahamada, riv. 302.
Mahim, 304.
Mahon, 13.
Mahys, riv. 303.
Mainland, 30.
Maito, 97.
Majorca, 13.
Makriplaia, 117.
Malabar, 302, 305.
Malacca, 307.
Malatia, 235.
Malaga, 9.
Malay, 307.

Digitized by Google

Maldives, 306.
Maldon, 27.
Malsesine, 35.
Malta, is. 71. 370.
Malwa, 303.
Mambej, 243.
Man, Isle of, 29.
Manar, is. 306.
Manashie, 194.
Manasi, 194.
Manchester, 28.
Mandri, Porto, 116.
Mangalore, 304, 305.
Mangut, 160.
Manilla, 308.
Manpoly, 305.
Mantua, 35.
Le Mans, 19.
Mansanderan, 285.
Mansor, 299.
Manuf, 342.
Marah, 266.
Marand, 286.
Marata, 348.
Maratonisi, 134.
Marburg, 166.
Marcenopoli, 80.
Mareb, 266.
Mare Morto, 48.
Marend, 285.
Maretimo, is. 71.
Marab, riv. 292.
Marghinan, riv. 295.
Sta. Maria, 50.
Sta. Maria Rotonda, 44.
Maritza, riv. 97. 99.
Mariupol, 162.
Mark, 166.
Marmagen, 23.
Marmara, sea of, 197.
Marmora, sea of, 93.
Marne, 18.
Maroala, Capo di, 62.
Marogna, 96.
Marosh, riv. 162.
Marosk, riv. 155.
Marrah, 242.
Marsala, 65.
Marsan, 21.
Marsana Villa, 47.
Marseille, 7. 17. 34. 176.
Marsica Vetere, 58.
St. Martin, C. 7.
Martigues, Merde, 17.
Maru-Ama, 294.
Maruerrud, 292.
Mar Uivar, 156.
Masanderan, East of, 291.
Masanderan, West of, 284.
Mascat, 266.
Mashed Ali, 275.
Massa, 40.
Massilia, 15.
Massua, Bay of, 349.
Masulipatan, 305.
Mataré, 343.
Matapan, Cape, 133.
Mayenfeld, 73.
Mayence, 165.
Mayn, riv. 163.
Maywood, 28.
Marz-al-Kibir, 369.
Sta. Maura, 129. 146.
Mauromati, 136.
Maushed, 265.
Mautern, 75.
Mazareki, 120.
Mazzarino, 67.
Meaux, 19.
Mecca, 265.
Mecran, 288.
Medinat, 265.
Medinat-Abu, 339.
Medinat-al-Fayum, 342.
Medinat al Hokama, 114.
Medinat al Naby, 265.
Medinat al Zeitunah, 114.
Mediterranean sea, 171.
Megalo-bathy, 122.
Megalopotamio, 102.
Mehalleh-el-Kebyr, 346.
Meirda riv. 363.
Melasso, 191, 192.
Melcha, 365.
Melenik, 91.
Melida, is. 85.
Melun, 19.
Memel, riv. 158.
Menam, riv. 307, 308.
Mend, riv. 288.
Mender, riv. 174.
Mender Su, 199.
Mendes, 191.
Mentana, 54.
Menzaleh, lake, 346.
Merasche, 235.
Merave, 357.
Merida, 8.
Merionethshire, 28.
Merkes, riv. 181.
Meusc, 22.
Médoc, 20.
Metapan, Cape, 101.
Metaro, riv. 51. 55.
Metchnoe, bay, 157.
Mete, 350.
Metling, 82.
Metz, 15. 22.
Meshded, 292.
Mesheddezar, 285.
Mesr, 333.
Messalongia, 128.

Digitized by Google

Messina, Faro di, 62.
Messia, 184.
Mezzo, Isola di, 65.
Miana, 286.
Micari, riv. 316.
Miconi, is. 150.
Micro-bathy, 122.
Midcah, 99.
Middlesex, 27.
Midlesex, 166.
Mien, 38.
Mijaré, 266.
Milan, 35.
Milazzo, 66.
Milo, is. 150.
Minau, 283.
Mincio, riv. 73.
Minden, 166, 167.
Mingrelia, 315.
Minho, 6.
Minorca, 13.
Minuri, 55.
Minzio, riv. 34.
Mirza Mombaric, 34.
Mirizlo, 156.
Missen Head, 29.
Missevria, 80.
Mistra, 135.
Mitrovicz, 76.
Mitrovitz, 77.
Mittelmark, 167.
Mitylene, is. 153.
Mizzno, 304.
Mocha, 265.
Modena, 36.
Modica, 67.
Modon, 136.
Modrush, 82.
Moladiva, 306.
Moladi Gajeta, 47.
Moldavia, 156.
Molise, 55.
Mombasa, 351.
Monaco, 37.
Monda, 109.
Mondania, 203.
Mongoley, 172.
Monecchia, 52.
Mongicio, Capo di, 66.
Monmouth, 28.
Monte Cristo, is. 70.
Monte Rotondo, 54.
Monte-Santo, C. 86.
Monticelli, 53.
Montroy, 12.
Monte Santo, Gulf of, 87.
Montgomeryshire, 28.
Moolah, 191.
Morcung, 308.
Moren, Sierra, 6. 9.
Morocco, 368.
Morro, 55.
Morasca, riv. 80.
Morava, riv. 92.
Morawa, riv. 78.
Morea, 130.
Morea, Castro di, 139.
Moschios, riv. 78.
Moscone, 40.
Moselle, 22.
Mosul, 278.
Moultan, 299.
Mouton, 23.
Moy, 29.
Mozambique, channel, 351.
Mudgull, 304.
Muhametta, 362.
Mühlenbach, 156.
Muhr, 76.
Mujacar, 9.
Multan, 288. 302.
Mulvia, riv. 368.
Mulwa, 302.
Münster, 166.
Mur, 75.
Muria, 54.
Muros, 11.
Murrax Frith, 29.
Murviedro, 12.
Mustag, 172. 296. 320.
Mysore, 304.
Myt-Rahyneh, 342.

N.

Naarmalcha, 275.
Nackjuran, 272.
Nadir, 346.
Nagara Bouru, 196.
Nagaram, 304.
Nahr Ibrahim, 249.
Nahr Kibir, riv. 247.
Nalicamp, 228.
Nancy, 22.
Nantes, 18.
Naodah, 289.
Napoli di Romania, 145.
Naples *or* Napoli, 49.
Naplusa, 258.
Narbonne, 16.
Narenta, riv. 81.
Narni, 52.
Navarino, Old, 136.
Navarino, 136.
Navarre, 11.
Navia, riv. 10.
Navcria, 131.
Navilan, 10.
Naubendian, desert, 281.
Naxia, is. 150.
Necker, riv. 163.

Digitized by Google

Negombo, 306.
Negroponte, 148.
Nemi, 45.
Neo Castro, 139.
Neo Chorio, 121.
Nera, riv. 51.
Nerbudda, riv. 303.
Nertshinc, 327.
Nepaul, 308.
Nepi, 41.
Nesto, riv. 87.
Nesibin, 270.
Netherlands, 14.
Nettuno, 46.
Neumark, 74.
Nevers, 19.
Newcastle, 28.
Nicobar Islands, 306.
S. Nicolo, Cape, 135.
Nicosia, 251.
Nicotera, 59.
Nicsar, 216.
Nigaria, is. 151.
Nile, 333.
Nîmes, 15. 16.
Nimrod's Hill, 275.
Nio, is. 150.
Nion, 23.
Nisita, is. 70.
Nissa, 79.
Nith, 29.
Niutri, 304.
Nivernois, 19.
Noara, 66.
Nocera, 50. 52.
Nola, 50.
Nova Zembla, 171.
Norfolk, 27.
Norma, 46.
North Cape, 29.
Northumberland, 28.
Northwich, 28.
Norway, 168.
Norwich, 27.
Nose, Cape, 348.
Nottingham, 27.
Nottinghamshire, 27.
Noyon, 22.
Nuabia, 354.
Nubenden, 288.
Nuis, 19.
Nun, 35.
Numico, riv. 42.
Nur-Karabas, 295.
Nuys, 23.

O.

Obre, 10.
Oca, Sierra de, 6.
Ocrat, mt. 240.
Oczacov, 159.
Oder, riv. 163.
Odorneh, fl. 278.
Ofanto, riv. 55, 60.
Ofen, 77. 157.
Ofena, 54.
Oglio, riv. 34. 73.
Oise, 18.
Olan-Muren, riv. 323.
Oldenburg, 166.
Old Cairo, 343.
Old Mesr, 342.
Oleron, 21.
Ollmûtz, 168.
Olone, Les sables de, 20.
Olt, riv. 155. 162.
Otranto, 61.
Otricolum, 52.
Olympo, mt. 101.
Oman, 266.
Ombrone, riv. 39.
Oormi, lake, 285.
Oormia, lake, 286.
Ootatoor, 305.
Oozain, 303.
Oppenheim, 23.
Oravicza, 156.
Orbe, 16. 23.
Ordona, 55.
Orenburg, 172.
Orfa, 269.
Oria, 60.
L'Orient, 18.
Orissa, 302.
Orkneys, 30.
Orleans, 19.
Ormus, 283.
Oro, Capo dell', 148.
Oroswar, 77.
Orso, Capo dell', 67.
Ortegal, C. 7. 10.
Osimo, 53.
Ostrobeni, 157.
Osnabrûck, 166.
Ossaria, 39.
Oude, 308.
Outch, 299.
Oviedo, 11.
Oxfordshire, 27.

P.

Pacs, 77.
Pad, 156.
Paderborn, 166.
Padua, 35.
Pagliari, C. 86.
Palatisia, 89.

Digitized by Google

Palæo Castro, 121.
Palæo Chorio, 135.
Palæo-Episcopi, 132.
Palæopoli, 131. 138.
Palæo Vouni, 117.
Palamos, 12.
Palazzo, Il, 58.
Palena, Val di, 54.
Palencia, 11.
Palermo, 65.
Palestrina, 45.
Palinuro, Cape, 32.
Palks Bay, 305.
Palma, 370.
Palma di Solo, 68.
Palmaiola, is. 70.
Palmosa, is. 151.
Palo, 41.
Palos, C. 7.
Pambuk Calessi, 225.
Pampeluna, 11.
Panaria, is. 70.
Panhour-Dag, mt. 86.
Panjab, 298. 324.
Panormo, 111. 197.
Pantalaria, is. 71.
Pantic, 205.
Papas, Capo, 137, 139.
Papas, Castro, 139.
Parenzo, 36.
Parga, 111.
Parim, is. 349.
Paris, 15. 19.
Parma, 36.
Parnah, 303.
Parsi, 282.
Passala, Capo, 62.
Patanore, 307.
Pate, 350.
Pateliputra, 301.
Patelputer, 301.
Patera, 188.
Paterno, 66.
Patmo, is. 151.
Patna, 301. 303.
Patrasso, 140.
Patterea, riv. 301.
Paulien, St. 21.
Pavia, 35.
Paxi, Cape, 93.
Pays de Vaux, 23.
Pé, St. 12.
Pedia, riv. 251.
Pegu, riv. 307. 308.
Pehang, 307.
Peisenberg, 73.
Pellegrino, Monte, 65.
Pemba, 351.
Pembroke, 28.
Penna, Cività di, 54.
Pennar, riv. 305.
Pente Dactylon, 132.
Penthievre, 18.
Pentinia, 54.
Pera, 98.
Peraru, riv. 304.
Perecop, 160.
Pergamo, 194.
Perigord, 20.
Peringavi, 30.
Pernalla, 304.
Persia, 172.
Perugia, 40.
Perum, 288.
Petau, 76.
Petronl, 76.
Pesaro, 37. 51.
Pescara, riv. 52. 54.
Pesth, 77.
Pesto, 66.
Pfiloriti, mt. 151.
Pfin, 23.
Pfunzen, 73.
Phamiat, 24.
Phonia, 131.
Philippine Islands, 308.
Piacenza, 36.
Pianosa, is. 70.
Piatra, 156.
Piave, riv. 34.
Piccoli, Capo, 56.
Pidavro, 146.
Piémont, 34.
S. Pietro, is. 70.
Piombino, Cape, 32.
Piperno Vecchio, 46.
Pirnatza, riv. 135.
Pisa, 39.
Pistoja, 40.
Pizzighetone, 35.
Platani, Fiume de', 63. 65.
Platten See, 76.
Plymouth, 27.
Po, riv. 32.
Pobritzar, 79.
Podolia, 159.
Podolfa, West of, 161.
Podolia, Govern. 161.
Poglion, 37.
Poitiers, 20.
Pola, 36.
Poland, 167.
Poli, 45.
Policastro, 56.
Policoro, 57.
Polina, ruins, 84.
Polina, riv. 83.
Polis, 98.
Pollenza, 13.
Pollina, Fiumedi, 63.
Pollutro, 55.
Policandro, is. 150.

Digitized by Google

Pomptine Marshes, 42.
Ponsian, 307.
Pont Arlier, 22.
Ponte Rotto, 60.
Pontirolo, 35.
Ponza, is. 70.
Poro, 115.
Poro, is. 148.
Portatore, 42.
Porquerolles, 18.
Posilippo, Grotta di Monte, 49.
Postiglione, Monte di, 56.
Porta, 120.
Porto, 44.
Porte-Cros, 18.
Porto Delfino, 38.
Porto Quaglie, 134.
Porto Torre, 68.
Portsmouth, 27.
Portugal, 8.
Potenza, 57.
Pozzuolo, 48.
Prastia, 134.
Pratica, 44.
Predlitz, 75.
Prodano, is. 147.
Pregel, riv. 158.
Preresa, 112.
Pristhlara, 80.
Procida, is. 70.
Provence, 16.
Proznoi, 314.
Prussia, coast of, 168.
Prussia, 158.
Pruth, riv. 155. 162.
Psato Pyrgo, 140.
Psili, is. 147.
Ptey, 308.
Puglia, 60.
Pultaneh, 304.
Punto di Miseno, 48.
Pursac, riv. 223.
Pyrgo, 138.
Pyrenees, 6.

Q.

Quaranta Santi, 111.
Quentin, St. 82.
Quercy, 20.
Quitros, 210.

R.

Raab, riv. 76. 77.
Rachada, riv. 307.
Ragusa, 82.
Ragusa Vecchia, 82.
Rai, 287.
Rain, 73.
Randazze, 66.
Ramanancore, 305.
Ramgonga, riv. 301.
Ramsgate, 25.
Ram's Head, 29.
Raphti, Porto, 116.
Ras-Addar, 363.
Ras Alain, 248.
Ras Bel, 349.
Ras-el-Dwaer, 348.
Rasec, 280.
Ras-el-Enis, 348.
Ras al Had, 266.
Ras Muscendon, 266.
Ravee, riv. 299.
Ravenna, 37.
Ravensberg, 166.
Recco, 38.
Regensburg, *or* Ratisbonne, 73.
Reggio, 59.
Reims, 15. 22.
Remezel, 156.
Sta. Reparata, Ponta di, 67.
Reshd, 285.
Rhennes, 18.
Rheinmagen, 23.
Rheinzabern, 23.
Rheno, riv. 34.
Rhine, riv. 73. 163.
Rhodez, 21.
Rhone, 14. 16.
Richborough, 27.
Richester, 28.
Riccia, 45.
Riesengebirge, 164.
Rimini, 37. 51.
Rimruc, 279.
Risano, 82.
Rishorat, 79.
Ritorbio, 38.
Rittepec, 78.
Riva, riv. 206.
Rizeh, 213.
Roane, 19.
Rocca Imperiale, 57.
Rochester, 27.
Rodi, is. 154.
Rodosto, 98.
Rogonis, riv. 283.
Rohatyn, 168.
Rome, *or* Roma, 43.
Romnnje, people, 156.
Ropo, 122.
Rosas, 13.
Rosetta, 345.
Rossi Jarigach, 160. 162.
Rosken, Cape, 206.
Rostan, 241.

Digitized by Google

Rouen, 19.
Rouphia, riv. 102. 130. 137.
Roussillon, Tour de, 16.
Rovergue, 21.
Rowdon, 28.
Ruad, 249.
Rügen, 167. 168.
Rum, 211.
Rumelia, Castello di, 126.
Russia, Asiatic, 172.
Russia, north of, 159.
Ruvo, 62.
Ryl, riv. 155.

S.

Saar, 22.
Saada, 265.
Sacaria, riv. 201.
Sadshar, 266.
Sæcara, 342.
Sagoor, 303.
Sahara, 331.
Said, 337.
Saintes, 20.
Sakaria, riv. 174.
Saale, riv. 163.
Salamanca, 8. 9.
Salambria, riv. 102.
Salemiat, 242.
Saleuga, riv. 321. 323.
Salerno, 55. 56.
Saline, is. 70.
Saliserai, 295.
Salomon, C. 151.
Salona, Bay of, 122.
Salona, 82.
Salonichi, Gulf of, 87.
Salonichi, 89.
Salradsjar, 346.
Salsette, 304.
Salso Fiume, 63.
Salzburg, 74.
Satalia, Gulf of, 185.
Samara, riv. 158. 162.
Samara, 279.
Samallut, 341.
Samarcand, 173. 295.
Sambre, 22.
Samisat, 243.
Samnah, 346.
Samo, is. 147. 150.
Samodraki, 100.
Samson Calessi, 177.
Samsun, 215.
Samur, riv. 317.
Sana, 265.
Sandakli, 218.
Sangro, riv. 53.
Sanguineto, 39.
Sannab, 357.
Sannio, 54.
Santa Croce, Monte di, 251.
Santander, 11.
Santorin, is. 150.
Sanza, 57.
Saone, riv. 47. 301.
Sarabat, riv. 174.
Saragossa, 12.
Saratof, government of, 318.
Sarca, 35.
Sardinia, is. 67.
Sardo, Castel, 68.
Saros, Gulf of, 93.
Sari, 286.
Sarno, riv. 47.
Sarphand, 248.
Sarsina, 51.
Sasamon, 11.
Sasef, 357.
Saseno, Is. 85.
Satalia, 186.
Savas, 287.
Save, 74.
Save, riv. 76.
Savoie, 17.
Savonne, 37.
Sayda, 249.
Scamino, 121.
Scanda, is. 149.
Scanderii, 289.
Scanderun, 181.
Scarabo, 68.
Scardin, lake, 82.
Scarpanto, is. 151.
Scheld, 22.
Schellug, 168.
Schelde, 14.
Schenkenschange, 23.
Schlavo-Chorio, 135.
Sciatho, is. 140.
Scilly Islands, 29.
Scio, is. 153.
Sciro, is. 149.
Sclavonia, 75.
Scotland, 28.
Scutari, 82. 206.
Sebenigo, 82.
Seben, 73.
Sedenze, 357.
Sedra, 361.
Segedin, 157.
Segna, 82.
Segni, 46.
Segorbia, 12.
Segovia, 11.
Segre, riv. 12.
Sehiun, 241.
Seid Gazi, 223.
Selejki, 183.

Digitized by Google

Selivria, 98.
Selmas, 286.
Seltz, 23.
Selynti, 183.
Semlin, 77.
Sens, 19.
Sennaar, 354. 356.
Sentina, 51.
Sepino, 55.
Sequana, 14.
Serbar, 284.
Serinagar, 300.
Serki Serail, 220.
Seronge, 269.
Serpho, is. 150.
Serres, 91.
Sert, 272.
Service, 78.
Servia, 155.
Servi, Cape, 133.
Sesidrud, 285.
Sestri, 38.
Sesse, 47.
Setif, 369.
Setlege, riv. 301.
Seton, 28.
Setubal, 8.
Severn, 26.
Sta. Severa, 41.
Severin, 79. 156.
Seville, 9.
Sevre, 20.
Sezze, 46.
Shat-al-Arab, 274.
Shaizar, 241.
Shalore, 303.
Shamachia, 317.
Sham, 244.
Shamsa, 349.
Shannon, 29.
Shardag, mt. 81.
Shedwan, 348.
Sheik-Abadeh, 341.
Shemnitz, 157.
Shensi, 322.
Sherebau, 279.
Sherezour, 279.
Sherya, riv. 252.
Shiret, riv. 158.
Shirvan, 284.
Shivan, 284.
Shivaz, 283.
Shummi, 309.
Shursi, 160.
Shuster, 280.
Sia Koh, mt. 287.
Siam, 307.
Siam, gulf of, 307.
Sibari, riv. 57.
Siberia, 172. 320.
Sicily, 62.
Sicino, is. 150.
Sicklingen, 23.
Siebenburg, 167.
Siebengebirge, mt. 163.
Siro, is. 150.
Sienna, 40.
Sifano, is. 150.
Sige, riv. 166.
Sihan, riv. 179.
Silaro, riv. 47.
Silchester, 27.
Silo, riv. 39.
Simsat, 272.
Sinab, 209.
Sinagaglia, 37. 51.
Sinano, 132.
Sinclair, 25.
Sind, riv. 172.
Singan, 286.
Sin-gan-fu, 324.
Singar, riv. 269.
Siomini, riv. 83.
Siponto, Sta. Maria di, 60.
Siragosa, 64.
Siret, riv. 162.
Sirhind, 303. 324.
Sirinagur, 303.
Sir, riv. 172.
Sirian, 307.
Sirmia, 77.
Sishistan, 289.
Sissec, 76.
Siva, 211.
Siwas, *or* Siva, 214. 216.
Sizeboli, 99.
Skillo, Cape, 144.
Slatina, 156.
Sleswic, 167.
Smyrna, 175.
Sobad Koh, mt. 201.
Socotorah, 265.
Soeng, riv. 307.
Sofian, 286.
Soissons, 22.
Solanto, Cast. di, 65.
Soleur, 23.
Solfatara, 49.
Solfeld, 75.
Solta, channel of, 84.
Solta, is. 84.
Somersetshire, 27.
Somme, 22.
Sone, riv. 303.
Soor, 245. 248.
Sophar, 351.
Soristan, 236.
Sorento, Cape, 32.
Sorrento, 50.
Sori Monti, 62.
South Ronaldsha, 30.
South Rey, 27.

Digitized by Google

Spain, 6.
Spalatro, 82.
Spartivento, Capo di, 56.
Speen, 27.
Spello, 52.
Spezia, Golfo di, 38.
Spezia, is. 144.
Spezia-Pulo, is. 147.
Sphagia, is. 147.
Spires, 23.
Spital, 75.
Splanissa, riv. 144.
Spurnhead, 25.
Stabia, Castell' a Mare di, 50.
Staffordshire, 27.
Stalimene, is. 149.
Stamboul Denghitz, 93.
Stanco, is. 153.
Staralino, 91.
Stavro, C. 101.
Stefanis, 210.
Stavros Oros, 251.
Steima, 98.
Stillida, 109.
Stilo, Capo di, 56.
Stono, 35.
Storta, 41.
Strand, 168.
Strasburg, 23.
Stretton, 28.
Strengberg, 75.
Strivali, is. 147.
Stroma, riv. 87.
Stroma, 92.
Stronboli, is. 70.
Strongoli, 59.
Struglie, 82.
Struth, 20.
Stühlingen, 73.
Stumpalia, is. 150.
Styria, 74. 75.
Suabia, 72.
Suacim, 348.
Sucadana, 308.
Sucme, 235.
Sudac, 160.
Suez, 344.
Suffolk, 27.
Sulci, 68.
Sulmona, 54.
Surat, 304.
Sultani Kalessi, 196.
Sulthanie, 285.
Sumatra, 308.
Sungarey, 320.
Surami, 316.
Suristans, 280.
Surrey, 27.
Sutri, 41.
Sussex, 27.
Svali, 304.
Sweden, 168.
Switzerland, 21.
Sybota, 111.
Syl, riv. 156. 162.
Syr Daria, riv. 295.
Syr, riv. 295. 326.
Syrocporion, C. 148.
Szerdahely, 77.
Szoeny, 77.

T.

Tabarestan, 285.
Tabaria, 252.
Tabas, 29.
Tabris, 286.
Tacht-Jemshid, 282.
Taclerdatt, 272.
Tafa, 357.
Taganrock, 162.
Tagliamento, riv. 36.
Tagus, 6.
Taief, 266.
Talanta, gulf, 101.
Talavo, 69.
Talvar, 286.
Tamerton, 27.
Tanaro, riv. 34. 37.
Tangier, 369.
Tanjore, 305.
Tantan Velha, 307.
Taormina, 63.
Taphar, 351.
Tapti, riv. 304.
Tarablus, 241. 249.
Tarabosan, 211. 212.
Taragona, 11.
Taranto, 61.
Tarignano, riv. 69.
Tarn, 20.
Tarragona, 10. 12.
Tartura, 248.
Tarsos, 184.
Tatary, Asiatic, 172.
Tatars, 296.
Tatta, 299.
Tavay, 307.
Tavro Castro, 116.
Tay, 20.
Tchar-dag, mt. 86.
Tchar-dag, 83.
Teano, 50.
Teban, 319.
Tec, 16.
Tedles, 368.
Tedzen, riv. 292.
Teket, 140.
Telav, 316.

Digitized by Google

Tel-Basta, 346.
Tel-el-Jhud, 344.
Telese, 55.
Teligol, riv. 157. 158. 160.
Tel Phacus, 344.
Temrouk, 314.
Tenasserim, 308.
Tenedo, is. 153.
Teneriffe, 371.
Tenez, 369.
Teramo, 53.
Terascon, 17.
Terec, riv. 314.
Termend, 295.
Termini, 65.
Terni, 52.
Ternowa, 79.
Terouenne, 22.
Terracina, 42. 47.
Terra di Lavoro, 47.
Terra Nuova, 57. 64. 68.
Terrapoor, 304.
Tersat, 82.
Tesine, 74.
Tessander Lo, Tierlo, 22.
Tessino, riv. 33. 73.
Tetragi, mt. 130.
Teverone, riv. 42. 53.
Teutoburg, 166.
Thac, 288.
Thames, 26.
Thanet, 29.
Thcernez, 79.
Theaki, 147.
Theiss, riv. 155. 162.
Therme, riv. 211.
Thernissi, 126.
Thibet, mts of, 321.
Thibet, 308. 323.
Thibet, Little, 296.
Thiva, 121.
Thorico, 116.
Thüringia, 163. 166. 167.
Thüringerwald, 164.
Thus, riv. 292.
Thuven, 289.
Tibet, 172.
Tibur, riv. 32. 39. 42.
Tiflis, 316.
Tigre, 352.
Tigris, 172.
Tiltcha, 157.
Timak, riv. 78.
Timbuctoo, 370.
Tineh, 343.
Tino, is. 150.
Tinevellee, 305.
Tios, 207.
Tipra, 308.
Tireh, 194.
Tivoli, 45.
Tmuy-el-Emdid, 346.
Tocat, 216.
Tod, 339.
Tokay, 76.
Toledo, 8.
Toledo, city, 11.
Tolentino, 53.
Tomisvar, 80.
Tondi, 305.
Tongres, 22.
Topina, riv. 51.
Torcola, is. 85.
Torda Saline, 156.
Tornese, C. 137.
Torre d'Anzo, 46.
Torre di Patria, 48.
Torre Paterna, 44.
Tortona, 38.
Tortosa, 12. 249.
Toulon, 17.
Toulouse, 15. 16.
Toul, 22.
Touraine, 19.
Tournay, 22.
Tours, 19.
Trafalgar, 7. 9.
Tragetto di Gariglione, 47.
Trani, 57.
Trapani del Monte, 62.
Trapani, 65.
Tras os Montes, 8.
Travancore, 304.
Trave, riv. 163.
Traw, 82.
Trebbia, riv. 34.
Trebisond, 213.
Tremiti, 71.
Trento, 74.
Trevi, 52, 54.
Trèves, 15, 22.
Triaditza, 80.
Triboli, 213.
Tricala, riv. 107.
Trieste, 36.
Trieux, 18.
Trigno, riv. 53.
Trigoso, 38.
Trimitusa, 251.
Tripoli, 249. 361.
Tripolitza, 132.
Tripolizza, 131.
Tripyrgi, 115.
Troghie, 82.
Trompia, Val. 73.
Tronto, riv. 52.
Trontino, riv. 53.
Troyes, 19.
El-Tuarek, 348.
Tulctcha, 79.
Tulea, is. 147.
Tungusey, 172.

Digitized by Google

Tunis, 361.
Turbek-el-Jhud, 343.
Turin, 34.
Turkestan, 295. 296.
Turkey, Asiatic, 172.
Turtucai, riv. 92.
Tusa, 66.
Tusla, 198.
Tutticorin, 305.
Tyne, 26.
Tyrol, 73. 74.
Tyrso, 67.
Tzerna, 79.

U.

Urbisaglia, 53.
Ugrento, 62.
Uid, riv. 78.
Unisch, 215.
Unter, See, 163.
Ural, mts. 172. 318.
Ural, riv. 318. 325.
Uras, 68.
Urfa, 236.
Uri, 73.
Usk, 28.
Ust-Cabinscaia, 314.
Utrecht, 23. 166.
Uzen, 325.
Uzen, riv. 318.
Uzun, Kimpri, 100.

V.

Vado, 38.
Vado, Torre di, 40.
Vady Meharrata, 357.
Vaigatz, Str. of, 171.
Vaihend, lake, 289.
Valdcorroya, 11.
Valdi Sabio, 35.
Valencia, 12.
Valenciennes, 22.
Valenza, 38.
Valinca, riv. 69.
Valinco, Casa di, 69.
Valona, 83.
Vandotina, is. 70.
Vannes, 18.
Var, 16.
Vanze, Sta. Maria di, 61.
Vardar, riv. 87.
Var, riv. 31.
Varhely, 156.
Varna, 80.
Vashgherd, 295.
Vasilipotamo, riv. 133.
Vasith, 276.
Vaso d'Ammone, 65.
Veglia, is. 84.
Veio Castro, 112.
Velay, 21.
Velloe, 36.
Venafro, 50.
Vendo, 82.
Venice, 71.
Venedico, is. 147.
Venlenzuela, 9.
Venosa, 61.
Vercelli, 34.
Verdun, 22.
Veria, 89.
Vermand, 22.
Vermandois, 22.
Veroli, 46.
Verona, 35.
La Vescia, 52.
Veser, riv. 163.
Veso, mt. 31.
Vevagna, 52.
Vevay, 23.
Vicenza, 55.
Vid, *or* Uid, riv. 92.
Vido, is. 146.
Vienna, 76.
Vienne, 17.
Vigla, 11.
Vilaine, riv. 18.
Villa Viciosa, 11.
St. Vincent, C. 7.
Vincenza, 36.
Vindisch, 23.
Vintimiglia, 37.
Viransher, 207.
Visenza, 40.
Vistritza, riv. 87.
Vistula, *or* Weichsel, riv. 158.
Vistula, 163.
Viterbo, 40.
S. Vitterno, 54.
Vitylo, 134.
Vivero, Rio de, 10.
Viviero, 16.
Vivona, 59.
Vizíole, riv. 53.
Vlachés, people, 156.
Vlotho, 167.
Voghera, 38.
Voinich Post, 77.
Volano, 35.
Volcania, is. 70.
Volga, riv. 158. 312. 318. 325.
Volo, bay of, 301.
Volo, harb. 109.
Volterra, 40.
Voltorno, riv. 47.
Voltorno, Castel di, 48.

Digitized by Google

Vestani, 337.
Vestica, 140.
Vestitza, 140.
Voarcano, 136.

W.

Waal, riv. 14. 22. 163.
El-Wah, 342.
El-Wah-el-Cassar, 342.
Waitzen, 157.
Wallachia, West of, 162.
Wallingford, 28.
Walpet, 27.
Walpo, riv. 76.
Wangen, 72.
Warnov, riv. 163.
Warwickshire, 27.
Weissenfels, 168.
Wells, 75.
Werdnik, mt. 76.
Wesel, 165. 166.
Westmoreland, 28.
Westphalia, 166.
Wick, 29.
Wight, Isle of, 29.
Wilden, monast. 74.
Wiltshire, 27.
Winchester, 27.
Windau, riv. 158.
Winovze, 77.
Wisbaden, 166.
Worms, 23.
Wucovar, 77.

Y.

Yambo, 265.
Yemen, 265.
York, 28.
Yssel, riv. 163.
Ysselort, 165.
Yuman, 308. 309.
Yverdun, 23.

Z.

Zab, Little, riv. 278.
Zab, Great, riv. 278.
Zafra, 213.
Zafra, prom. 182.
Zagara, mt. 117.
Zagora, 101.
Zagora, town, 100.
Zanguebar, 351.
Zante, is. 147.
Zara Vecchia, 82.
Zara, lake, 288.
Zarang, 288.
Zarend, 288.
Zaretta, riv. 63.
Zebib, C. 363.
Zeila, 350.
Zeitoun, Gulf, 101.
Zeitun, 109.
Zelebi, 243.
Zerane, 346. 347.
Zerbi, is. 370.
Zermagna, riv. 81.
Zerna, 79.
Zia, is. 150.
Zibritz, riv. 78, 79.
Zirca, riv. 247.
Zuckar, 369.
Zudzukkale, 316.
Zulpich, 23.
Zurci, is. 84.

FINIS.

BAXTER, PRINTER, OXFORD.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

32101 064457730

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google